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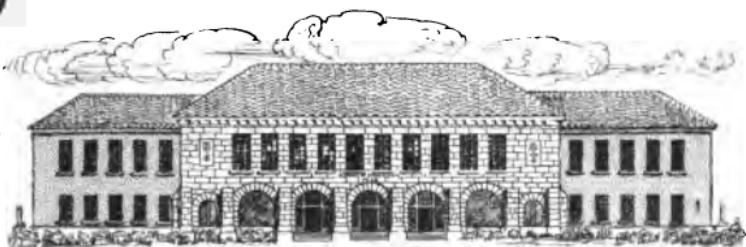


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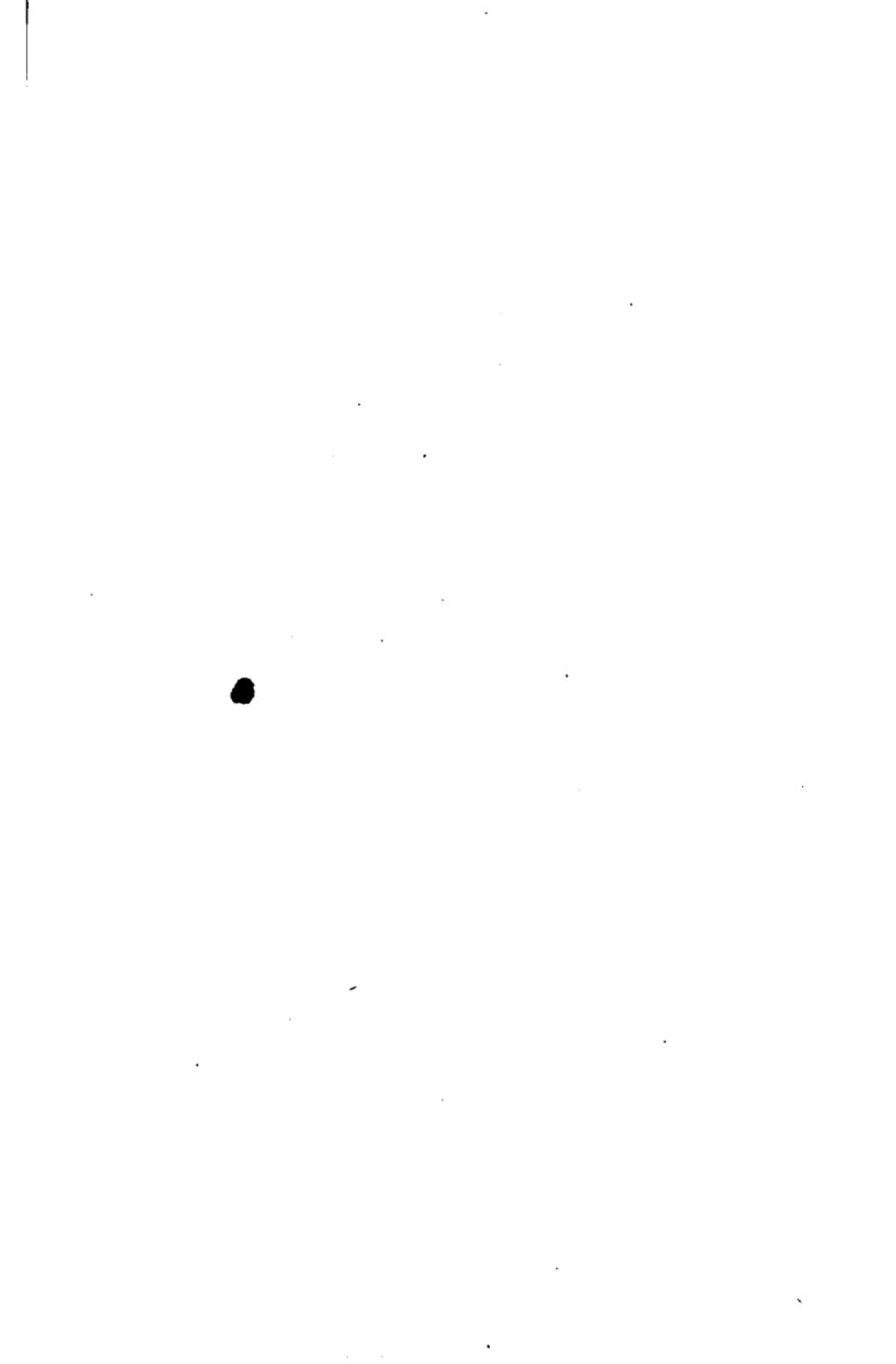
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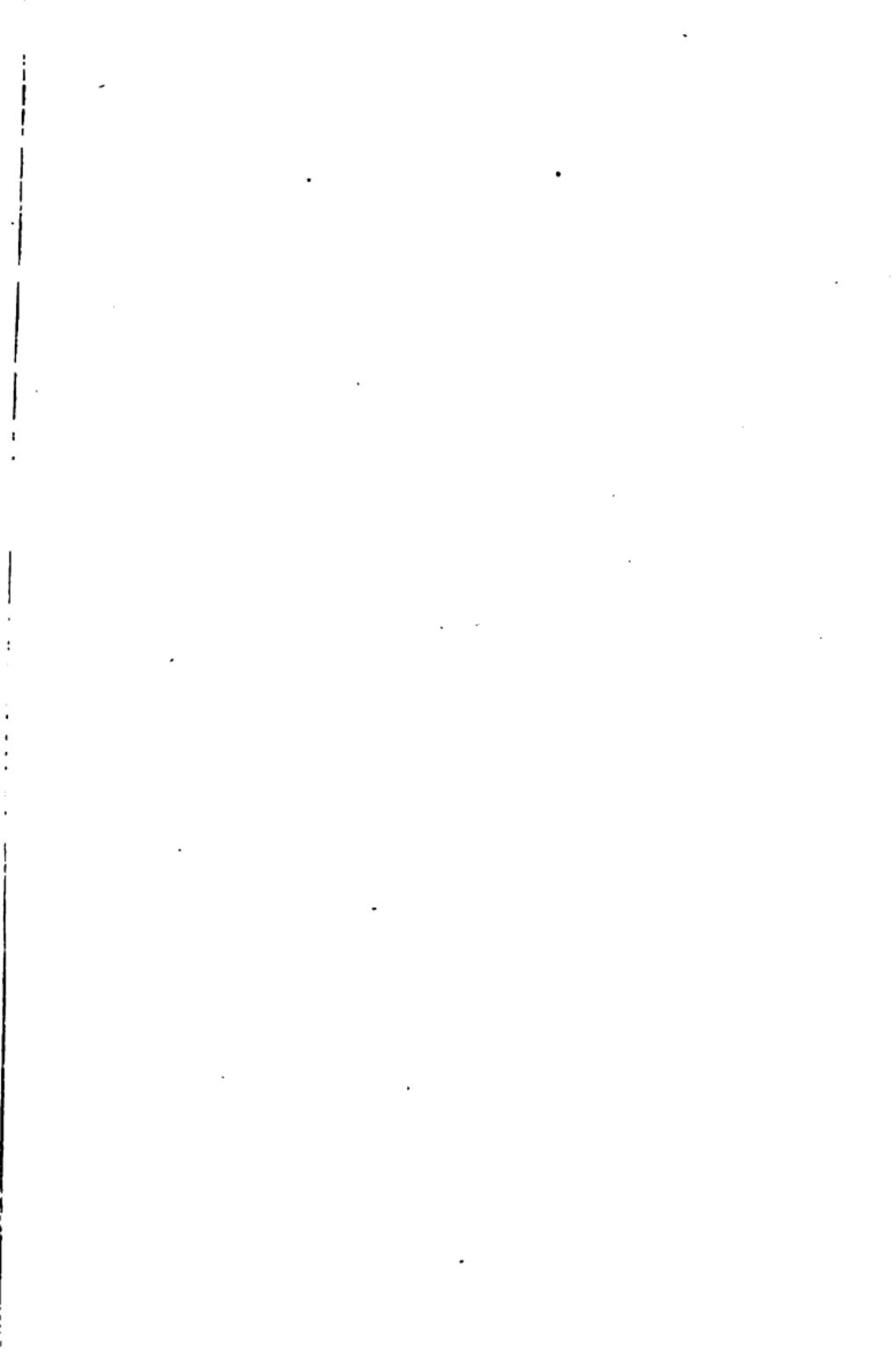
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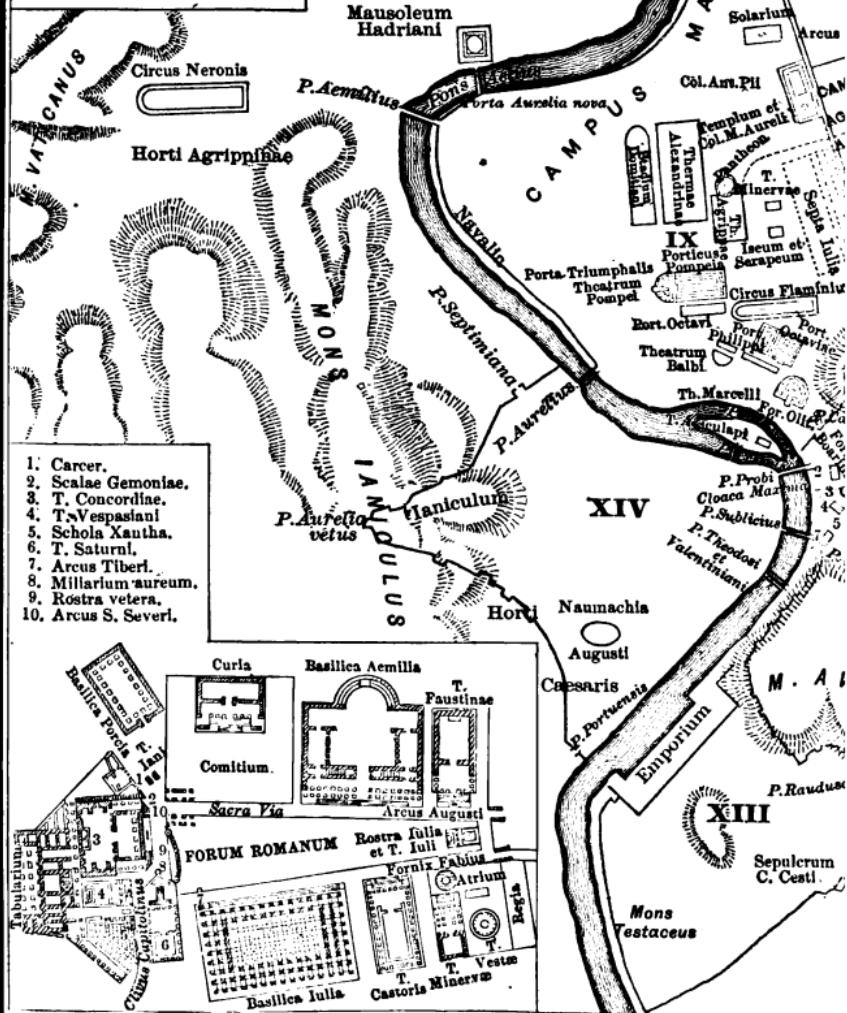


**NUMERIS DESIGNANTUR  
HAEC AEDIFICIA.**

- I. In Foro Offitorio.
  - 1. Tempia Spei, Pietatis, Iunonis.
- II. In Foro Boario,
  - 2. Templum Fortunae.
  - 3. Tl. Matutiae.
  - 4. Tl. Pudicitiae, Patriciae.
  - 5. Tl. Herculis.
- III. Iuxta Circum Maximum,
  - 6. Templum Cereris.
- IV. Ad Portam Trigeminam.
  - 7. Templum Herculis.

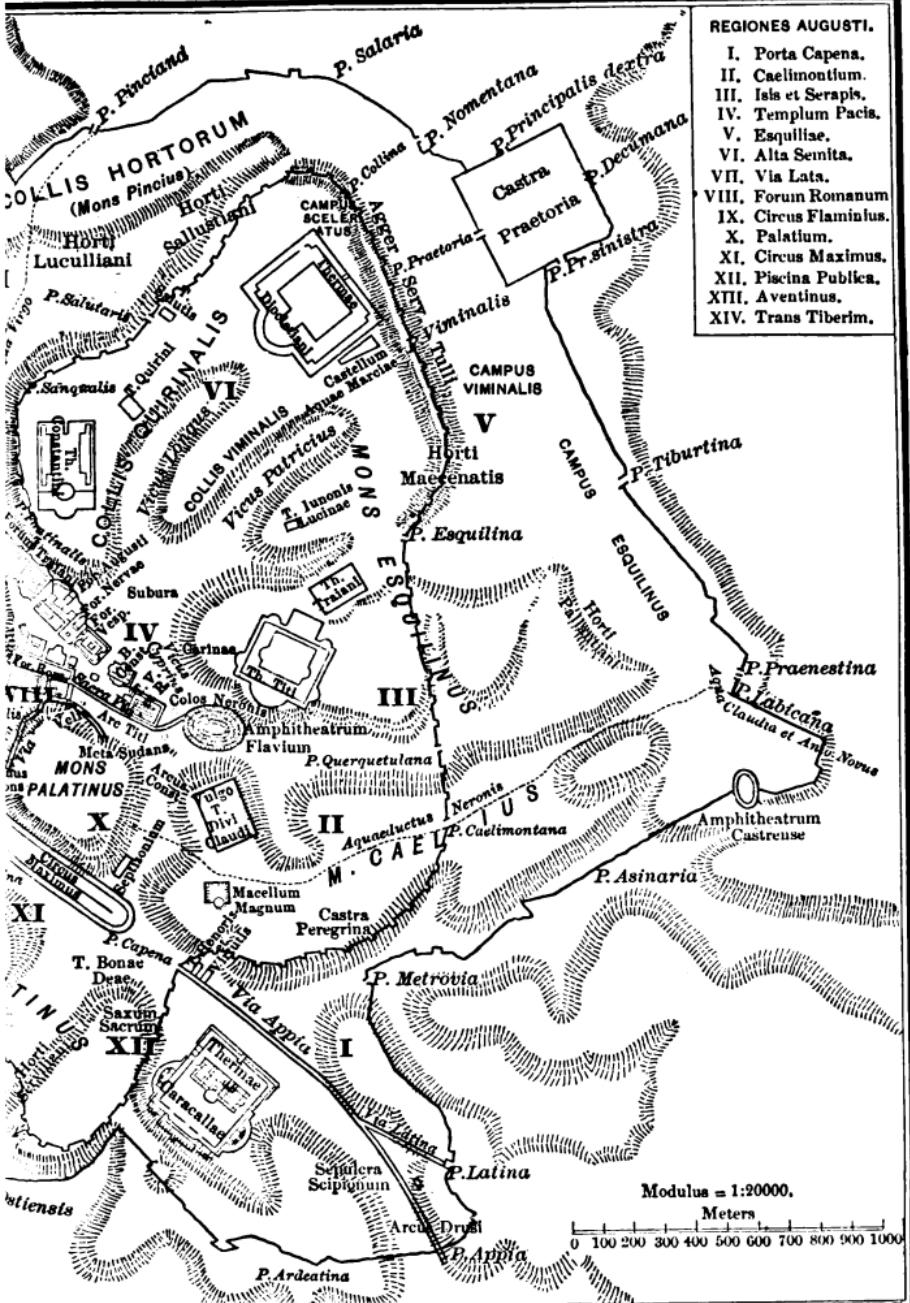
**URBS ROMA  
ANTIQUA**

**FROM ZIEGLER'S  
DAS ALTE ROM.**



REGIONES AUGUSTI.

- I. Porta Capena.
- II. Caelimontium.
- III. Isis et Serapis.
- IV. Templum Pacis.
- V. Esquilliae.
- VI. Alta Semita.
- VII. Via Lata.
- VIII. Forum Romanum
- IX. Circus Flaminius.
- X. Palatium.
- XI. Circus Maximus.
- XII. Piscina Publica.
- XIII. Aventinus.
- XIV. Trans Tiberim.





SCHOOL CLASSICS  
EDITED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF  
WILLIAM C. COLLAR AND JOHN TETLOW

SELECTIONS

FROM

URBIS ROMAE VIRI INLUSTRES

WITH

NOTES, ILLUSTRATIONS, MAPS, PROSE EXERCISES,  
WORD GROUPS, AND VOCABULARY

C.H.C.

BY

B. L. D'OOGE, M.A.

MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL



BOSTON, U.S.A., AND LONDON  
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## P R E F A C E.

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LONG before the report of the Committee of Ten gave expression to the thought, teachers of Latin throughout the country felt the need of a proper stepping-stone from the work of the first year to Caesar. The recommendation of the Committee, therefore, that such books as the *Breviary of Eutropius*, *Gradatim*, and *Viri Romae* should be read as introductory to *Caesar* or *Nepos* was most heartily received.

*Viri Romae* is a comparatively new book to American schools, though it has long enjoyed great and deserved popularity in the schools of France and Germany. It is a compilation made from Cicero, Livy, Sallust, Seneca, Valerius Maximus, and other Roman writers, by Charles François Lhomond, Professor Emeritus of the University of Paris (1727-1794). It is simplified Latin, but not manufactured Latin. Much is taken verbatim from the authors named, and such changes as occur consist in the omission of unnecessary details and in the removal of difficulties in order and syntax. The style of the authors has been necessarily somewhat changed, but the Latin is pure and the expressions classical.

The real and lively interest that the book inspires com-

mends it to favor. The toilsome acquisition of grammar and syntax during the first year creates an urgent need for an interesting and easy author, whose perusal shall fix the foundations of the language firmly in the mind. *Caesar's Gallic War*, by its difficulty and lack of intrinsic interest, has discouraged and overwhelmed many a promising pupil at this stage of his progress. The *Viri Romae*, under the form of biography, the most healthful and the most fascinating kind of literature for the young, gives a review of Roman history from Romulus to Augustus. The deeds, adventures, vicissitudes, and virtues of Rome's greatest men, told in classic phrase, are sure to create a lively interest, and to give to the student an introduction to Roman history and to Roman life and custom, such as will be of great benefit to him when he comes to read the authors that follow.

The text of the selections contained in this volume has been taken, with but little variation, from C. Holzer's tenth edition (Stuttgart, 1889). What changes have been made are mainly in orthography and punctuation. Holzer's revision of Lhomond's text consisted in following the original authors more closely, in omitting some selections, and in adding interesting anecdotes to others.

The quantity of all long vowels has been marked to assist beginners in forming correct habits of pronunciation. The authority for these has been Lewis's Elementary Latin Dictionary, 1895 edition, as being the latest and most widely followed.

Thanks are due for assistance and suggestions to Mr. Wm. C. Collar, headmaster of the Roxbury Latin School,

and to Mr. John Tetlow, headmaster of the Boston Girls' High and Latin Schools, general editors of this series. The editor is under obligations also to Miss Helen B. Muir, assistant in Ancient Languages in this institution, and to Mr. C. D. Crittenden of the Central High School, Grand Rapids, Mich., for reading proof and for work on the vocabulary.

B. L. D'OOGE,

Sept. 2, 1895.

*Mich. State Normal School.*



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## HINTS TO TEACHERS.

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1. HOW TO READ LATIN.—As this is the first continuous reading in Latin that many students using this book will do, it is very important that the right method of reading be adopted from the outset. First, and most important, the text should be read and understood in the order in which it stands. Any rearrangement of the order of the words and thought destroys that apprehension of Latin idiom and style which should be most carefully cultivated. As each word is met it should be disposed of as far as may be. If it should prove impossible to settle all points definitely, keep the mind expectant until the progress of the sentence settles all that was doubtful. It is thus that the Romans read and understood their language, and we must learn to do likewise if we would master it and partake of its spirit. Prof. W. G. Hale's pamphlet on the 'Art of Reading Latin' (Ginn & Co.), gives a clear exposition of this method.

2. READING AT SIGHT.—No discipline is more useful for inspiring confidence in pupils than frequent practice in sight reading. Much of the *Viri Romae* is peculiarly adapted to this purpose, and though no pages of the text have been especially set apart and annotated for it, still, with such help as the teacher may deem necessary, almost any passage may be so studied, and the effect is sure to be beneficial and inspiring to the class.

3. THE TRANSLATION OF LATIN.—To read Latin is one thing; to translate it is quite another. To read Latin is to get

the thought without a conscious appeal to the English equivalent; the translator will clothe this thought in English thoroughly idiomatic and as good as his command of English makes possible. The so-called 'literal translation' has no place in scholarly work. It is but seldom that the Latin idiom and the English idiom are so far identical as to make a literal translation tolerable. Students that are allowed to translate literally, are in danger of doing more to ruin their English than they will ever gain from the study of Latin. On the contrary, there can be no doubt of the excellent training in the mother tongue that a good translation affords. Students should be asked at frequent intervals to hand in such translations.

4. THE PRONOUNCING OF LATIN.—Students should be taught to distinguish carefully between the long and the short vowel sounds. To this end the quantity of all vowels long by nature has been marked. Many students do not have their attention called to this important point until they begin to scan verse, or perhaps not until they enter college. For one to reform who has been careless in his Latin speech for many years, is a most discouraging task. Accuracy should be insisted upon from the outset, and no faulty pronunciation should ever be heard in the class-room. Quantities may be learned gradually by marking them in all written work during the first and second years. This will insure care and accuracy in the years to come without further formal instruction. During the second year Latin should always be pronounced before translation. Often it is useful to read the review lesson without a translation; seeking, so far as possible, to convey the meaning by proper expression in pronunciation. Anecdotes and striking passages should often be learned as a memory exercise, and spoken before the class. Sometimes the teacher should read the review, and the class translate with books closed. It is important that the ear and the eye should be alike trained.

5. THE NOTES.—The notes to the text have not been made chiefly grammatical. References are usually given but once, and similar constructions are referred to the first instance of each for comparison and explanation. This method of teaching syntax has proved more effective than repeated reference to the same principle without comparison. Such further drill as is necessary is left to the teacher. It is well to bear in mind that too much attention to syntax is an absolute hindrance to idiomatic and appreciative translation.

On the other hand, the aim of the notes has been to interest the student in ancient life and custom, and to create about him that classic atmosphere without which all our teaching is vain. Modern life is so far removed from ancient life, that the beginner in Latin finds himself even more strange to his environment than to the language. He needs an interpreter to the former quite as much as to the latter. The difficulties that students find with the ancient languages and their lack of enthusiasm for them are often due to their living in an unfamiliar world without guide to its mysteries and beauties. It is to satisfy this larger need that the text has been supplied with maps, illustrations, copious references to collateral reading, and with such concise information as seemed most helpful. It is in directing the collateral reading of his pupils that a teacher can be of perhaps the largest service, and he can accomplish this best by having in the reference library of his school such books as have been recommended (see pp. 72, 73).

6. LATIN COMPOSITION.—It is the unanimous testimony of teachers that nothing can take the place of frequent practice in speaking and in writing idiomatic Latin. In no other way can a knowledge of words, forms, constructions, and idioms be so easily acquired. Prose exercises for oral and written translation have been added to this book, based upon the text, and accompanied by appropriate grammatical refer-

ences. These exercises have been carefully graded and adapted to a systematic development of syntactical principles. It is hoped that they will be found to combine the advantages of both of the methods of teaching Latin composition most in vogue ; that of using short sentences to illustrate grammatical principles, and that of using continuous English with no systematic instruction in syntax. The editor has found that each method has its advantages and its disadvantages. Perhaps he has been so fortunate as to solve the problem by combining the advantages of both. Teachers will of course use their own judgment in determining the amount and frequency of work in Latin composition. Many find it most useful to have some oral and written work every day. Such will be able to complete these exercises in twenty weeks or less. Others, that proceed more slowly, may find it advantageous to continue with them even after the text has been finished and some other author begun, in order that the systematic study of syntax may not be interrupted and prematurely abandoned. In oral translation, quick, sharp, accurate work should be insisted upon. A minute on each sentence is sufficient. For obvious reasons many more lessons have been devoted to the constructions of the moods than to those of the cases; but all that is most essential to a sound knowledge of syntax will be found fully illustrated.

7. WORD-GROUPS.—Immediately preceding the vocabulary, some pages will be found containing groups of words selected from the text and based on the commonest Latin roots. It is suggested that students be given a few lessons on the formation of Latin words, and the meanings of the most frequently recurring prefixes and suffixes, and that then a systematic study of these groups be made. Want of a vocabulary is a fatal obstruction to the easy reading of Latin, and there is no easier way of building one up than by

memorizing lists of words fundamentally connected by a common root. A thorough knowledge of even the few roots contained in this list may form the basis for a vocabulary surprisingly large.

8. THE VOCABULARY.—The vocabulary has been constructed not merely for help in translating, but to afford abundant opportunity for etymological and comparative word study. Primary derivations have been given only when the roots are included in the list forming the basis for the Word-Groups ; secondary etymologies are given in all cases. In addition, every word is referred to the text for illustrations of its use and range of meaning.



THE BRONZE WOLF OF THE CAPITOL.

# URBIS ROMAE VIRI INLUSTRES.

## I. Romani imperi exordium.

Proca, rēx Albānōrum, Numitōrem et Amūlium filiōs habuit. Numitōrī, qui nātū māior erat, rēgnūm reliquit; sed Amūlius pulsō frātre rēgnāvit et, ut eum subole privāret, Rhēam Silviam, ēius filiam, Vestae sacerdōtem fēcit, quae tamen Rōmulum et Remum 5 geminōs ēdedit. Eā rē cōgnitā Amūlius ipsam in vincula coniēcit, parvulōs alveō impositōs abiēcit in Tiberim, qui tunc forte super ripās erat effūsus; sed relābente flūmine eōs aqua in siccō reliquit. Vāstae tum in eis locīs sōlitūdinēs erant. Lupa, ut fāmā trāditum est, ad vāgitūm accurrit, īfantēs linguā lambit, ubera eōrum ūri admōvit mātremque sē gessit.

Cum lupa saepius ad parvulōs velutī ad catulōs reverterētur, Faustulus, pāstor rēgius, rē animadversā eōs tulit in casam et Accae Lārentiae coniugī dedit 15 ēducandōs. Adultī deinde hī inter pāstōrēs prīmō lūdicris certāminibus vīrēs auxēre, deinde vēnandō saltūs peragrāre et latrōnēs ā rapīnā pecorum arcēre coepērunt. Quā rē cum eis īsidiātī essent latrōnēs, Remus captus est, Rōmulus vī sē dēfendit. Tum 20 Faustulus necessitatē compulsus indicāvit Rōmulō

quis esset eōrum avus, quae māter. Rōmulus statim armātis pāstōribus Albam properāvit.

Intereā Remum latrōnēs ad Amūlium rēgem perdūxērunt, eum accūsantēs quasi Numitōris agrōs infestāre 5 solitus esset; itaque Remus ā rēge Numitōri ad suppliūm trāditus est; at cum Numitor, adulēscētis voltūm cōnsiderāns, aetātem minimēque servilem indolem comparāret, haud procul erat quin nepōtem āgnōscret. Nam Remus ūris lineāmentīs erat mātri simillimus 10 aetāsque expositiōnis temporibus congruēbat. Ea rēs dum Numitōris animūm anxiūm tenet, repente Rōmulus supervenit, frātrem liberat, interēmptō Amūliō avum Numitōrem in rēgnūm restituit.

Deinde Rōmulus et Remus urbem, in eisdem locīs 15 ubi expositi ubique ēducātī erant, condidērunt; sed ortā inter eōs contēntiōne uter nōmen novae urbī daret eamque imperiō regeret, auspicia dēcrēvērunt adhibēre. Remus prior sex volturēs, Rōmulus posteā duodecim vīdit. Sic Rōmulus, vīctor auguriō, urbem 20 Rōmam vocāvit. Ad novae urbis tūtēlam sufficere vāllum vidēbātur. Cūius angustiās inridēns cum Remus saltū id trāiēcisset, eum irātus Rōmulus interfēcit hīs increpāns verbīs: “Sic deinde, quīcumque aliūs trānsiliet moenia mea.” Ita sōlus potitus est imperiō 25 Rōmulus.

## II. Romulus, Romanorum rex primus.

753-715 B.C.

Rōmulus imāginem urbis magis quam urbem fēcerat; incolae deerant. Erat in proximō lūcus; hunc asȳlum fēcit. Et statim eō mira vīs latrōnum pāstōrumque cōnfūgit. Cum vērō uxōrēs ipse populusque nōn habērent, lēgātōs circā vīcinās gentēs mīsit, quī societātem cōnūbiumque novō populō peterent. Nusquam benignē audīta lēgātiō est; lūdibrium etiam additum: “Cūr nōn fēminīs quoque asȳlum aperuistis? Id enim compār foret cōnūbium.” Rōmulus aegritudinem animī dissimulāns lūdōs parat; indicī deinde finitīmī spectāculum iubet. Multi convēnēre studiō etiam videndae novae urbī, māximē Sabinī cum liberis et coniugib⁹. Ubi spectāculi tempus vēnit eōque conversae mentēs cum oculis erant, tum sīgnō datō iuvenēs Rōmāni discurrunt, virginēs rapiunt.

Haec fuit statim causa bellī. Sabinī enim ob virginēs raptās bellum adversus Rōmānōs sūmpsērunt et, cum Rōmae appropinquārent, Tarpēiam virginem nacti sunt, quae aquā forte extrā moenia petītum ierat. Hūius pater Rōmānae praeerat arcī. Titus Tatius, Sabinōrum dux, Tarpēiae optiōnem mūneris dedit, si exercitum suum in Capitōlium perdūxisset. Illa petiit quod Sabinī in sinistrīs manibus gererent, vidēlicet et ānulōs et armillās. Quibus dolōsē prōmissis Tarpēia Sabinōs in arcem perdūxit, ubi Tatius scūtis eam obrui iussit; nam et ea in laevīs habuerant. Sic impia prōditio celeri poenā vindicāta est.

Deinde Rōmulus ad certāmen prōcessit et in eō locō ubi nunc Rōmānum Forum est, pūgnam cōseruit. Prīmō impetū vir inter Rōmānōs insignis, nōmine Hostilius, fortissimē dimicāns cecidit ; cūius 5 interitū cōsternāti Rōmāni fugere coepērunt. Iam Sabini clāmitābant : “Vīcimus perfidōs hospitēs, imbellēs hostēs. Nunc sciunt longē aliud esse virginēs rapere, aliud pūgnāre cum virīs.” Tunc Rōmulus arma ad caelum tollēns Iovī aedem vōvit, et exercitus 10 seu forte seu divīnitus restitit. Itaque proelium redintegrātur ; sed raptae mulierēs crīnibus passī ausae sunt sē inter tēla volantia īferre et hinc patrēs, hinc virōs ūrantēs, pācem conciliārunt.

Rōmulus foedere cum Tatiō ictō et Sabinōs in 15 urbem recēpit et rēgnum cum Tatiō sociāvit. Vērum nōn ita multō post occisō Tatiō ad Rōmulum potentātus omnis recidit. Centum deinde ex seniōribus ēlēgit, quōrum cōsiliō omnia ageret, quōs senātōrēs nōmināvit propter senectūtem. Trēs equitum cen- 20 turiās cōstituit, populum in trigintā cūriās distribuit. His ita ūordinātis cum ad exercitum lūstrandum cōtiōnem in campō ad Caprae palūdem habēret, subitō coorta est tempestās cum māgnō fragōre tonitribusque et Rōmulus ē cōspectū ablātus est. Ad deōs trāns- 25 isse volgō crēditus est ; cui reī fidem fēcit Iūlius Proculus, vir nōbilis. Ortā enim inter patrēs et plēbem sēditiōne, in cōtiōnem prōcessit iūreiūrandō adfir- māns vīsum ā sē Rōmulum augstiōre fōrmā, eun- demque praecipere ut sēditiōnibus abstinērent et rem 30 militārem colerent ; futūrum ut omnium gentium domi-





**NUMA POMPILIUS.**

nī exsisterent. Aedēs in colle Quirinālī Rōmulō cōstitūta, ipse prō deō cultus et Quirīnus est appellātus.

### III. Numa Pompilius, Romanorum rex secundus.

715–673 B.C.

Successit Rōmulō Numa Pompilius, vir inclutā iūsticiā et religiōne. Is Curibus, ex oppidō Sabinōrum, accītus est. Qui cum Rōmam vēnisset, ut pōpulum ferum religiōne mītigāret, sacra plūrima īstituit. Āram Vestae cōnsecrāvit et ignem in ārā perpetuō alendum virginib⁹ dedit. Flāminem Iovis sacerdōtem creāvit eumque īsigni veste et curūlī sellā adōrnāvit. Dīcitur quondam ipsum Iovem ē caelō ēlicuisse. Hic ingentibus fulminibus in urbem dēmissis dēscendit in nemus Aventinum, ubi Numam docuit quibus sacris fulmina essent prōcūranda, et praetereā imperi certa pignora populō Rōmānō datūrum sē esse prōmisit. Numa laetus rem populō nūntiāvit. Postrīdiē omnēs ad aedēs rēgiās convēnērunt silentēsque exspectābant quid futūrum esset. Atque sōle ortō dēlābitur ē caelō scissō scūtum, quod ancile appellāvit Numa. Id nē fūrtō auferri posset, Māmurium fabrum ūndecim scūta eādem fōrmā fabricāre iussit. Duodecim autem Saliōs Mārtis sacerdōtēs lēgit, qui ancilia, sēcrēta illa imperi pignora, custōdiren⁹ et Kalendis Mārtiis per urbem canentēs et rite saltantēs ferrent.

Annum in duodecim mēnsēs ad cursum lūnae dēscripsit; nefāstōs fāstōsque diēs fēcit; portās Iānō geminō aedificāvit, ut esset index pācis et belli; nam

apertus, in armis esse civitatem, clausus, pacatos circā omnēs populōs, significabat.

Lēgēs quoque plurimās et utilēs tulit Numa. Ut vērō māiōrem institūtis suis auctōritātem conciliāret, 5 simulāvit sibi cum deā Ēgeriā esse conloquia nocturna, ēiusque monitū sē omnia quae ageret facere. Lūcus erat, quem medium fōns perenni rigābat aquā; eō saepe Numa sine arbitris sē īferēbat, velut ad congrēssum deae: ita omnium animōs eā pietāte im-10 buit ut fidēs āc iūsiūrandum nōn minus quam lēgum et poenārum metus cīvēs continēret. Bellum quidem nūllum gessit, sed nōn minus civitati prōfuit quam Rōmulus. Morbō extinctus in Iāniculō mōnte sepultus est. Ita duo deinceps rēgēs, ille bellō, hic 15 pāce, civitatem auxērunt. Rōmulus septem et trīgintā rēgnāvit annōs, Numa trēs et quadrāgintā.

#### IV. Tullus Hostilius, Romanorum rex tertius.

673-641 B.C.

Mortuō Numā Tullus Hostilius rēx creātus est. Hic nōn sōlum proximō rēgi dissimilis, sed ferōcior etiam Rōmulō fuit. Eō rēgnante bellum inter Albānōs et 20 Rōmānōs exortum est. Ducibus Hostiliō et Fūfetiō placuit rem paucōrum certāmine finiri. Erant apud Rōmānōs trigemini frātrēs Horātiī, trēs apud Albānōs Cūriātii. Cum eis agunt rēgēs, ut prō suā quisque patriā dīmicent ferrō. Foedus ictum est eā lēge, ut 25 unde victōria ibi imperium esset.

Ictō foedere trigemini arma capiunt et in medium

inter duās aciēs prōcēdunt. Cōnsēderant utrimque duo exercitūs. Datur signum īfestisque armis ternī iuvenēs, māgnōrum exercituum animōs gerentēs, concurrunt. Ut primō concursū increpuēre arma mican-tēsque fulsēre gladii, horror ingēns spectantēs perstrin-5git. Cōnsertis deinde manibus statim duo Rōmāni aliis super alium exspirantēs cecidērunt; trēs Albāni volnerāti. Ad cāsum Rōmānōrum conclāmāvit gaudiō exercitus Albānus. Rōmānōs iam spēs tōta dēserēbat. Unum Horātium trēs Cūriātii circumsteterant. Forte 10 10 is integer fuit; sed quia tribus impār erat, ut distrahe-ret hostēs, fugam capessīvit, singulōs per intervalla secūtūrōs esse ratus. Iam aliquantum spatī ex eō locō, ubi pūgnātum est, aufügerat, cum respiciēns videt ūnum ē Cūriātiis haud procul ab sēsē abesse. In eum māgnō impetū redit et, dum Albānus exercitus inclāmat Cūriātiis ut opem ferant frātri, iam Horātius 15 15 eum occiderat. Alterum deinde, priusquam tertius posset cōsequī, interfēcit.

Iam singulī supererant, sed nec spē nec vīribus parēs. Alter erat intāctus ferrō et geminātā victōriā ferōx; 20 alter fessum volnere, fessum cursū trahēbat corpus. Nec illud proelium fuit. Rōmānus exsultāns male sustinentem arma Cūriātium cōnficit, iacentem spoliat. Rōmāni ovantēs āc grātulantēs Horātium accipiunt et 25 domum dēducunt. Princeps ibat Horātius trium frā-trum spolia prae sē gerēns. Cui obvia fuit soror, quae dēspōnsa fuerat ūni ex Cūriātiis, vīsōque super umerōs frātris palūdāmentō spōnsi, quod ipsa cōfēcerat, flēre et crīnēs solvere coepit. Movet ferōcis iuvenis animum 30

complōrātiō sorōris in tantō gaudiō pūblicō; itaque strictō gladiō trānsfigit puellam, simul eam verbis increpāns: “Abī hinc cum immātūrō amōre ad spōnsum, oblīta frātrum, oblīta patriae. Sic eat, quaecumque 5 Rōmāna lūgēbit hostem.”

Atrōx id vīsum est facinus patribus plēbīque; quā rē raptus est in iūs Horātius et apud iūdicēs condēnatūs. Iam accesserat līctor iniciēbatque laqueum. Tum Horātius ad populum prōvocāvit. Intereā pater 10 Horātī senex prōclāmābat filiam suam iūre caesam esse; et iuvenem amplexus spoliaque Cūriātiōrum ostentāns ūrābat populum nē sē, quem paulō ante cum ēgregiā stirpe cōspēxissent, orbū liberis faceret. Nōn tulit populus patris lacrimās iuvenemque absolvit 15 admirātiōne magis virtūtis quam iūre causae. Ut tamen caedēs manifesta expiārētur, pater, quibusdam sacrificiis perāctis, trānsmisit per viam tigillum et filium capite adopertō velut sub iugum misit; quod tigillum sorōrium appellātum est.

20 Nōn diū pāx Albāna mānsit; nam Mettius Fūfetius, dux Albānōrum, cum sē invidiōsum apud cīvēs vidēret, quod bellum ūnō paucōrum certāmine finisset, ut rem corrigeret, Vēientēs Fidēnātēsque adversus Rōmānōs concitāvit. Ipse, ā Tullō in auxilium arcessitus, aciem 25 in collem subdūxit, ut fortūnam belli exspectāret et sequerētur. Quā rē Tullus intellēcta māgnā vōce ait suō illud iūssū Mettium facere, ut hostēs ā tergō circumvenīrentur. Quō auditō hostēs territī et victi sunt. Posterō diē Mettius cum ad grātulandum Tullō vēnisset, 30 iūssū illius quadrigās religātus et in diversa distractus

est. Deinde Tullus Albam propter ducis perfidiam diruit et Albānōs Rōmam trānsire iussit.

Rōma interim crēvit Albae ruīnis; duplicātus est cīvium numerus; mōns Caelius urbi additus et, quō frequentius habitārētur, eam sēdem Tullus rēgiae cēpit ibique deinde habitāvit. Auctārum vīriū fidūciā ēlātus bellum Sabīnīs indixit: pestilentia īsecūta est; nūlla tamen ab armīs quiēs dabātur. Crēdēbat ēnim rēx bellicōsus salūbriōra militiae quam domī esse iuvenum corpora, sed ipse quoque diūturnō morbō est implicātus. Tunc vērō adeō frāctī simul cum corpore sunt spīritūs illī ferōcēs ut nūlli reī posteā nisi sacris operam daret. Memorant Tullum fulmine ictum cum domō cōnflagrāsse. Tullus māgnā glōriā belli rēgnāvit annōs duōs et trigintā.

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#### V. **Ancus Marcius, Romanorum rex quartus.**

641–616 B.C.

Tullō mortuō Ancum Mārcium rēgem populus creāvit. Numae Pompilī nepōs Ancus Mārcius erat, aequitātē et religiōne avō similis. Tunc Latini, cum quibus Tullō rēgnante ictum foedus erat, sustulerant animōs et incursiōnem in agrum Rōmānum fēcērunt. Ancus, priusquam eīs bellum indiceret, lēgātum mīsit, quī rēs repeteret, eumque mōrem posterī accēpērunt. Id autem hōc modō fiēbat. Lēgātus, ubi ad finēs eōrum vēnit ā quibus rēs repetuntur, capite vēlātō, “Audi, Iuppiter,” inquit, “audite, finēs hūius populi. Ego sum pūblicus nūntius populi Rōmāni; verbis meis

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fidēs sit." Deinde peragit postulāta. Si nōn dēduntur rēs quās exposcit, hastam in finēs hostium ēmittit bellumque ita indicit. Lēgātus qui eā dē rē mittitur, fētiālis ritusque belli indicendi iūs fētiāle appellātur.

5 Lēgātō Rōmānō rēs repetentī superbē respōnsum est ā Latinis: quā rē bellum hōc modō eis indictum est. Ancus exercitū cōscriptō profectus Latinōs fūdit et complūribus oppidis dēlētis cīvēs Rōmam trādūxit. Cum autem in tantā hominum multitudine facinora  
10 clandestīna fierent, Ancus carcerem in mediā urbe ad terrōrem incrēsentis audāciae aedificāvit. Idem nova moenia urbī circumdedit, Iāniculum mōntem ponte sublīcio in Tiberī factō urbī coniūnxit, in ōre Tiberis Ōstiam urbem condidit. Plūribus aliīs rēbus intrā  
15 paucōs annōs cōfēctis immātūrā morte praereptus obiit.

## VI. Lucius Tarquinius Priscus, Romanorum rex quintus.

616-578 B.C.

Ancō rēgnante Lūcius Tarquinius, Tarquiniis ex Etrūriae urbe profectus, cum coniuge et fortūnis omnibus Rōmam commigrāvit. Additur haec fābula:  
20 advenientī aquila pilleum sustulit et super carpentum, cui Tarquinius insidēbat, cum māgnō clangōre volitāns rūrsus capitī aptē reposuit; inde sublimis abiit. Tanaquil coniūnx, caelestium prōdigiorum perita, rēnum ei portendī intellēxit; itaque, virum complexa, excelsa et  
25 alta spērāre eum iussit. Hās spēs cōgitatiōnēsque sēcum portantēs urbem ingressi sunt, domiciliōque ibi

comparātō Tarquinius pecūniā et industriā dignitātem atque etiam Ancī rēgis familiāritātem cōsecūtus est; ā quō tūtor liberis relictus rēgnum intercēpit et ita administrāvit, quasi iūre adeptus esset.

Tarquinius Priscus Latinōs bellō domuit; Circum 5 Māximum aedificāvit; dē Sabinis triumphāvit; mūrum. lapideum urbī circumdedit. Equitum centuriās duplīcāvit, nōmina mūtare nōn potuit, dēterritus, ut ferunt, Atti Nāvī auctōritāte. Attus enim, eā tempestāte augur inclutus, id fierī posse negābat, nisi avēs ad 10 dixissent; irātus rēx in experimentum artis eum interrogāvit fierīne posset quod ipse mente concēpisset; Attus auguriō āctō fierī posse respondit. “Atqui hōc,” inquit rēx, “agitābam, num cōtem illam secāre novāculā possem.” “Potes ergo,” inquit augur, et 15 rēx secuisse dicitur. Tarquinius filium tredecim annōrum, quod in proeliō hostem percussisset, prae{textā} bullāque dōnāvit; unde haec ingenuōrum puerōrum insignia esse coepērunt.

Supererant duo Ancī filii, qui aegrē ferentēs sē paternō rēgnō fraudātōs esse rēgī insidiās parāvērunt. Ex pāstōribus duōs ferōcissimōs dēligunt ad patrādum fācinus. Ei simulātā rixā in vestibulō rēgliae tumultuantur. Quōrum clāmor cum penitus in rēgiam pervēnisset, vocātī ad rēgem pergunt. Prīmō uterque 20 vōciferārī coepit et certātim alter alterī obstrepere. Cum vērō iüssī essent invicem dicere, ūnus ex compositō rem ḍōditur; dumque intentus in eum sē rēx tōtus āvertit, alter ēlātam secūrim in ēius caput dēiēcit, et relictō in volnere tēlō ambō forās sē prōripiunt. 30

VII. **Servius Tullius, Romanorum rex sextus.**

578-534 B.C.

Post hunc Servius Tullius suscēpit imperium genitus ex nōbili fēminā, captivā tamen et famulā. Qui cum in domō Tarquini Prisci ēducārētur, ferunt prōdigium vīsū ēventūque mirābile accidisse. Flammae speciēs 5 pueri dormientis caput amplexa est. Hōc vīsū Tanquil summam ei dignitātem portendī intellēxit coniugīque suāsit ut eum haud secus āc suōs liberōs ēducāret. Is postquam adolēvit, et fortitūdiñe et cōnsiliō īsignis fuit. In proeliō quōdam, in quō rēx Tarquinius 10 aduersus Sabinōs cōnflixit, militibus sēgnius dīmicantibus, raptum sīgnum in hostem mīsit. Cūius recipiēndī grātiā Rōmānī tam āriter pūgnāvērunt ut et signum et vīctōriam referrent. Quā rē ā Tarquiniō gener ad-sūmptus est; et cum Tarquinius occīsus esset, Tanquil, Tarquini uxor, mortem ēius cēlāvit populumque 15 ex superiōre parte aedium adlocūta, ait rēgem grave quidem, sed nōn lētāle volnus accēpissee eumque petere ut interim, dum convalēseret, Serviō Tulliō dictō audiētēs essent. Sic Servius Tullius rēgnāre coepit, sed 20 rēctē imperium administrāvit. Sabinōs subēgit; mōntēs trēs, Quirinālem, Viminālem, Esquilinum urbī ad-iūnxit; fossās circā mūrum dūxit. Idem cēnsum ōrdi-nāvit et populum in classēs et centuriās distribuit.

Servius Tullius aliquod urbī decus addere volēbat. 25 Iam tum inclutum erat Diānae Ephesiae fānum. Id commūniter ā cīvitātibus Asiae factum fāma ferēbat. Itaque Latinōrum populis suāsit ut et ipsi fānum

Diānae cum populō Rōmānō Rōmae in Aventīnō mōnte aedificārent. Quō factō bōs mirae māgnitūdinis cuidam Latinō nāta dicitur et respōnsum somniō datum eum populum summam imperī habitūrum cūius cīvis bovem illam Diānae immolāset. Latinus bovem ad fānum 5 Diānae ēgit et causam sacerdōti Rōmānō exposuit. Ille callidus dixit prius eum vivō flūmine manūs abluere dēbēre. Latinus dum ad Tiberim dēscendit, sacerdōs bovem immolāvit. Ita imperium cīvibus sibique glōriam adquisivit. 10

Servius Tullius filiam alteram ferōcem, mītem alteram habēns, cum Tarquinī filiōs parī esse animō vidēret, ferōcem mītī, mitem ferōcī in mātrimōnium dedit, nē duo violenta ingenia mātrimōniō iungerentur. Sed mītēs seu forte seu fraude periērunt; ferōcēs mōrum 15 similitūdō coniūnxit. Statim Tarquinius ā Tulliā incitātus advocātō senātū rēgnum paternum repetere coepit. Quā rē auditā Servius dum ad cūriam contendit, iūssū Tarquinī per gradūs dēiectus et domum refugiēns imperfectus est. Tullia carpentō vecta in 20 Forum properāvit et coniugem ē cūriā ēvocātum prima rēgem salūtāvit; cūius iūssū cum ē turbā āc tumultū dēcessisset domumque redīret, visō patris corpore mūliōnem cunctantem et frēna inhibentem super ipsum corpus carpentum agere iussit. Unde vīcus ille scele- 25 rātus dictus est. Servius Tullius rēgnāvit annōs quatuor et quadrāgintā.

**VIII. Tarquinius Superbus, Romanorum rex septimus  
et ultimus.**

534-510 B.C.

Tarquinius Superbus rēgnum scelestē occupāvit. Tamen bellō strēnuus Latinōs Sabinōsque domuit. Urbem Gabiōs in potestātem redēgit fraude Sextī fili. Is cum indignē ferret eam urbem ā patre expūgnāri 5 nōn posse, ad Gabinōs sē contulit; patris saevitiam in sē conquerēns. Benignē ā Gabinīs exceptus paulātim eōrum benevolentiam cōsequitur, fictis blanditiis ita eōs adliciēns ut apud omnēs plūrimum posset et ad postrēnum dux bellī ēligerētur. Tum ē suis ūnum ad 10 patrem mittit scīscitātum quidnam sē facere vellet. Pater nūntiō fili nihil respondit, sed velut dēliberābundus in hortum trānsiit ibique inambulāns sequente nūntiō altissima papāverum capita baculō dēcussit. Nūntius fessus exspectandō rediit Gabiōs. Sextus 15 cōgnitō silentiō patris et factō intellēxit quid vellet pater. Prīmōrēs civitatis interēmit patrique urbem sine ūllā dimicatiōne trādidit.

Posteā rēx Ardeam urbem obsidēbat. Ibi cum in castris essent, Tarquinius Collātinus, sorōre rēgis 20 nātus, forte cēnābat apud Sextum Tarquinium cum iuvenibus rēgiis. Incidit dē uxōribus mentiō: cum suam ūnus quisque laudāret, placuit experiri. Itaque citatis equis Rōmam āvolant; rēgiās nurūs in conviviō et lūxū dēprehendunt. Pergunt inde Collātiā; Lu-25 crētiā, Collātīni uxōrem, inter ancillās lānae dēditam inveniunt. Ea ergō cēteris praestāre iūdicātur. Paucis

interiectis diēbus Sextus Collātiam rediit et Lucrētiae vim attulit. Illa posterō diē advocationis patre et coniuge rem exposuit et sē cultrō, quem sub vestē abditum habēbat, occidit. Conclāmant vir paterque et in existium rēgum coniūrant. Tarquiniō Rōmam redeunti 5 clausae sunt urbī portae et exsilium indictum.

In antiquis annālibus memoriae haec sunt prōdita. Anus hospita atque incōgnita ad Tarquinium quondam Superbum rēgem adiit, novem librōs ferēns, quōs esse dicēbat divina ūrācula : eōs sē velle vēnum dare. Tar- 10 quinius pretium percontātus est : mulier nimium atque immēnsum poposcit. Rēx, quasi anus aetāte dēsiperet, dērisit. Tum illa foculum cum ignī appōnit et trēs librōs ex novem deūrit ; et, ecquid reliquōs sex eōdem pretiō emere vellet, rēgem interrogāvit. Sed Tar- 15 quinius id multō risit magis dixitque anum iam procul dubiō dēlirāre. Mulier ibidem statim trēs aliōs librōs exussit ; atque id ipsum dēnuō placidē rogat, ut trēs reliquōs eōdem illō pretiō emat. Tarquinius ūre iam sēriō atque attentiore animō fit ; eam cōstantiam cōfidentiamque nōn neglegendam intellegit ; librōs trēs reliquōs mercātūr nihilō minōre pretiō quam quod erat petītūm prō omnibus. Sed eam mulierem tunc ā Tar- quiniō digressam posteā nusquam loci vīsam cōstituit. Libri trēs in sacrāriō conditi Sibyllinique appellāti. 25 Ad eōs, quasi ad ūrāculum, Quindecim virī adeunt, cum dii immortālēs pūblicē cōnsulendi sunt.

IX. **Horatius Cocles.**

507 B.C.

Porsena, rēx Etruscōrum, ad restituendōs in rēgnum Tarquiniōs infestō exercitū Rōmam vēnit. Prīmō im-petū Iāniculum cēpit. Nōn umquam aliās ante tantus terror Rōmānōs invāsit; adeō valida rēs tum Clūsīna erat māgnūmque Porsenae nōmen. Ex agrīs in urbem dēmigrant: urbem ipsam saepiunt prae-sidiīs. Alia urbīs pars mūrīs, alia Tiberī obiectō tūta vidēbātur. Pōns sublicius iter paene hostibus dedit, nisi ūnus vir fuisset Horātius Coclēs, illō cōgnōmine appellātus, quod in aliō proeliō oculum āmiserat. Is extrēmā pontis parte occupātā aciem hostium sōlus sustinuit dōnec pōns ā tergō interrumperētur. Ipsa audācia obstupefēcit hostēs; ponte rescissō armātus in Tiberim dēsiluit et multīs superincidentibus tēlis incolūmis ad suōs trānāvit. Grāta ergā tantam virtūtem civitās fuit; ei tantum agri pūblicē datum est quantum ūnō diē circumarāvit. Statua quoque ei in Comitiō posita.

X. **Menenius Agrippa.**

494 B.C.

Menēnius Agrippa concordiam inter patrēs plēbem-que restituit. Nam cum plēbs ā patribus in mōntem sacrum sēcessisset, quod tribūta simul et militiam nōn tolerāret, Agrippa, vir fācundus, ad plēbem missus est. Qui intrōmissus in castra nihil aliud nisi hōc nārrāsse fertur. “Olim hūmāni artūs, cum ventrem ōtiōsum



Longitude East 30° of Paris

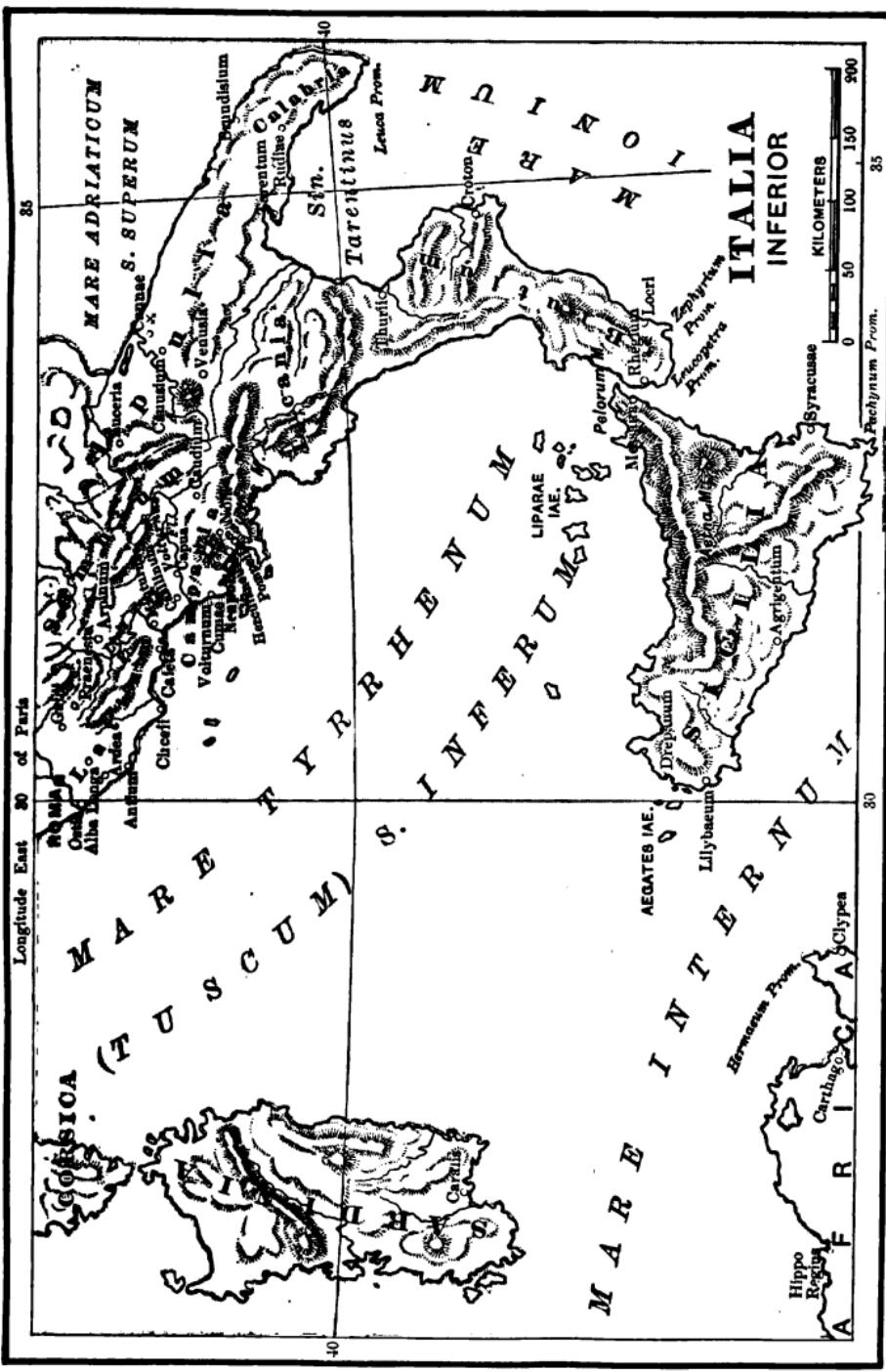
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cernerent, ab eō discordārunt, cōspīrāruntque nē manūs ad ōs cibum ferrent nēve ōs acciperet datum nēve dentēs cōficerent. At dum ventrem domāre volunt, ipsī quoque dēfēcērunt, tōtumque corpus ad extrēmam tābem vēnit; inde intellēxērunt ventris 5 quoque haud sēgne ministerium esse eumque acceptōs cibōs concoquere et per omnia membra digerere, et cum eō in grātiā rediērunt. Sic senātus et plēbēs, quasi ūnum corpus, discordiā pereunt, concordiā valent."

Hāc fābulā Menēnius flēxit hominum mentēs: plēbs 10 in urbem regressa est. Creāvit tamen tribūnōs, quī libertātem suam ā nōbilitātis superbiā dēfenderent. Paulō post mortuus est Menēnius, vir omnī vitā pariter patribus āc plēbī cārus. Is tamen in tantā paupertāte dēcessit ut eum plēbs conlātis sextantibus sepeliret, 15 locum sepulcrō senātus pūblicē daret. Potest cōsōlārī pauperēs Menēnius, sed multō magis docēre locuplētēs quam nōn sit necessāria solidam laudem cupienti nimis anxia dīvitiārum comparātiō.

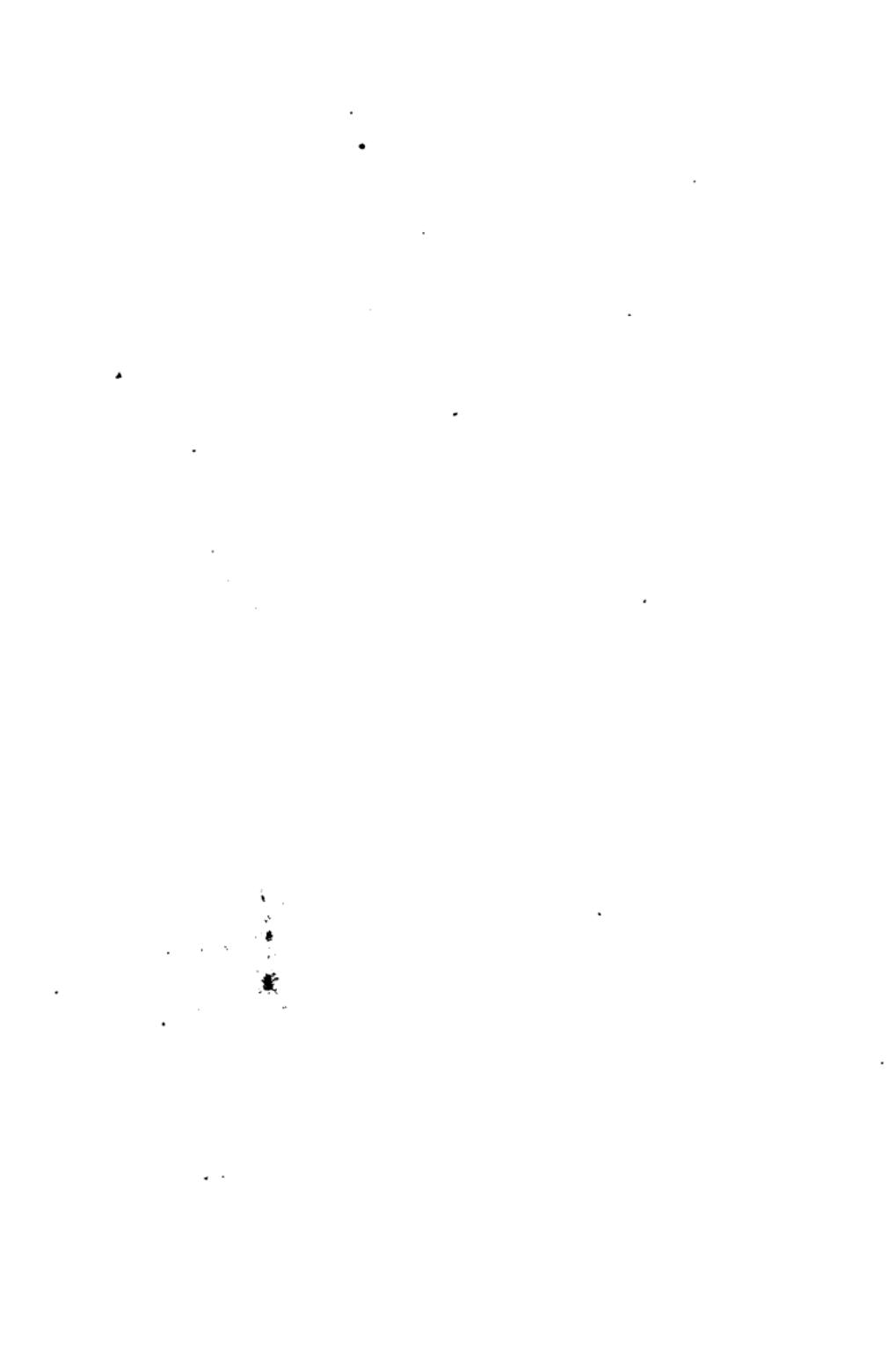
## XI. Lucius Virginius Centurio.

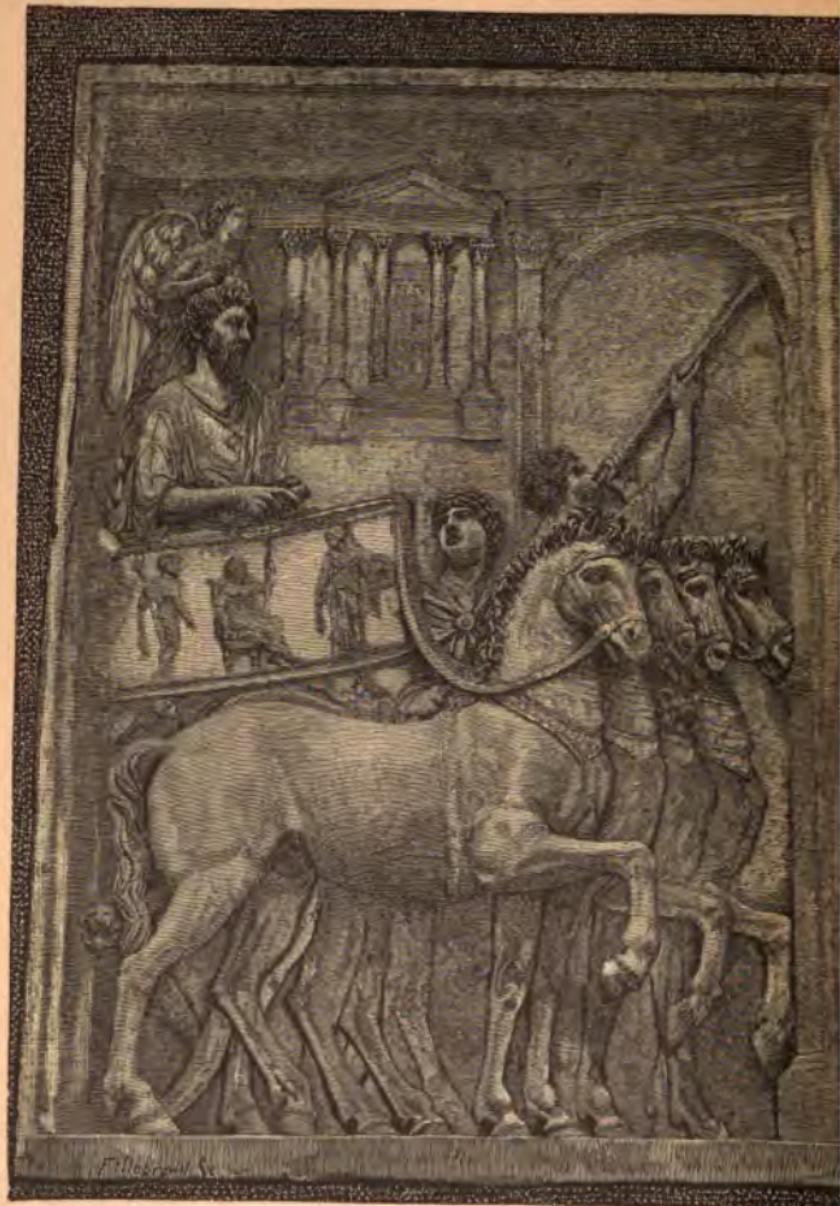
451 B.C.

Annō trecentēsimō ab urbe conditā prō duōbus cōnsulibus decem virī creāti sunt, quī adlātās ē Graeciā lēgēs populō prōpōnerent. Duodecim tabulis eae sunt perscriptae. Cēterum decem virī suā ipsōrum insolentiā in exitium ācti sunt. Nam ūnus ex eis Appius Claudius virginem plēbēiam adamāvit. Quam cum 25 Appius nōn posset pretiō āc spē pellicere, ūnum ē

clientibus subōrnāvit, qui eam in servitūtem dēposceret, facile victūrum sē spērāns, cum ipse esset et accūsātor et iūdex. Lūcius Virginius, puellae pater, tunc aberat militiae causā. Cliēns igitur virginī venientī in 5 Forum (namque ibi in tabernīs litterārum lūdī erant) iniēcit manum, adfirmāns suam esse servam; eam sequī sē iubet; nī faciat, minātur sē vi abstractūrum. Pavidā puellā stupente, ad clāmōrem nūtrīcis fit concursus. Itaque cum ille puellam vi nōn posset ab 10 dūcere, eam vocat in iūs ipsō Appiō iūdice.

Intereā missī nūntii ad Virginium properant. Is, commeātū sūmptō, ā castrīs profectus primā lūce Rōmam advēnit, cum iam cīvitās in Forō exspectātiōne ērēcta stābat. Virginius statim in Forum lacrimābundus et cīvium opem implōrāns filiam suam dēdūcit. Neque eō sētius Appius, cum in tribūnal ēscendisset, Virginiam clienti suō addixit. Tum pater, ubi nihil usquam auxili vīdit, “Quaesō,” inquit, “Appi, ignōsce patriō dolōri; sine mē filiam ūltimum adloquī.” Datā 15 veniā pater cum filiam sēdūxisset, ab laniō cultrō adeptō pectus puellae trānsfigit. Tum vērō sibi viam facit et respersus crūōre ad exercitum profūgit et militēs ad vindicandum facinus accedit. Concitātus exercitus mōntem Aventinūm īnsēdit; decem tribūnōs 20 militum creāvit; decem virōs magistrātū sē abdicāre coēgit eōsque omnēs aut morte aut exsiliō multāvit; ipse Appius Claudius in carcerem coniectus mortem sibi cōncivit.





TRIUMPHAL CHARIOT.

XII. **Marcus Furius Camillus.**

390 B.C.

Cum Mārcus Fūrius Camillus urbem Falēriōs ob-  
sidēret, lūdī magister plūrimōs et nōbilissimōs inde  
puerōs, velut ambulandi grātiā ēductōs, in castra Rō-  
mānōrum perdūxit. Quibus Camillō trāditīs nōn erat  
dubium quin Falisci dēpositō bellō sēsē Rōmānīs 5  
dēditūrī essent. Sed Camillus perfidiam prōditōris  
dētestātus, “Nōn ad similem tui,” inquit, “vēnistī:  
sunt et bellī sicut pācis iūra; arma habēmus nōn ad-  
versus eam aetātem cui etiam captīs urbībus parcitur,  
sed adversus armātōs, quī nec laesī nec laceſſitī ā 10  
nōbis castra Rōmāna ad Vēiōs oppūgnāvērunt.” Dē-  
nūdārī deinde magistrum iussit, eumque manibus post  
tergum inligātīs in urbem redūcendum pueris trādidit  
virgāsque eīs dedit, quibus prōditōrem agerent in  
urbem verberantēs. Statim Falisci, beneficiō magis 15  
quam armīs vīctī, portās Rōmānīs aperuērunt.

Vēientēs etiam illō tempore rebellāvērunt. Quōrum  
quanta rēs fuerit, indicat decennis obsidiō. Tunc pri-  
mum hibernācula militibus facta hiemātumque sub  
pellibus, tum primum stīpendium ex aerāriō militibus 20  
datum adāctusque miles iūreiūrandō, nisi captā urbe,  
sē nōn esse discessūrum. Dēnique nōn scālis neque  
inruptiōne sed cuniculō et subterrāneis dolis perāctum  
urbis excidium.

Postmodum Camillō est crīminī datum, quod albīs 25  
equīs triumphāsset et praedam inīquē dīvisisset; diē  
dictā ab L. Appulēiō tribūnō plēbis damnātus Ardeam

concessit. Urbe ēgrediēns ā diis precātus esse dicitur, ut, sī innoxiō sibi ea iniūria fieret, p̄imō quōque tempore dēsiderium sui civitāti ingrātae facerent.

Neque multō post Galli Senonēs Clūsium, Etrūriae  
 5 oppidum, obsēdērunt. Clūsini novō bellō exterriti ab Rōmānis auxilium petiērunt. Missi sunt Rōmā trēs lēgātī, qui Gallōs monērent ut ab oppūgnātiōne dēsisterent. Ex his lēgātis ūnus contrā iūs gentium in aciem prōcessit et ducem Senonum interfēcit. Quā  
 10 rē commōti Galli, petītis in dēditiōnem lēgātīs neque impetrātis, Rōmam petiērunt et exercitum Rōmānum apud Alliam fluvium cecidērunt ante diem quīntum decimum Kalendās Sextilēs: qui diēs inter nefāstōs relātus Alliēnsis dictus est.

15 Galli vīctōrēs haud multō ante sōlis occāsum ad urbem Rōmam perveniunt. Postquam hostēs adesse nūntiātum est, reliqua iuentūs Rōmāna cum Manliō in arcem fūgit; seniōrēs vērō domōs regressī adventum Gallōrum obstinātō ad mortem animō exspectābant.  
 20 Qui eōrum curūlēs magistrātūs gesserant, ḍrnātī honōrum īsignībus in vestibulis aedium eburneīs sellīs īsēdērunt, ut, cum vēnisset hostis, in suā dignitāte morerentur. Interim Galli domōs patentēs ingressī vident praetextātōs senēs, virōs ḍrnātū et voltūs māie-  
 25 stātē diis simillimōs. Ad quōs cum Galli veluti ad simulācra conversī stārent, ūnus ex his senibus dicitur Gallō barbam suam permulcentī scipiōnem eburneum in caput incussisse. Īrātus Gallus eum occidit; ab eō initium caedis ortum est. Cēterī omnēs in sēdibus  
 30 suīs trucidātī sunt.

Galli deinde impetum facere in arcem statuunt. Primō militem, qui temptaret viam, praemisērunt. Tum nocte sublūstri, sublevantēs invicem et trahentēs alii aliōs, in summum saxum ēvāsērunt tantō silentiō ut nōn custōdēs sōlum fallerent, sed nē canēs quidem, sollicitum animal ad nocturnōs strepitūs, excitārent. Ānserēs nōn fefellēre, quibus in summā inopiā Rōmānī abstinuerant, quia avēs erant Iūnōnis sacrae: quae rēs Rōmānīs salūti fuit. Namque clangōre eārum ālārumque crepitū excitus Mānlius, vir bellō ēgregius, cēterōs ad arma vocat et, dum cēterī trepidant, armis adreptis Gallum qui iam in summō cōnstiterat umbōne ictum dēturbat. Cūiū cāsus cum proximōs sterneret, omnēs Galli ascendentēs facile dēiciuntur. 5

Tunc cōnsēnsū omnium placuit ab exsiliō Camillum accīri. Missī igitur ad eum lēgātī ipseque dictātor absēns dictus est. Interim famēs utrumque exercitum urguēbat; sed nē Galli putārent Rōmānōs eā necessitatē ad dēditionēm cōgī, multis locis dē Capitōliō pānis iactātus est in hostiū statiōnēs. Ad postrēmum Galli quoque, obsidiōne fatigātī, pretiō mille pondō aurī addūcuntur ut obsidiōnem relinquerent. Cum autem inīqua pondera essent adlāta et Gallōrum dux gladiō per insolentiam additō vae victis increpāret, Camillus dictātor intervēnit, conlēctis Rōmānī exercitūs reliquiis; 25 auferrī aurum dē mediō iubet dēnūntiatque Gallis ut sē ad proelium expediant. Īnstruit deinde aciem et Gallōs dēvicit. Nē nūntius quidem clādis relictus est. Dictātor recuperātā ex hostibus patriā triumphāns urbem ingressus et ā militibus parēns patriae conditorque 30

alter urbis appellatus est. Sed ut oppidum cīvibus, ita cīvēs oppidō reddidit. Agitābant enim tribūnī plēbem ut relictis ruīnis in urbem parātam Vēiōs trānsmigrārent; quod quidem cōnsilium gravissimā 5 Camillī öratiōne discussum est. Mōvit populum vōcis quoque ūmen ex centuriōne auditae, qui, cum in Forum vēnisset, manipulāribus suis dixerat: "Signifer, statue signum, hīc manēbimus optimē." Quā vōce auditā et senātus accipere sē ūmen conclāmāvit et plēbs circum- 10 fūsa approbāvit.

M. Mānlius, qui Capitōlium ā Gallis dēfenderat, cum obstrictōs aere aliēnō liberāret, nexōs exsolveret, crimi- ne adfectātī rēgnī damnātus dē saxō Tarpēiō dēiectus est.

### XIII. Spurius Postumius.

321 B.C.

15 Iam Rōmānī bellum contrā Samnitēs suscēpērunt, ā Campānīs in auxilium vocāti. Omnia nōn modo Italiae sed tōtō orbe terrārum pulcherrima Campāniae plaga est. Nihil mollius caelō, nihil überius solō: bis flōribus vernat. Ideō Liberi Cererisque certāmen di- 20 citur. Nihil hospitālius marī. Hic illi nōbilēs portūs, Caiēta, Misēnum et tepentēs fontibus Bāiae; hīc Lu- crīnus et Avernus lacus; hīc amicti vītibus mōntēs Gaurus, Falernus, Massicus, et pulcherrimus omnium Vesuvius, Aetnaeī ignis imitātor. Urbēs ad mare For- 25 miae, Cūmae, Puteoli, Neāpolis, Herculāneum, Pompeii et ipsa, caput urbium, Capua quondam inter trēs māxi- mās cum Rōmā et Carthāgine numerāta. Prō hāc

urbe, prō his regionibus populus Rōmānus Samnitēs invāsit. Per quīnquāgintā ferē annōs cum Samnitibus pūgnātum saepe in extrēma pericula ventum est.

Spurius Postumius cōnsul cum bellum adversus Samnitēs gereret, ā Gāiō Pontiō, hostium duce, in insidiās inductus est: namque is simulātōs trānsfugās mīsit, qui Rōmānis dicerent Lūceriam, Āpūliae urbem, ā Samnitibus obsidēri. Nōn erat dubium quīn Rōmāni Lūcerīnis, bonīs āc fidēlibus sociīs, opem ferrent. Duae ad Lūceriam ferēbant viae, altera longior et tūtior, altera brevior et periculōsior; festinātiō breviōrem ēlēgit. Itaque cum in insidiās vēnissent, qui locus Furculae Caudīnae vocābātur, et fraus hostilis appāruisset, retrō viam, quā vēnerant, repetunt, at eam quoque hostium praesidiō clausam inveniunt. Sistunt 15 igitur gradum et, omnī spē ēvādendī adēmptā, intuentēs aliī aliōs diū immōbilēs silent; deinde ērumpunt in querellās adversus ducēs, quōrum temeritāte in eum locum erant adductī. Ita noctem tum cibi tum quiētis immemorēs trādūxērunt. 20

Nec Samnitēs ipsi, quid sibi faciendum esset in rē tam laetā, sciēbant. Pontius accītum patrem Hērennium rogāvit quid fieri placēret. Is ubi audivit inter duōs saltūs clausum esse exercitum Rōmānum, dīxit aut omnēs esse occīdendōs, ut vīrēs frangerentur, aut 25 omnēs dimittendōs esse incolumēs, ut beneficiō obligārentur. Neutra sententia accepta est. Intereā Rōmāni necessitatē vīctī lēgātōs mittunt, qui pācem petant; pāx concessa est eā lēge, ut omnēs sub iugum trādūcerentur. Itaque palūdāmenta cōnsulibus dē- 30

tracta, ipsique prīmī sub iugum missi, deinde singulae legiōnēs. Circumstābant armātī hostēs exprobrantēs inlūdentēsque. Rōmānīs ē saltū ēgressis lūx ipsa omni morte tristior fuit; ubi Capuam vēnērunt, pudor fugere 5 conloquia et coetūs hominum cōgēbat. Sērō Rōmam ingressī sē in suās quisque aedēs abdidērunt.

Dēliberante senātū dē pāce Caudīnā Postumius sententiam dicere iüssus, “Turpī spōnsiōne,” inquit, “quā mē obstrinxī, nōn tenētur populus Rōmānus, quoniam 10 ēius iniūssū facta est; nec quidquam ex eā praeter corpus meum dēbētur Samnītibus. Eis dēdite mē nūdum vinctumque; in mē ūnum saeviant; exsolvam religiōne populum.” Senātus, hanc animī māgnitūdinem admirātus, Postumium laudāvit ēiusque sententiam 15 secūtus est. Trāditus est igitur Postumius fētiālibus, qui eum ad Samnītēs dūcerent. Vestis ei dētracta, manūs post tergum vinctae sunt, cumque appāritor, verēcundiā māiestatīs, Postumium laxē vinciret, “Quīn tū,” inquit ipse Postumius, “addūcis lōrum, ut iūsta 20 fiat dēditiō?” Tum ubi in coetum Samnītium vēnit, factā dēditiōne, Postumius fētiālis femur genū, quantā potuit vī, perculit et clārā vōce ait sē Samnītem cīvem esse, illum lēgātum fētiālem ā sē contrā iūs gentium violātum; eō iūstius bellum adversus Samnītēs fore. 25 Accepta nōn est ā Samnītibus illa dēditiō Postumiusque in castra Rōmāna inviolātus rediit.

XIV. **Publius Valerius Laevinus et Pyrrhus, rex Epiri.**

281 B.C.

Tarentinīs, quod Rōmānōrum lēgātis iniūriam fēcissent, bellum indictum est. Hī Pyrrhum, Ēpīrī rēgem, contrā Rōmānōs auxilium poposcērunt, qui ex genere Achillis originem trahēbat. Is paulō post in Ītaliā vēnit tumque prīnum Rōmānī cum trānsmarinō hoste 5 dīmicāvērunt. Missus est contrā eum cōnsul Pūblius Valerius Laevinus, qui cum explōrātōrēs Pyrrhī cēpisset, iussit eōs per castra dūci, ostendī omnem exercitum tumque dīmittī, ut renūntiārent Pyrrhō quaecumque ā Rōmānīs agerentur. Commissā mox pūgnā cum iam 10 Pyrrhī exercitus pedem referret, rēx elephantōs in Rōmānōrum aciem agī iussit; tumque mūtāta est proeli fortūna. Rōmānōs vāstōrum corporum mōlēs terribilisque superadstantium armātōrum speciēs turbāvit. Equī etiam, cōspectū et odōre bēluārum exterriti, 15 sessōrēs vel excutiēbant vel sēcum in fugam abripiēbant. Nox proeliō finem dedit.

Pyrrhus captivōs Rōmānōs summō honōre habuit; occisōs sepelivit. Quōs cum adversō volnere et truci voltū etiam mortuōs iacentēs vīdisset, tulisse ad caelum 20 manūs dīcitur cum hāc vōce : sē tōtius orbis dominum esse potuisse, sī tālēs sibi militēs contigissent. Amicīs grātulantibus, "Quid mihi cum tālī victōriā," inquit, "ubi exercitūs rōbur āmittam? Si iterum eōdem modō vicerō, sine ullō milite in Ēpīrum revertar." Deinde 25 ad urbēm Rōmam māgnīs itineribus contendit; omnia ferrō ignīque vāstāvit; ad vīcēsum ab urbe lapidem

castra posuit. Pyrrhō obviam vēnit Laevinus cum novō exercitū. Quō visō rēx ait sibi eandem adversus Rōmānōs esse fortūnam quam Herculi adversus hydrām, cui tot capita renāscēbantur quot praecīsa erant; 5 deinde in Campāniām sē recēpit. Missōs ā senātū dē redimendis captīvīs lēgātōs honōrificē excēpit; captīvōs sine pretiō reddidit ut Rōmānī, cōgnitā iam virtūte suā, cōgnōscerent etiam liberālitātem.

Erat Pyrrhus mitī ac plācābili animō; solet enim 10 māgni animī comes esse clēmentia. Eius hūmānitātem expertī sunt Tarentī. Qui cum sērō intellēxissent sē prō sociō dominum accēpisse, sortem suam miserābantur idque aliquantō liberius ubi vīnō incaluerant. Neque deerant qui ad Pyrrhum dēferrent; arcessītique 15 nōnnūlli, quod inter convivium parum honōrificē dē rēge locūti essent; sed periculum simplex cōfessiō culpae discussit. Nam cum rēx percontātus esset num ea quae pervēnissent ad aurēs suās dixissent “Et haec dīximus,” inquiunt, “rēx, et nisi vīnum 20 dēfēcisset, multō plūra et graviōra dictūri fuimus.” Pyrrhus, qui mālēbat vīnī quam hominum eam culpam vidērī, subridēns eōs dimīsit.

Pyrrhus igitur cum putāret sibi glōriōsum fore pācem et foedus cum Rōmānīs post vīctōriam facere, 25 Rōmam mīsit lēgātūm Cīneam, qui pācem aequīs condiciōnibus prōpōneret. Erat is rēgi familiāris multumque apud eum grātiā valēbat. Dicere solēbat Pyrrhus sē plūrēs urbēs Cīneae ēloquentiā quam vī et armis expūgnāsse. Cīnēas tamen rēgis cupiditātem nōn 30 adūlābātur; nam cum in sermōne Pyrrhus ei cōnsilia

sua aperiret dixissetque sē velle Ītaliā diciōnī suae subicere, Cineās, “Superātis Rōmānīs,” inquit, “quid agere dēstinās, o rēx?” “Ītaliae vīcīna est Sicilia,” inquit Pyrrhus, “nec difficile erit eam armīs occupārē.” Tunc Cineās: “Occupātā Siciliā quid posteā āctūrus 5 es?” Rēx, qui nōndum Cineae mentem perspiciēbat, “In Āfricam,” inquit, “trāicere mihi in animō est.” Cui ille: “Quid deinde, o rēx?” “Tum dēnique, mi Cineās,” inquit Pyrrhus, “nōs quiēti dabimus dulcique ōtiō fruēmur.” Tum Cineās: “At quid impedit quō- 10 minus istō ōtiō iam nunc fruāris?”

Rōmam cum vēnisset Cineās, domōs p̄rincipum cum ingentibus dōni circumibat. Nusquam vērō receptus est. Nōn ā virīs sōlum sed etiam ā mulieribus sprēta ēius mūnera. Intrōductus deinde in cūriam cum rēgis 15 virtūtem prōpēnsumque in Rōmānōs animum verbīs extolleret et dē condiciōnum aequitāte dissereret et sententia senātū ad pācem et foedus faciendum inclināre vidērētur, tum Appius Claudius, ob senectūtem et caecitātem abstinēre cūriā ūlim solitus, cōfestim 20 in senātū lecticā dēferrī sē iussit ibique gravissimā ōrātiōne pācem dissuāsit, itaque respōnsum Pyrrhō ā senātū est eum, dōnec Ītaliā excessisset, pācem cum Rōmānīs habēre nōn posse. Praetereā Rōmānī capti-vōs omnēs quōs Pyrrhus reddiderat, infāmēs habērī 25 iussērunt, quod armātī capī potuissent, neque ante eōs ad veterem statum revertī quam sī bīnūm hostium occisōrum spolia rettulissent. Ita lēgātus ad rēgem revertit: ā quō cum Pyrrhus quaereret quālem Rōmam comperisset, Cineās respondit urbem sibi templum, 30 senātū vērō cōsессum rēgum esse vīsum.

XV. **Gaius Fabricius.**

278 B.C.

Ex lēgātis qui ād Pyrrhum dē captivis redimendīs vēnerant, fuit C. Fabricius. Cūius postquam audīvit Pyrrhus māgnum esse apud Rōmānōs nōmen, ut virī bonī et bellō ēgregiī, sed admodum pauperis, eum prae ceteris honōrificē āc liberāliter habuit eique mūnera atque aurum obtulit, quae omnia repudiāvit Fabricius. Posterō diē cum illum Pyrrhus vellet exterrēre cōspectū subitō elephantī, imperāvit suis ut, Fabriciō sēcum conloquente, bēlua post aulaeum admovērētur. Quod ubi factum est, signō datō remōtōque aulaeō, repente bēlua stridōrem horrendum ēmisit et proboscidem super Fabricī caput dēmisit. Sed ille subridēns: “Neque heri mē aurum tuum pellēxit, neque hodiē perterrefēcit bēlua.”

Fabricī admirātus virtūtem Pyrrhus illum sēcrētō invitāvit ut patriam dēsereret sēcumque vellet vivere, quartā etiam rēgnī sui parte oblātā; cui Fabricius ita respondit: “Sī mē virum bonum iūdicās, cūr mē vis corrumpere? sīn vērō malum, cūr mē ambis?” Annō interiectō, omni spē pācis inter Pyrrhum et Rōmānōs conciliandae ablātā, Fabricius cōnsul factus contrā eum missus est. Cumque vīcīna castra- ipse et rēx habērent, medicus rēgis nocte ad Fabricium vēnit eiique pollicitus est, sī praemium sibi prōposuisset, sē Pyrrhum venēnō necātūrum. Hunc Fabricius vinctum redūcī iussit ad dominum et Pyrrhō dici quae contrā caput ēius medicus spopondisset. Tunc rēx admirātus

eum dixisse fertur : "Ille est Fabricius, qui difficilis ab honestate quam sol a suo cursu potest avertere."

Fabricius cum apud Pyrrhum regem legatus esset, Cineam audivit narrantem esse quendam Athenis qui se sapientem profitetur, eumque dicere omnia quae faceremus ad voluptatem esse referenda. Tunc Fabricium exclamasse ferunt : "Utinam id hostibus nostris persuadeatur, quo facilius vinci possint cum se voluptatibus dederint!" Nihil magis ab eius vita alienum erat quam voluptas et luxus. Tota eius superpellex argentea salinō unō constabat et patellā ad usum sacrorum, quae corneō pediculō sustinebatur. Cenabat ad focum radices et herbas, cum legati Samnitium ad eum venerunt magnamque ei pecuniam obtulerunt ; quibus sic respondit : "Quam diu cupiditatibus imperare potero, nihil mihi deerit ; vos autem pecuniam ad eos qui hanc indigent reportate."

Gaius Fabricius cum Rufinō, viro nobili, simultatem gerebat ob morum dissimilitudinem, cum ipse pecuniae contemptor esset, hic avarus et furax existimatetur. Quia tamen Rufinus industrius ac bonus imperator erat, magnumque et grave bellum imminere videbatur, Fabricius auctor fuit ut Rufinus consul crearetur, cumque is deinde Fabricio gratias ageret, quod se homi inimicus consulem fecisset, hic respondit non esse mirandum si compilari quam venire maluisset. Eundem poste Fabricius censor factus senatum mouit, quod argenti facti decem pondō habereret. Fabricius omnem vitam in gloriosa paupertate exegit adeoque inops decessit ut, unde dos filium expediretur, non

relinqueret. Senātus patris sibi partēs dēsūmpsīt et, datīs ex aerāriō dōtībus, filiās conlocāvit.

Pyrrhus cum adversus Rōmānōs parum prōfectūrum sē intellegeret, Siciliam diciōnis suae facere statuit.  
 5 Inde rediēns cum Locrōs classe praeterveherētur, thēsaurōs fāni Prōserpinae intāctōs ad eam diem spoliāvit; atque ita, pecūniā in nāvēs impositā, ipse terrā est profectus. Quid ergō ēvēnit? Classis posterō diē foedissimā tempestāte lacerāta omnēsque nāvēs quae  
 10 sacram pecūniām habēbant in litora Locrōrum ēiectae sunt. Quā tantā clāde ēdoctus tandem deōs esse, superbissimus rēx pecūniām omnem conquisitam in fānum Prōserpinae referri iussit. Nec tamen illi umquam prōsperi quidquam ēvēnit, pulsusque Ītaliā  
 15 ignōbilī morte occubuit, cum temerē noctū ingressus esset Argos.

#### XVI. **Gaius Duilius.**

260 B.C.

Gāius Duilius Poenōs nāvālī proeliō pīmus dēvīcit. Qui cum vidēret nāvēs Rōmānās ā Pūnicīs vēlōcitatē superārī, manūs ferreās sīve corvōs, māchinam ad com-  
 20 prehendendās hostium nāvēs tenendāsque ūtilem, ex-cōgitāvit. Quae manūs ubi hostilem apprehenderant nāvem, superiectō ponte trānsgrediēbātur Rōmānus et in ipsōrum ratibus comminus dīmicābant, unde Rōmānīs, qui rōbore praestābant, facilis victōria fuit.  
 25 Celeriter sunt expūgnātæ nāvēs Pūnicae trigintā, in quibus etiam praetōria septirēmis capta est, mersae tredecim.

Duilius vīctor, Rōmam reversus, primus nāvālem triumphum ēgit. Nūlla vīctōria Rōmānis grātior fuit, quod invictī terrā iam etiam mari plūrimum possent. Itaque Duiliō concessum est ut per omnem vītam prae-lūcente fūnālī et praecinente tibicīne ā cēnā rediret. 5

Hannibal, dux classis Pūnicae, ē nāvī quae iam capiēbātur, in scapham saltū sē dēmittēns Rōmānōrum manūs effūgit. Veritus autem nē in patriā classis āmissae poenās daret, cīvium odium astūtiā āvertit; nam ex illā infēlīci pūgnā, priusquam clādis nūntius 10 domum perveniret, quendam ex amīcīs Carthāginem misit. Qui postquam cūriam intrāvit, "Cōnsulit," inquit, "vōs Hannibal, cum dux Rōmānōrum māgnīs cōpiīs maritimis instrūctis advēnerit, num cum eō cōnfligere dēbeat." Acclāmāvit ūniversus senātus 15 nōn esse dubium quīn cōnfligī oportēret. Tum ille "Cōnflixit," inquit, "et superātus est." Ita nōn potuērunt factum damnāre quod ipsī fieri dēbuisse iūdicāverant. Sic Hannibal vīctus crucis supplicium effūgit; nam eō poenae genere dux, rē māle gestā, 20 apud Poenōs adficiēbātur.

### XVII. Gaius Lutatius Catulus.

241 B.C.

Gāius Lutātius Catulus cōnsul finem primō Pūnicō bellō imposuit. Cum classe trecentārum nāvium in Siciliā trānsvectus, dum Drepanum oppūgnat et inter primōs strēnuē dimicat, grave volnus in femore accēpit. 25 Nōndum convaluerat, cum māxima Poenōrum classis

adesse nūntiātur. Nāvēs erant quadringēntae com-mētū onustae, quem ad exercitum portābant, cōpiis praetereā militum permāgnis armōrumque et pecūniae amplissimō numerō. Summae rērum Hannō preeerat, 5 nōbilis Poenus. Hic māgnō studiō id agēbat, ut nāvēs onere levāret et strēnūs viris ab Hamilcare acceptis complēret atque sic deinde cum Rōmānā classe cō-fligeret. At Lutātius, ut cōnsilia Poenōrum preeveniret et potius cum classe gravi suisque oneribus impeditā 10 cōfligeret, statim ad Aegātēs insulās cursum intendit hostiumque classem aggreditur. Nec longa fuit vīctōriae mora, nam brevissimō tempore omnēs Carthāgi-niēnsium nāvēs aut captae aut dēpressae sunt. Ingēns fuit praeda. Poeni vīcti pācem postulārunt; quae eīs 15 hāc condicōne concessa est, ut omnibus insulīs quae sunt inter Ītaliā et Āfricā dēcēderent et certum populō Rōmānō vectīgal per vīginti annōs penderent.

### XVIII. **Quintus Fabius Maximus.**

218-203 B.C.

Hannibal, Hamilcaris filius, novem annōs nātus, ā patre āris admōtus odium in Rōmānōs perenne iūrāvit. 20 Quae rēs māximē vidētur concitāsse secundum Pūnicum bellum. Nam mortuō Hamilcare Hannibal, cau-sam belli quaerēns, Saguntum, civitātem Hispāniae Rōmānīs foederātam, ēvertit. Quāpropter Rōmā missī sunt Carthāginem lēgātī, qui Hannibalem, malī auctōrem, exposcerent. Tergiversantibus Poenīs Quintus Fabius, lēgātiōnis prīnceps, sinū ex togā factō, “Hīc,” 25

inquit, “vōbis bellum et pācem portāmus; utrum plāceat, sūmīte.” Poenīs “Bellum” suclāmantibus, Fabius excussā togā bellum sē dare dicit. Poenī accipere sē respondērunt et, quibus acciperent animīs, eisdem sē gestūrōs.

Hannibal superātis Pŷrēnaeī et Alpium iugīs in Italiam vēnit. Pūblium Scipiōnem apud Ticinum amnem, Semprōnium apud Trebiam, Flāminium apud Trasumēnum prōfigāvit.

Adversus hostem totiēns victōrem missus Quīntus 10 Fabius dictātor Hannibalīs impetum morā frēgit; namque priōrum ducum clādibus ēdoctus, belli ratiōnem mūtāre et adversus Hannibalem, successibus proeliōrum insolentem, recēdere ab ancipitī discriminē et tuēri tantum modo Italiam cōnstituit, Cunctātōrisque 15 nōmen et laudem summi ducis meruit. Per loca alta āgmen dūcēbat modicō ab hoste intervallō, ut neque omittēret eum neque cum eō congrederētur; castris, nisi quantum necessitās cōgeret, miles tenēbātur. Dux neque occāsiōni rei bene gerendae deerat, si qua ab 20 hoste darētur, neque ullam ipse hostī dabat. Itaque cum ex levibus proeliis superior discēderet, militem minus iam coepit aut virtūtis suae aut fortūnae paenitēre.

His artibus cum Hannibalem Fabius in agrō Falernō 25 locōrum angustiis clausisset, ille sine ullō exercitūs dētrimentō sē expedivit. Namque ārida sarmenta in boum cornibus dēligāta pīncipiō noctis incendī bovēsque ad mōntēs, quōs Rōmānī insēderant, agī iussit. Qui cum accēnsis cornibus per mōntēs, per silvās hūc 30

illūc discurrerent, Rōmānī mīrāculō attonitī cōnstitērunt; ipse Fabius īnsidiās esse ratus militēm extrā vāllum ēgredī vetuit. Intereā Hannibal ex angustiis ēvāsit.

5 Dein Hannibal, ut Fabiō apud suōs cōnflāret invidiam, agrum ēius, omnibus circā vāstātis, intāctum reliquit. At Fabius missō Rōmam Quintō filiō inviolātum ab hoste agrum vēndidit ēiusque pretiō captivōs Rōmānōs redēmit.

10 Haud grāta tamen Rōmānīs erat Fabī cunctātiō : eumque prō cautō timidum, prō cunctātōre sēgnem vocitābant. Augēbat invidiam Minucius, magister equitum, dictātōrem criminandō ; illum in dūcendō bellō sēdulō tempus terere, quō diūtius in magistrātū 15 esset sōlusque et Rōmae et in exercitū imperium habēret. His sermōnibus accēnsa plēbs dictātōri magistrum equitum imperiō aequāvit. Hanc iniūriam aequō animō tulit Fabius exercitumque suum cum Minuciō dīvisit. Cum autem Minucius temerē proelium com-  
20 misisset, ei periclitantī auxiliō vēnit Fabius. Cūius subitō adventū repressus Hannibal receptuī cecinit, palam cōfessus ab sē Minucium, sē ā Fabiō vīctum esse. Redeuntem ex aciē dixisse eum ferunt tandem eam nūbem quae sedēre in iugīs mōntium solita esset,  
25 cum procellā imbrem dedisse. Minucius autem periculō liberātus castra cum Fabiō iūnxit et patrem eum appellāvit idemque facere militēs iussit.

Posteā Hannibal Tarentō per prōdictiōnem potitus est. Hanc urbem ut Poenis trāderent, tredecim ferē 30 nōbilēs iuvenēs Tarentini coniūrāverant. Hī nocte per

speciem vēnandī urbe ēgressi ad Hannibalem, qui haud procul castra habēbat, vēnērunt. Cui cum, quid parārent, exposuissent, conlaudāvit eōs Hannibal monuitque ut redeuntēs pecora Carthāginiēnsium quae pāstum prōpulsa essent ad urbem agerent, et velutī praedam ex hoste factam aut praefectō aut custōdibus portārum dōnārent. Id iterum āc saepius ab eīs factum eōque cōsuētūdinis adducta rēs est ut, quōcumque noctis tempore sībilō dedissent sīgnū, porta urbis aperīrētur. Tunc Hannibal eōs nocte mediā cum decem mīlibus hominum dēlēctōrum secūtus est. Ubi portae appropinquārunt, nōta iuvenum vōx et familiāre sīgnū vigilem excitāvit. Duo primī īferēbant aprum vāstī corporis. Vigil incautus, dum bēluae māgnitūdinē mirātur, vēnābulō occisus est. Ingressī prōditōrēs cē-  
terōs vigilēs sōpitōs obtruncant. Tum Hannibal cum suō āgmine ingreditur; Rōmānī passim trucidantur. Livius Salinātor, Rōmānōrum praefectus, cum eīs qui caedi superfuērunt, in arcem cōnfūgit. 15

Profectus igitur Fabius ad recipiendum Tarentum urbem obsidiōne cinxit. Leve dictū mōmentum ad rem ingentem perficiendam eum adiūvit. Praefectus praesidi Tarentini dēperibat amōre mulierculae, cūius frāter in exercitū Fabī erat. Miles iüssus ā Fabiō prō perfugā Tarentum trānsiit āc per sorōrem praefectum ad trādendam urbem perpulit. Fabius vigiliā primā accessit ad eam partem mūri quam praefectus custōdiēbat. Adiuvantibus recipientibusque ēius militibus Rōmānī in urbem trānscendērunt. Inde, proximā portā refrāctā, Fābius cum exercitū intrāvit. Hannibal 30

nūntiātā Tarentī oppūgnatiōne cum ad opem ferendam festināns captam urbem esse audīvisset, "Et Rōmānī," inquit, "suum Hannibalem habent; eādem quā cēperāmus arte Tarentum āmīsimus."

5 Cum posteā Līvius Salinātor cōram Fabiō glōriārētur, quod arcem Tarentinam retinuissest, dīxissestque eum suā operā Tarentum recēpisse, "Certē," inquit Fabius rīdēns, "nam nisi tū āmīssēs, ego numquam recēpissem."

10 Quintus Fabius iam senex filiō suō cōnsuli lēgātus fuit; cumque in ēius castra venīret, filius obviam patrī prōgressus est, duodecim lictōribus prō mōre antecēdentibus. Equō vehēbātur senex neque appropinquate cōnsule dēscendit. Iam ex lictōribus ūndecim 15 verēcundiā paternae māiestatis taciti praeterierant. Quod cum cōnsul animadvertisset, proximum lictōrem iussit inclāmāre Fabiō patrī ut ex equō dēscenderet. Pater tum dēsiliēns, "Nōn ego, fili," inquit, "tuum imperium contempsi, sed experiri voluī num scīrēs 20 cōsulem tē esse." Ad summam senectūtem vixit Fabius Māximus, dignus tantō cōgnōmine. Cautior quam prōmptior habitus est, sed insita ēius ingeniō prūdentia ei bellō quod tum gerēbātur propriē apta erat. Nēminī dubium est quin rem Rōmānam cunc- 25 tandō restituerit. Ut Scipiō pūgnandō, ita hīc nōn dīmicandō māximē civitātī Rōmānae succurrisse visus est. Alter enim celeritātē suā Carthāginem oppressit, alter cunctatiōne id ēgit, nē Rōma opprimī posset.

XIX. **Aemilius Paulus et Terentius Varro.**

216 B.C.

Hannibal in Apūliam pervenerat. Adversus eum Rōmā profectī sunt duo cōsulēs, Aemilius Paulus et Terentius Varrō. Paulō Fabī cunctatiō magis placēbat; Varrō autem, ferōx ēt temerārius, ācriōra sequēbatur cōnsilia. Ambō cōsulēs ad vicum qui Cannae 5 appellābatur castra commūnivērunt. Ibi deinde Varrō, invitō conlēgā, aciem instrūxit et signum pūgnæ dedit. Hannibal autem ita cōnstituerat aciem ut Rōmānis et sōlis radii et ventus ab oriente pulverem adflāns adversi essent. Victor caesusque est Rōmānus exercitus; 10 nusquam graviōre volnere adficta est rēs pūblica. Aemilius Paulus tēlis obrutus cecidit; quem cum mediā in pūgnā sedentem in saxō opplētum cruōre cōspēxisset quidam tribūnus militum, "Cape," inquit, "hunc equum et fuge, Aemili. Etiam sine tuā morte 15 lacrimārum satis lūctūsque est." Ad ea cōsul: "Tū quidem macte virtūte estō! Sed cavē exiguum tempus ē manibus hostium ēvādendī perdās! Abī, nūntiā patribus ut urbem mūniant āc, priusquam hostis vīctor adveniat, praesidiis firment. Mē in hāc strāge meō- 20 rum militum patere exspirāre." Alter cōsul cum paucis equitibus Venusiam perfūgit. Cōsulārēs aut praetōrii occidērunt viginti, senātōrēs capti aut occisi trigintā, nōbilēs viri trecenti, militum quadrāgintā milia, equitum tria milia et quīngenti. Hannibal in testimō- 25 nium victōriae suae trēs modiōs aureōrum ānulōrum Carthāginem misit, quōs dē manibus equitum Rōmānōrum et senātōrum dētrāxerat.

Hannibali vīctōri cēteri grātulārentur suādērentque ut quiētem iam ipse sūmeret et fessis militibus daret, ūnus ex ēius praefectis, Mahabal, minimē cessandum ratus, Hannibalem hortābātur ut statim 5 Rōmam pergeret. “Diē quīntō,” inquit, “vīctor in Capitōliō epulāberis.” Cumque Hannibal illud nōn probāsset, Mahabal, “Nōn omnia nimirum,” inquit, “eidem diī dedēre. Vincere scis, Hannibal; vīctōriā ūti nēscis.” Mora hūius diēi satis crēditur salūti fuisse 10 urbi et imperiō. Hannibal cum vīctōriā posset ūti, fruī māluit, relictāque Rōmā in Campāniā dēvertit, cūius dēliciis mox exercitūs ārdor ēlanguit; adeō ut vērē dictum sit Capuam Hannibalī Cannās fuisse.

Numquam tantum pavōris Rōmae fuit quantum ubi 15 acceptae clādis nūntius advēnit. Neque tamen ūlla pācis mentiō facta est; quīn etiam animō civitās adeō māgnō fuit ut Varrōni ex tantā clāde redeuntī obviam īrent et grātiās agerent, quod dē rē pūblicā nōn dēspērāsset; qui, si Poenōrum dux fuisse, temeritatis 20 poenās omni suppliciō dedisset. Nōn autem vitae cupiditatē, sed rei pūblicae amōre sē superfuisse, reliquō aetātis suaē tempore approbāvit. Nam et barbam capillumque submisit, et posteā numquam recubāns cibum cēpit. Honōribus quoque, cum ei dēferrentur 25 ā populō, renūntiāvit dīcēns fēliciōribus magistrātibus rei pūblicae opus esse. Dum igitur Hannibal sēgniter et ūtiōsē agēbat, Rōmāni interim respīrāre coēpērunt. Arma nōn erant; dētracta sunt templis vetera hostium spolia. Deerasit iuventūs; servī manūmissi et armāti 30 sunt. Egēbat aerārium; opēs suās libēns senātus in

medium prōtulit, nec praeter quod in bullis singulisque ānulis erat, quidquam sibi aurī reliquērunt. Patrum exemplum secūti sunt equitēs imitātaeque equitēs omnēs tribūs. Dēnique vix suffēcēre tabulae, vix scribārum manūs, cum omnēs privātae opēs in pūblicum 5 dēferrentur.

Cum Hannibal redimendī sui cōpiam captīvis Rōmānis fēcisset, decem ex ipsis Rōmam eā dē rē missi sunt; nec pignus aliud fidei ab eis postulātum est quam ut iūrārent sē, sī nōn impetrāssent, in castra 10 esse redditūrōs. Eōs senātus nōn redimendōs cēnsuit responditque, eōs cīvēs nōn esse necessāriōs, qui, cum armāti essent, capi potuissent. Unus ex eis lēgātis ē castris Poenōrum ēgressus, velutī aliquid oblitus, paulō post in castra erat regressus, deinde comitēs ante 15 noctem adsecūtus erat. Is ergō, rē nōn impetrātā, domum abiit. Reditū enim in castra sē liberātum esse iūreiūrandō interpretābatur. Quod ubi innōtuit, iussit senātus illum comprehendī et vincitum dūci ad Hannibalem. Ea rē Hannibalī audāciam māximē 20 frēgit, quod senātus populusque Rōmānus rēbus adflictīs tam excelsō esset animō.

## XX. Tiberius Gracchus et Gaius Gracchus.

170-121 B.C.

Tiberius et Gāius Gracchī Scipiōnis Āfricāni ex filiā nepōtēs erant. Hōrum adulēscētia bonīs artibus et māgnā omnium spē exācta est: ad ēgregiam enim indolem optima accēdēbat ēducātiō. Erant enim diligē-

tiā Cornēliae mātris ā pueris docti et Graecis litteris ēruditi. Māximum mātrōnis ūrnāmentum esse liberōs bene institūtōs meritō putābat māter illa sapientissima. Cum Campāna mātrōna, apud illam hospita, ūrnāmenta 5 sua, illō saeculō pulcherrima, ostentāret ei muliebriter, Cornēlia trāxit eam sermōne quoisque ē scholā redirent liberi. Quōs reversōs hospitae ostendēns, "Haec," inquit, "mea ūrnāmenta sunt." Nihil quidem his adūlēscētibus neque ā nātūrā neque ā doctrinā dēfuit; 10 sed ambō rem pūblicam, quam tuēri poterant, perturbāre māluērunt.

Tiberius Gracchus, tribūnus plēbis creātus, ā senātū dēscivit: populī favōrem profūsis largitiōnibus sibi conciliāvit; agrōs plēbī dividēbat; prōvinciās novīs 15 colōniis replēbat. Cum autem tribūniciām potestātem sibi prōrogārī vellet et palam dictitāset interēmptō senātū omnia per plēbem agī dēbēre, viam sibi ad rēgnū parāre vidēbātur. Quā rē cum convocāti patrēs dēliberārent quidnam faciendum esset, statim 20 Tiberius Capitōlium petit, manū ad caput referēns, quō signō salūtem suam populō commendābat. Hōc nōbilitās ita accēpit quasi diadēma posceret, sēgniterque cessante cōsule, Scipiō Nāsica, cum esset cōnsōbrinus Tiberī Gracchi, patriam cōgnātiōnī p̄aeferēns 25 sublātā dextrā prōclāmāvit: "Quī rem pūblicam salvam esse volunt, mē sequantur!" Dein optimātēs, senātus atque equestris ūrdinis pars māior in Gracchum inruunt, qui fugiēns dēcurrēnsque clīvō Capitōlinō frāgmentō subsellī ictus, vitam quam glōriōsissimē dēgere potue- 30 rat, immātūrā morte finīvit. Mortuī Tiberī corpus in flūmen prōiectum est.

Gāium Gracchum idem furor qui frātrem Tiberium occupāvit. Tribūnātum enim adeptus, seu vindicandae frāternae necis, seu comparandae rēgliae potentiae causā, pessima coepit inire cōnsilia: māximās largitiōnēs fēcit; aerārium effūdit; lēgem dē frūmentō plēbī 5 dividendō tulit; cīvitātem omnibus Ītalicis dabat. Hīs Gracchī cōsiliīs quantā poterant contentiōne obsistēbant omnēs boni, in quibus māximē Pisō, vir cōsulāris. Is cum multa contrā lēgem frūmentāriam dixisset, lēge tamen lātā ad frūmentum cum cēteris accipieṇdum vēnit. Gracchus ubi animadvertisit in cōtiōne Pisōnem stantem, eum sīc compellāvit audiente populō Rōmānō: "Qui tibi cōstās, Pisō, cum eā lēge frūmentum petās quam dissuāsistī?" Cui Pisō: "Nōlim quidem, Gracche," inquit, "mea bona tibi virītim dividere 15 liceat; sed si faciēs, partem petam." Quō responsō apertē dēclārāvit vir gravis et sapiēns, lēge quam tulerat Gracchus, patrimōnium pūblicum dissipārī.

Dēcrētum ā senātū est, ut vidēret cōnsul Opīmius nē quid dētrīmentī rēs pūblica caperet: quod nisi in 20 māximō discriminē dēcernī nōn solēbat. Gāius Gracchus, armātā familiā, Aventinum occupāvit. Cōnsul, vocātō ad arma populō, Gāium aggressus est, qui pulsus profūgit et, cum iam comprehenderētur, iugulum servō praebuit, qui dominum et mox sēmet ipsum super 25 domini corpus interēmit. Ut Tiberi Gracchī anteā corpus, ita Gāi, mīrā crūdēlitāte vīctōrum, in Tiberim dēiectum est; caput autem ā Septimulēiō, amicō Gracchī, ad Opīmum relātum aurō repēnsum fertur. Sunt qui trādant īnfūsō plumbō eum partem capitīs, quō 30 gravius efficerētur, explēsse.

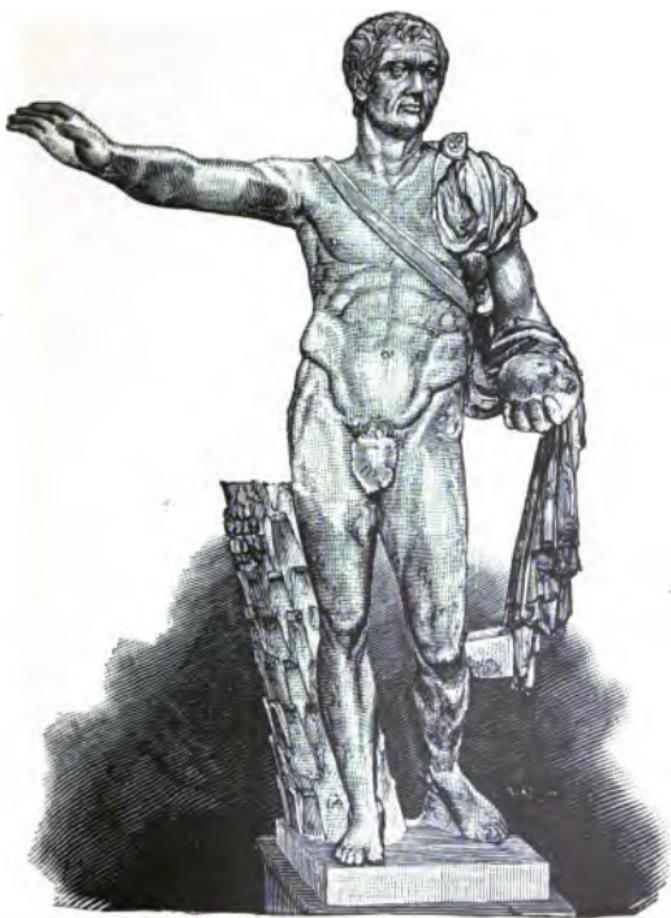
Occisō Tiberiō Gracchō, cum senātus cōnsulibus mandāset ut in eōs qui cum Gracchō cōsēnerant animadverterētur, Blosius quīdam, Tiberi amīcus, prō sē dēprecātum vēnit, hanc, ut sibi ignōserētur, causam 5 adferēns, quod tanti Gracchum fēcisset ut, quidquid ille vellet, sibi faciendum putāret. Tum cōsul, "Quid?" inquit, "sī tē Gracchus templō Iovis in Capitōliō facēs subdere iussisset, obsecūtūrusne voluntāti illius fuisti propter istam quam iactās familiāritātem?" "Num-10 quam," inquit Blosius, "voluisset id quidem, sed sī voluisset, pāruisseм." Nefāria est ea vōx: nūlla enim est excūsatiō peccātī, sī amīci causā peccāveris.

Exstat Gāi Gracchī ē Sardiniā Rōmam reversi ūrātiō, in quā cum alia tum haec dē sē nārrat. "Versātus 15 sum in prōvinciā quō modo ex ūsū vestrō existimābam esse, nōn quō modo ambitiōni meae condūcere arbitrābar. Nēmō possit vērē dicere, assem aut eō plūs in mūneribus mē accēpisse aut meā causā quemquam sūmptum fēcisse. Zōnās quās Rōmā proficiscēns plē-20 nās argentī extulī, eās ex prōvinciā inānēs rettulī. Alii amphorās quās vīni plēnās extulērunt, eās argento replētās domum reportārunt."

### XXI. Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus.

106–48 B.C.

Gnaeus Pompēius, stirpis senātōriæ, bellō civili sē et patrem cōnsiliō servāvit. Cum enim Pompēi pater 25 exercituī suō ob avāritiam esset invīsus, factā in eum coniūrātiōne Terentius quīdam, Gnaei Pompēi fili



**GNAEUS POMPEIUS MAGNUS.**



contubernālis, hunc occidendum suscēpit dum aliī tabernāculum patris incenderent. Quae rēs cum iuvenī Pompēiō cēnanti nūntiāta esset, nihil periculō mōtus, solitō hilarius bibit et cum Terentiō eādem quā anteā cōmitātē ūsus est. Deinde cubiculum ingressus clām subdūxit sē tentōriō et firmam patri circumdedit custōdiam. Terentius tum dēstrictō ēnse ad lectum Pompēi accessit multisque ictibus strāgula percussit. Ortā mox sēditiōne Pompēius sē in media coniēcit āgmina, militēsque tumultuantēs precibus et lacrimis plācāvit 10 āc duci reconciliāvit.

Eōdem bellō Pompēius partēs Sullae secūtus ita sē gessit ut ab eō māximē diligētur. Annōs trēs et viginti nātus, ut Sullae auxiliō veniret, paterni exercitūs reliquiās conlēgit, statimque dux peritus exstitit. 15 Māgnus illius apud militem amor, māgna apud omnēs admirātiō fuit; nūllus ei labor taediō, nūlla dēfatigātiō molestiae erat. Cibi vīnique temperāns, somni parcus; inter militēs corpus exercēns cum alacribus saltū, cum vēlōcibus cursū, cum validis lūctandō certābat. Tum 20 ad Sullam iter intendit et in eō itinere trēs hostium exercitūs aut fūdit aut sibi adiūnxit. Quem ubi Sulla ad sē accēdere audīvit ēgregiamque sub signis iuventūsem aspēxit, dēsiliit ex equō Pompēiumque salūtāvit imperātōrem et posteā ei venienti solēbat sellā adsurgere et caput aperire et equō dēscendere, quem honōrem nēminī nisi Pompēiō tribuēbat.

Posteā Pompēius in Siciliam profectus est, ut eam ā Carbōne, Sullae inimīcō, occupātam reciperet. Carbō comprehēnsus et ad Pompēium ductus est: quem Pom- 30

pēius, etsī Carbō muliebriter mortem extimēscēns dēmissē et flēbiliter mortem dēprecābātur, ad supplicium dūci iussit. Longē moderātior fuit Pompēius ergā Sthenium, Siciliae cūiusdam cīvitātis prīcipem. Cum 5 enim in eam cīvitātem animadvertere dēcrēvisset, quae sibi adversāta fuisset, iniquē eum factūrum Sthenius exclāmāvit, sī ob ūnius culpam omnēs pūniret. Interroganti Pompēiō quisnam ille ūnus esset, “Ego,” inquit Sthenius, “quī cīvēs meōs ad id indūxi.” Tam 10 liberā vōce dēlectātus Pompēius omnibus et Stheniō ipsī pepercit.

Trānsgressus inde in Āfricam Iarbam, Numidiaē rēgem, qui Marī partibus favēbat, bellō persecūtus intrā diēs quadrāgintā oppressit et Āfricam subēgit 15 adulēscēns quattuor et vīginti annōrum. Deinde cum litterae ei ā Sullā redditae essent, quibus exercitū dīmissō cum ūnā legiōne successōrem exspectāre iubēbātur, Pompēius, quamquam aegrē id ferēbat, tamen pāruit et Rōmam revertit. Revertentī incrēdibilis 20 hominum multitūdō obviam īvit; Sulla quoque laetus eum excēpit et Māgnī cōgnōmine cōnsalūtāvit. Nihilō minus Pompēiō triumphum petenti restitit; neque vērō eā rē ā prōpositō dēterritus est Pompēius aususque dicere plūrēs adōrāre sōlem orientem quam occiden- 25 tem; quō dictō innuēbat Sullae potentiam minuī, suam crēscere. Eā vōce auditā Sulla, cōfidentiā adulēscētis perculsus: “Triumphet! triumphet!” exclāmāvit.

Metellō iam senī et bellum in Hispāniā sēgnius gerenti conlēga datus Pompēius adversus Sertōrium variō 30 ēventū dīmicāvit. Māximum ibi in proeliō quōdam

periculum subiit; cum enim vir vastā corporis magnitudine impetum in eum fecisset, Pompeius manum amputavit; sed multis in eum concurrentibus volnus in femore accēpit et ā suis fugientibus dēsertus in hostium potestāte erat. At praeter spem evāsit; barbarī enim 5 equum eius aurō phalerisque eximiis instrūctum cēperant. Dum igitur praedam inter sē altercantēs partiuntur, Pompeius eōrum manūs effūgit. Alterō proeliō cum Metellus Pompeiō labōranti auxiliō vēnisset, Sertōrius recēdere coāctus dixisse fertur. “Nisi anus illa 10 supervēnisset, ego hunc puerum verberibus castigātum Rōmam dimisisem.” Metellum anum appellābat, quia is, iam senex, ad mollem et effēminātam vitam dēflēxerat. Sertōriō interfectō Pompeius Hispāniām recēpit.

Cum pīrātae illā tempestāte maria omnia infestārent 15 et quāsdam etiam Italiae urbēs diripuissent, ad eōs opprimendōs cum imperiō extraordināriō missus est Pompeius. Nimiae virī potentiae obsistēbant quidam ex optimātibus et imprīmis Quintus Catulus. Qui cum in cōtiōne dixisset esse quidem praeclārum virum 20 Cn. Pompeium, sed nōn esse ūnī omnia tribuenda, adiēcissetque, “Sī quid huic acciderit, quem in eius locum substituētis?” summō cōnsēnsū suclāmāvit ūniversa cōntio: “Tē, Quīnte Catule.” Tam honōrifīcō cīvium testimōniō vīctus Catulus ē cōtiōne discessit. Pompeius, dispositis per omnēs maris recessūs nāvibus, brevī terrārum orbem illā peste liberāvit; 25 praeđōnēs multis locīs vīctōs fūdit; eōsdem in dēditiōnēm acceptōs in urbibus et agrīs procul ā mari conlocāvit. Nihil hāc vīctōriā celerius; nam intrā 30 quadrāgēsimū diem pīrātās tōtō mari expulit.

Cōfēctō bellō pīrāticō Gnaeus Pompēius contrā Mithridātem profectus in Asiam māgnā celeritāte contendit. Proelium cum rēge cōserere cupiēbat, neque opportūna dabātur pūgnandi facultās, quia Mithridātēs 5 interdiū castris sē continēbat, noctū vērō haud tūtum erat congredi cum hoste in locis ignōtis. Nocte tamen aliquandō cum Pompēius Mithridātem aggressus esset, lūna māgnō fuit Rōmānīs adiūmentō. Quam cum Rōmānī ā tergō habērent, umbrae corporum longius prōiectae ad prīmōs usque hostium ūrdinēs pertinēbant; unde dēcepti rēgiī militēs in umbrās, tamquam in propinquum hostem, tēla mittēbant. Vīctus Mithridātēs in Pontum profūgit. Pharnacēs filius bellum ei intulit, qui, occīsis ā patre frātribus, vītae suae ipse 10 timēbat. Mithridātēs ā filiō obsessus venēnum sūmpsit; quod cum tardius subiret, quia adversus venēna multis anteā medicāmentis corpus firmāverat, ā milite Gallō, ā quō ut adiuvāret sē petierat, interfectus est.

Tigrānī deinde, Armeniae rēgi, qui Mithridātis partēs 20 secūtus erat, Pompēius bellum intulit eumque ad dēditiōnem compulit. Qui cum prōcubuisset ad genua Pompēi, eum ērēxit, et benignis verbis recreātum dia-dēma, quod abiēcerat, capitī repōnere iussit, aequē pulchrum esse iūdicāns et vincere rēgēs et facere. 25 Inde in Iūdaeam profectus Rōmānōrum prīmus Iūdaeōs domuit, Hierosolyma, caput gentis, cēpit, tem-plumque iūre victōiae ingressus est. Rēbus Asiae compositis in Italiam versus ad urbē vēnit, nōn, ut plēriique timuerant, armātus, sed dīmissō exercitū, et 30 tertium triumphum bīduō dūxit. Īnsignis fuit multis

novis inūsitatisque ornāmentīs hic triumphus; sed nihil inlūstrius visum quam quod tribus triumphis trēs orbis partēs dēvictae causam praebeuerant; Pompēius enim, quod anteā contigerat nēminī, p̄imum ex Africā, iterum ex Eurōpā, tertio ex Asiā triumphāvit, fēlīx 5 opiniōne hominum futūrus, sī, quēm glōriae, eundem vitae finem habuisse neque adversam fōrtūnam esset expertus iam senex.

Posteriōre enim tempore ortā inter Pompēium et Caesarem gravi dissēnsiōne, quod hīc superiōrem, ille 10 parem ferre nōn posset, bellum cīvile exārsit. Caesar infestō exercitū in Italiam vēnit. Pompēius, relictā urbe āc deinde Italīa ipsā, Thessaliam petit et cum eō cōsulēs senātusque omnis; quem insecūtus Caesar apud Pharsālum aciē fūdit. Victus Pompēius ad 15 Ptolemaeum, Aegypti rēgem, cui tūtor ā senātū datus erat, profūgit, qui Pompēium interfici iussit. Latus Pompēi sub oculis uxōris et liberōrum mūcrōne cōnfossum est, caput praecīsum, truncus in Nilum connectus. Deinde caput cum ānulō ad Caesarem dēlā- 20 tum est, quī eō vīsō lacrimās nōn continēns illud multīs pretiōsissimīsque odōribus cremandum cūrāvit.

Is fuit Pompēi post trēs cōsulātūs et totidem triumphōs vitae exitus. Erant in Pompēiō multae et māgnae virtūtēs āc praecipue admiranda frūgālitās. 25 Cum ei aegrōtantī praecēpisset medicus ut turdum ederet, negārent autem servī eam avem usquam aestivō tempore posse reperīri nisi apud Lūcullum, quī turdōs domī sagināret, vetuit Pompēius turdum inde petī, medicōque dixit: “Ergō, nisi Lūcullus perditus dē- 30

liciis esset, nōn viveret Pompēius?" Aliam avem, quae parābilis esset, sibi iussit appōni.

Viris doctis māgnūm honōrem habēbat Pompēius. Ex Syriā dēcēdēns, cōfēctō bellō Mithridāticō, cum 5 Rhodum vēnisset, Posidōnium cupiit audire; sed cum audivisset eum graviter esse aegrum, quod vēhementer ēius artūs labōrārent, voluit tamen nōbilissimum philosophum vīsere. Mōs erat ut, cōsule aedēs aliquās ingressūrō, lictor forēs percuteret, admonēns cōsulem 10 adesse; at Pompēius forēs Posidōnī percutī honōris causā vetuit. Quem ut vīdit et salūtāvit, molestē sē dixit ferre, quod eum nōn posset audire. At ille, "Tū vērō," inquit, "potes, nec committam ut dolor corporis efficiat ut frūstrā tantus vir ad mē vēnerit." Itaque 15 cubāns graviter et cōpiōsē dē hōc ipsō disputāvit: nihil esse bonum nisi quod honestum esset, nihil malum dici posse quod turpe nōn esset. Cum vērō dolōrēs āriter eum pungerent, saepe, "Nihil agis," inquit, "dolor! quamvis sis molestus, numquam tē 20 esse malum cōfitēbor."

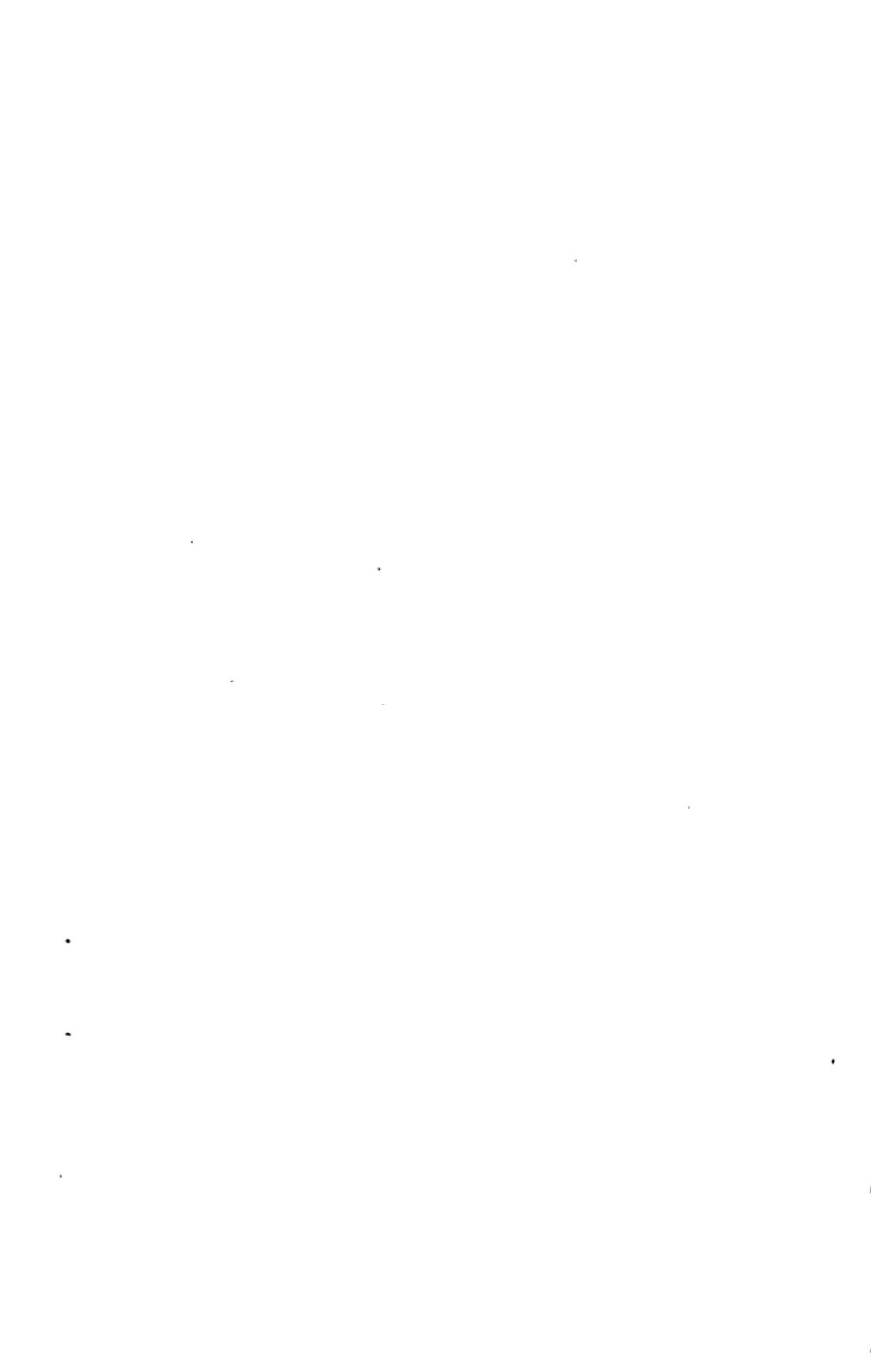
## XXII. Gaius Iulius Caesar.

100-44 B.C.

C. Iūlius Caesar, nōbilissimā Iūliōrum genitus familiā, annum agēns sextum et decimum patrem āmīsit. Cornēliam, Cinnae filiam, dūxit uxōrem; cūius pater cum esset Sullae inimicissimus, is Caesarem voluit 25 compellere ut eam repudiāret; neque id potuit efficerē. Quā rē Caesar bonī spoliātus cum etiam ad



GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR.



necem quaererētur, mūtātā veste, nocte urbe ēlapsus est et, quamquam tunc quartānae morbō labōrābat, prope per singulās noctēs latebrās commūtāre cōgēbātur ; et comprehēnsus ā Sullae libertō, nē ad Sullam perdūcerētur, vix datā pecūniā ēvāsit. Postrēmō per 5 propinquōs et adfinēs suōs veniam impetrāvit. Satis cōnstat Sullam, cum dēprecantibus amicissimis et ūrnātissimis virīs aliquamdiū dēnegāsset atque illī pertināciter contendenter, expūgnātum tandem prōclāmāsse vincerent, dummodo scirent eum quem incolumem 10 tantopere cuperent, aliquandō optimātium partibus, quās sēcum simul dēfendissent, exitiō futūrum ; nam Caesarī multōs Mariōs inesse.

Stipendia p̄ima in Asiā fēcit. In expūgnātiōne Mitylēnārum corōnā cīvicā dōnātus est. Mortuō Sullā 15 Rhodum sēcēdere statuit, ut per ūtium Apollōniō Molōnī, tunc clārissimō dīcendī magistrō, operam daret. Hūc dum trāicit, ā praedōnibus captus est mānsitque apud eōs prope quadrāgintā diēs. Per omne autem illud spatiū ita sē gessit ut pīrātīs pariter terrōri 20 venerātiōnique esset. Comitēs interim servōsque ad expediendās pecūniās quibus redimerētur, dimīsit. Viginti talenta pīrātae postulāverant : ille quīnquāgintā datūrum sē spōpondit. Quibus numerātīs cum expositus esset in litore, cōnfestim Milētūm, quae urbs proximē 25 aberat, properāvit ibique contractā classe invectus in eum locum in quō ipsī praedōnēs erant, partem classis fugāvit, partem mersit, aliquot nāvēs cēpit pīrātāsque in potestātem redāctōs eō suppliciō quod illis saepe minātus inter iocum erat, adfēcit crucīque suffixit. 30

Quaestōrī ūterior Hispānia obvēnit. Quō profectus cum Alpēs trānsiret et ad cōspectum pauperis cūius-dam vici comitēs per iocum inter sē disputārent num illīc etiam esset ambitiōnī locus, sēriō dīxit Caesar 5 mālle sē ibi prīmum esse quam Rōmae secundum. Dominatiōnis avidus ā prīmā aetāte rēgnū concu-piscēbat semperque in ōre habēbat hōs Eurīpidis, Graeci poētae, versūs :

Nam sī violāndum est iūs, rēgnāndī grātiā  
Violāndum est, áliīs rēbus pīetātēm colās.

10 Cumque Gādēs, quod est Hispāniae oppidum, vēni-set, animadversā apud Herculis templum māgni Alexandri imāgine ingemuit et quasi pertaesus ignā-viam suam, quod nihildum ā sē memorābile āctum esset 15 in eā aetāte quā iam Alexander orbem terrārum subē-gisset, missiōnem continuō efflāgitāvit ad captandās quam prīmum māiōrum rērum occāsiōnēs in urbe.

Aedilis praeter Comitium āc Forum etiam Capitōli-um ūrnāvit porticibus. Vēnatiōnēs autem lūdōsque 20 et cum conlēgā M. Bibulō et sēparātim ēdedit; quō factum est ut commūnium quoque impēnsārum sōlus grātiā caperet. Hīs autem rēbus patrimōnium effūdit tantumque cōflāvit aes aliēnum ut ipse diceret sibi opus esse miliēns sēstertiūm ut habēret nihil.

25 Cōnsul deinde creātus cum M. Bibulō societātem cum Gnaeō Pompēiō et Mārcō Crassō iūnxit Caesar, nē quid agerētur in rē pūblicā quod displicuissest ulli ex tribus. Deinde lēgem tulit ut ager Campānus plēbī dividerētur. Cui lēgi cum senātus repūgnāret,

rem ad populum dētulit. Bibulus conlēga in Forum vēnit, ut lēgi obsisteret, sed tanta in eum commōta est sēditiō ut in caput ēius cophinus stercore plēnus effunderētur fascēsque ei frangerentur atque adeō ipse armis Forō expellerētur. Quā rē cum Bibulus per reliquum anni tempus domō abditus cūriā abstinēret, ūnus ex eō tempore Caesar omnia in rē pūblicā ad arbitrium administrābat, ut nōnnulli urbānōrum, sī quid testandī grātiā signārent, per iocum nōn, ut mōs erat, cōnsulibus Caesare et Bibulō āctum scriberent, 10 sed Iūliō et Caesare, ūnum cōsulem nōmine et cōgnōmine prō duōbus appellantēs.

Fūnctus cōsulātū Caesar Galliam prōvinciam accēpit. Gessit autem novem annis quibus in imperiō fuit haec ferē : Galliam in prōvinciae fōrmam redēgit; 15 Germānōs, qui trāns Rhēnum incolunt, primus Rōmānōrum ponte fabricātō aggressus māximis adfēcit clādibus. Aggressus est Britannōs, ignōtōs anteā, superātisque pecūniās et obsidēs imperāvit. Hic cum multa Rōmānōrum mīlitum insignia nārrantur, tum illud ēgre- 20 gium ipsius Caesaris, quod nūtante in fugam exercitū, raptō fugientis ē manū scūtō, in pīmam volitāns aciem proelium restituit. Idem aliō proeliō legiōnis aquili- 25 ferum, ineundae fugae causā iam conversum, faucibus comprehēnsum in contrāriam partem dētrāxit dextram- que ad hostem tendēns, “Quōrsum tū,” inquit, “abis? Illic sunt cum quibus dīmicāmus.” Quā adhortatiōne omnium legiōnum trepidatiōnem corrēxit, vincīque parātās vincere docuit.

Interfectō interēā apud Pārthōs Crassō et dēfūnc̄tā 30

Iūliā, Caesaris filiā, quae, nūpta Pompēiō, generī sociisque concordiam tenēbat, statim aemulatiō ērūpit. Iam pridem Pompēiō suspectae Caesaris opēs et Caesarī Pompēiāna dignitās gravis, nec hic ferēbat parem,  
 5 nec ille superiōrem. Itaque cum Caesar in Galliā dētinērētur, et, nē imperfectō bellō discēderet, postulāset ut sibi licēret, quamvis absentī, alterum cōsulātum petere, ā senātū suādentibus Pompēiō ēiusque amicīs negātum eī est. Hanc iniūriam acceptam vin-  
 10 dicātūrus in Ītaliā rediit et, bellandum ratus, cum exercitū Rubicōnem flūmen, qui prōvinciae ēius finis erat, trānsiit. Hōc ad flūmen paulum cōstitisse fertur āc reputāns quantum mōlirētur, conversus ad proximōs, “Etiam nunc,” inquit, “regredi possumus; quod  
 15 si ponticulum trānsierimus, omnia armīs agenda erunt.” Postrēmō autem, “Iacta ālea estō!” exclāmāns exercitum trāicī iussit plūrimisque urbibus occupātis Brundisium contendit, quō Pompēius cōsulēsque cōnfuge-  
 rant.

20 Qui cum inde in Ēpirum trāiēcissent, Caesar eōs secūtus ā Brundisiō Dyrrhachium inter oppositās classēs gravissimā hieme trānsmisit; cōpiisque, quās subsequī iusserat, diūtius cessantibus cum ad eās arcessendās frūstrā mīsisset, mīrae audāciae facinus  
 25 ēdedit. Morae enim impatiēns castrīs noctū ēgreditur, clam nāviculam cōscendit, obvolūtō capite nē āgnōscerētur et, quamquam mare saevā tempestāte intumēscēbat, in altum tamen prōtinus dīrigī nāvigium iubet et gubernātōre trepidante, “Quid timēs?” inquit,  
 30 “Caesarem vehis!” neque prius gubernātōrem cēdere

adversae tempestati passus est quam paene obrutus esset fluctibus.

Deinde Caesar in Epirum profectus Pompēium Pharsālicō proeliō fūdit, et fugientem persecūtus, ut occisum cōgnōvit, Ptolemaeō rēgī, Pompēi interfectorī, ā quō sibi quoque īnsidiās tendi vidēret, bellum intulit ; quō victō in Pontum trānsiit Pharnacemque, Mithridātis filium, rebellantem et multiplici successū p̄raefērōcem intrā quīntum ab adventū diem, quattuor, quibus in cōspectum vēnit, hōris ūnā p̄ōfligāvit aciē mōre fulminis quod ūnō eōdemque mōmentō vēnit, percussit, abscessit. Nec vāna dē sē p̄aedicātiō est Caesaris, ante vīctum hostem esse quam vīsum. Ponticō posteā triumphō trium verbōrum p̄aetulit titulum : “ Vēni, vīdī, vīci.” Deinde Scipiōnem et Iubam, Numidiae rēgēm, reliquiās Pompēiānārum partium in Africā refoventēs, dēvīcit.

Vīctōrem Africānī belli Gāium Caesarem gravius excēpit Hispāniēnse, quod Cn. Pompēius, Māgni filius, adulēscēns fortissimus, ingēns āc terrible cōflāverat, undique ad eum auxiliis paternī nōminis māgnitūdinem sequentium ex tōtō orbe cōfluentibus. Sua Caesarem in Hispāniā comitāta fortūna est ; sed nūllum umquam atrōcius periculōsiusque ab eō initum proelium, adeō ut, plūs quam dubiō Mārte, dēscendēret equō cōsistēnsque ante recēdentem suōrum aciem, increpāns Fortūnam, quod sē in eum servāsset exitum, dēnūntiāret militibus vestigiō sē nōn recessūrum ; proinde vidērent quem et quō locō imperātōrem dēser-tūri essent. Verēcundiā magis quam virtūte aciēs re-

stitūta est. Cn. Pompēius vīctus et interēmptus est. Caesar, omnium vīctor, regressus in urbem, omnibus qui contrā sē arma tulerant ignōvit, et quīnquiēns triumphāvit.

5 Bellis cīvilībus confectīs conversus iam ad ūrdinandum reī pūblicae statum, fāstōs corrēxit annumq̄e ad cursum sōlis accommodāvit, ut trecentōrum sexāgintā quīnque diērum esset et intercalāriō mēnse sublātō ūnus diēs quartō quōque annō intercalārētur. Iūs  
10 labōriōsissimē āc sevērissimē dīxit. Repetundārum convictōs etiam ūrdine senātōriō mōvit. Peregrinārum mercium portōria instituit; lēgem praecipuē sūmptuāriam exercuit. Dē ūrnandā instruendāque urbe, item dē tuendō ampliandōque imperiō plūra āc māiōra in  
15 diēs dēstinābat; imprīmis iūs cīvile ad certum modum redigere atque ex immēnsā lēgum cōpiā optima quaeque et necessāria in paucissimōs cōferre librōs; bibliothēcās Graecās et Latinās quās māximās posset pūblicāre; siccāre Pomptinās palūdēs; viam mūnire  
20 ā Marī Superō per Appennini dorsum ad Tiberim usque; Dācōs qui sē in Pontum effūderant, coērcēre; mox Parthis bellum inferre per Armeniam.

Haec et alia agentem et meditantem mors praevēnit. Dictātor enim in perpetuum crēatus agere īsolentius  
25 coepit; senātum ad sē venientem sedēns excēpit et quendam, ut adsurgeret, monentem īrātō voltū respēxit. Cum Antōnius, Caesaris in omnibus bellis comes et tunc cōsulātūs conlēga, capitī ēius in sellā aureā sedentis prō rōstrīs diadēma, īsigne rēgium, imposu-  
30 isset, id ita ab eō est repulsum ut nōn offēnsus vidē-

rētur. Quā rē coniūrātum in eum est ā sexāgintā amplius viris, Cassiō et Brūtō ducibus, dēcrētumque eum Idibus Mārtiis in senātū cōnfodere.

Plūrima indicia futūri periculī obtulerant dii immortālēs. Uxor Calpurnia territa nocturnō vīsū, ut Idibus Mārtiis domī subsisteret ūrābat, et Spūrinna haruspex praedixerat ut proximōs diēs trīgintā quasi fātālēs cavēret, quōrum ūltimus erat Idūs Mārtiae. Hōc 5 igitur diē Caesar Spūrinnae, “Ecquid scīs,” inquit, “Idūs Mārtiās iam vēnisse?” et is, “Ecquid scīs 10 illās nōndum praeterisse?” Atque cum Caesar eō diē in senātū vēnisset, adsidentem coniūrātī speciē offici circumstetérunt ilicōque ūnus, quasi aliquid rogātūrus, propius accessit renuentīque ab utrōque umerō togam apprehendit. Deinde clāmantem, “Ista 15 quidem vīs est,” Casca, ūnus ē coniūrātis, adversum volnerat paulum infrā iugulum. Caesar Cascae bracchium adreptum graphiō trāiēcit cōnātusque prōsilire aliō volnere tardātus est. Dein ut animadvertisit undique sē strictis pugionibus peti, togā caput obvolvit 20 et ita tribus et vigintī plāgis cōnfossus est. Cum Mārcum Brūtum, quem fili locō habēbat, in sē inrūentem vīdisset, dixisse fertur : “Tū quoque, mī fili!”

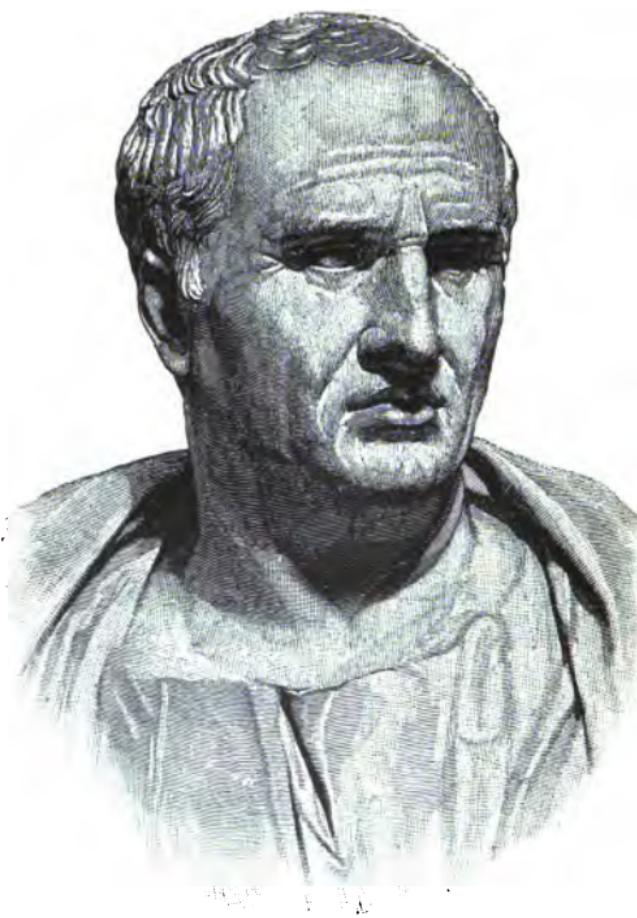
Illud inter omnēs ferē cōnstītit, tālem ei mortem paene ex sententiā obtigisse. Nam et quondam cum 25 apud Xenophōntem lēgisset Cȳrum ūlmā valētūdine mandāsse quaedam dē fūnere suō, āspērnātus tam lētūm mortis genus, subitam sibi celeremque optāverat, et pridiē quam occiderētur, in sermōne nātō super cēnam quisnam esset finis vītæ commodissimus, 30

repentinum inopinatumque praetulerat. Percussorum autem neque triennio quisquam amplius supervixit neque suā morte defunctus est. Damnati omnēs alias alio casū periērunt, pars naufragiō, pars proeliō; nōn-5 nulli sēmet eōdem illō pugione quō Caesarem violāverant, interērunt.

Quō rārior in rēgibus et pīncipibus virīs moderātiō, hōc laudanda magis est. C. Iūlius Caesar vīctōriā cīvili clēmentissimē ūsus est; cum enim scrinia dē-10 prehendisset epistulārum ad Pompēium missārum ab eīs qui vidēbantur aut in diversis aut in neutrīs fuisse partibus, legere nōluit, sed combūssit, nē forte in multōs gravius cōnsulēndī locum darent. Cicerō hanc laudem eximiam Caesari tribuit, quod nihil oblisci-15 solēret nisi iniūriās. Simultātēs omnēs occāsiōne oblātā libēns dēpositū. Ultrō āc prior scripsit C. Calvō post fāmōsa ēius adversum sē epigrammata. Valerium Catullum, cūius versiculis fāmam suam lace-rātam nōn ignōrābat, adhibuit cēnae. C. Memmī 20 suffrāgātor in petitiōne cōsulātūs fuit, etsi asperrimās fuisse ēius in sē ḍrātiōnēs sciēbat.

Fuisse trāditur excelsā statūrā, ōre paulō plēniōre, nigrīs vegetisque oculis, capite calvo; quam calvitī dēfōrmitātem, quod saepe obtrectātōrum iocīs obnoxia 25 erat, aegrē ferēbat. Ideō ex omnibus dēcrētīs sibi ā senātū populōque honōribus nōn aliū aut recēpit aut ūsūrpāvit libentius quam iūs laureae perpetuō gestandae. Vini parcissimum eum fuisse nē inimicī quidem negāvērunt. Verbum Catōnis est, ūnum ex 30 omnibus Caesarem ad ēvertendam rem pūblicam sō-





MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO.

brium accessisse. Armōrum et equitandi perītissimus, labōris ūltrā fidem patiēns; in āgmine nōnnumquam equō, saepius pedibus anteibat, capite dētēctō, seu sōl, seu imber erat. Longissimās viās incrēdibili celeritāte cōnficiēbat, ut persaepe nūntiōs dē sē praevenīret; neque eum morābantur flūmina, quae vel nandō vel innīxus inflātīs ūtribus trāiciēbat.

### XXIII. **Marcus Tullius Cicero.**

106-43 B.C.

Mārcus Tullius Cicerō, equestri genere, Arpīnī, quod est Volscōrum oppidum, nātus est. Ex ēius avis ūnus verrūcam in extrēmō nāsō sitam habuit, ciceris grānō similem; inde cōgnōmen Cicerōnis genti inditum. Suādentibus quibusdam ut id nōmen mūtāret: “Dabō operam,” inquit, “ut istud cōgnōmen nōbilissimōrum nōminum splendōrem vincat.” Cum ā patrē Rōmam missus, ubi celeberrimōrum magistrōrum scholis interasset, eās artēs disceret quibus aetās puerilis ad hūmānitātem solet infōrmāri, tantō successū tantāque cum praeceptōrum tum cēterōrum discipulōrum admiratiōne id fēcit ut, cum fāma dē Cicerōnis ingeniō et doctrinā ad aliōs mānāset, nōn pauci, qui ēius videndī et audiendī grātiā scholās adirent, reperti esse dicantur.

Cum nūllā rē magis ad summōs in rē pūblicā honōrēs viam mūnīrī posse intellegereret quam arte dīcendī et ēloquentiā, tōtō animō in ēius studium incubuit; in quō quidem ita versātus est ut nōn sōlum eōs, qui

25

in Forō et iūdiciis causās perorārent, studiōsē sectārētur, sed privātim quoque diligentissimē sē exercēret. Primum ēloquentiam et libertātem adversus Sullānōs ostendit. Nam cum Rōscium quandam, parricidi ac-  
 5 cūsatum, ob Chrȳsogonī, Sullae libertī, qui in ēius adversāriis erat, potentiam nēmō dēfendere audēret, tantā ēloquentiae vī eum dēfendit Cicerō ut iam tum in arte dīcendī nūllus ei pār esse vidērētur. Ex quō invidiam veritus Athēnās studiōrum grātiā petiit, ubi  
 10 Antiochum philosophum studiōsē audivit. Inde ēloquentiae causā Rhodum sē contulit, ubi Molōnem, Graecum rhētorem tum disertissimum, magistrum habuit. Qui cum Cicerōnem dicentem audīvisset,  
 flēvisse dīcitur, quod per hunc Graecia ēloquentiae  
 15 laude prīvārētur.

Rōmam reversus quaestor Siciliam habuit. Nūlliūs vērō quaestūra aut grātior aut clārior fuit; cum māgna tum esset annōnae difficultās, initiō molestus erat Siculis, quōs cōgeret frūmenta in urbem mittere;  
 20 posteā vērō, diligentiam et iūstitiam et cōmitātem ēius experti, māiorēs quaestōri suō honōrēs quam ulli umquam praetōri détulērunt. E Siciliā reversus Rōmam in causīs dicendīs ita flōruit ut inter omnēs causārum patrōnōs et esset et habērētur princeps.

25 Cōnsul deinde factus L. Sergi Catilinae coniūratiōnem singulāri virtūte, cōstantiā, cūrā compressit. Catilinae proavum, M. Sergium, incrēdibili fortitudine fuisse Plinius refert. Stīpendia is fēcit secundō bellō Pūnicō. Secundō stīpendiō dextram manū perdidit;  
 30 stīpendiīs duōbus ter et viciēns volnerātus est; ob id

neutrā manū, neutrō pede satis ūtilis, plūrimisque posteā stīpendiis dēbilis, miles erat. Bis ab Hannibale captus, bis vinculōrum ēius profugus, vigintī mēnsibus nūllō nōn diē in catēnis aut compedibus custōditus. Sinistrā manū sōlā quater pūgnāvit, duōbus equis ī- 5 sidente eō suffossīs. Dextram sibi ferream fēcit eāque religātā proeliātus Cremōnam obsidiōne exēmit, Placentiam tūtātus est, duodēna castra hostium in Galliā cēpit. “Cēteri profectō,” Plinius addit, “victōrēs hominum fuēre, Sergius vīcit etiam fortūnam.” 10

Singulārem hūius virī glōriam foedē dehonestāvit prōnepōtis scelus. Hīc enim reī familiāris, quam prōfuderat, inopiā multōrumque scelerum cōscientiā in furōrem āctus et dominandī cupiditāte incēnsus, indīgnātusque quod in petitiōne cōsulātūs repulsam passus 15 esset, coniūrātiōne factā, senātum cōnfodere, cōsulēs trucidāre, urbem incendere, dīripere aerārium cōstūterat. Āctum erat dē pulcherrimō imperiō, nisi illa coniūrātiō in Cicerōnem et Antōnium cōsulēs incīdisset, quōrum alter industriā rem patefēcit, alter manū 20 oppressit. Cum Cicerō habitō senātū in praesentem reum perōrāsset, Catilina, incendium suum ruīnā sē restinctūrum esse minitāns, Rōmā profugit et ad exercitum quem parāverat, proficiscitur, signa inlātūrus urbī. Sed sociī ēius, qui in urbe remānserant, com- 25 prehēnsi in carcere necātī sunt. A. Fulvius, vir senātōriī ūrdinis, filium, iuvenem et ingenīo et fōrmā inter aequālēs nitentem, prāvō cōsiliō Catilinae amicitiam secūtum inque castra ēius ruentem, ex mediō itinere retractum suppliciō mortis adfēcit, praefātus nōn sē 30

Catilinae illum adversus patriam, sed patriae adversus Catilinam genuisse.

Neque eō magis ab inceptō Catilina dēstitit, sed infestis signis Rōmam petēns Antōnī exercitū oppri-  
5 mitur. Quam atrōciter dimicātum sit, exitus docuit; nēmō hostium bellō superfuit; quem quisque in pū-  
gnandō cēperat locum, eum āmissā animā tegēbat. Catilina longē ā suīs inter hostium cadāvera repertus  
est: pulcherrimā morte, si prō patriā sīc concidisset!  
10 Senātus populusque Rōmānus Cicerōnem patrem pa-  
triae appellāvit. Cicerō ipse in ḍrātiōne prō Sullā  
palam praedicat cōsillium patriae servandaे fuisse  
iniectum sibi ā diis, cum Catilina coniūrāset adversus  
eam. “Ō dii immortālēs,” inquit, “vōs profectō in-  
15 cendistis tum animum meum cupiditātē cōservandae  
patriae. Vōs āvocāstis mē ā cōgītatiōnibus omnibus  
cēteris et convertistis ad salūtem ūnam patriae. Vōs  
dēnique praetulistis mentī meae clārissimum lūmen  
in tenebris tantīs errōris et īscientiae. Tribuam  
20 enim vōbis quae sunt vestra. Nec vērō possum tan-  
tum dare ingeniō meō ut dispēxerim sponte meā, in  
tempestāte illā turbulentissimā rei pūblicae, quid esset  
optimum factū.”

Paucis post annis Cicerōni diem dixit Clōdius tri-  
25 būnus plēbis, quod cīvēs Rōmānōs indictā causā necā-  
visset. Senātus maestus, tamquam in pūblicō lūctū,  
veste mūtātā prō eō dēprecābātur. Cicerō, cum posset  
armīs salūtem suam dēfendere, māluit urbe cēdere  
quam suā causā caedem fieri. Proficiscentem omnēs  
30 bonī flentēs prōsecūtī sunt. Dein Clōdius ēdictum

prōposuit ut Mārcō Tulliō ignī et aquā interdicerētur; illius domum et villās incendit. Sed vis illa nōn diūturna fuit; mox enim tōtus ferē populus Rōmānus ingentī dēsideriō Cicerōnis redditum flāgitāre coepit et māximō omnium ūrdinum studiō Cicerō in patriam 5 revocātus est. Nihil per tōtam vītam Cicerōni itinere quō in patriam rediit, accidit iūcundius. Obviam ei redeunti ab ūniversis itum est; domus ēius pūblicā pecūniā restitūta est.

Gravissimae illā tempestāte inter Caesarem et Pom- 10 pēium ortae sunt inimicitiae, ut rēs nisi bellō dirimi nōn posse vidērētur. Cicerō quidem summō studiō ēnitēbatur ut eōs inter sē reconciliāret et ā bellī civilis calamitātibus dēterrēret, sed cum neutrum ad pācem ineundam permovēre posset, Pompēium secūtus est. 15 Sed victō Pompēiō, ā Caesare victōre veniam ūlō accēpit. Quō interfectō Octāviānum, Caesaris hērēdem, fōvit, Antōniūm impūgnāvit effēctque ut ā senātū hostis iūdicārētur.

Sed Antōnius, initā cum Octāviānō societāte, Cicerō- 20 nem iam diū sibi inimicum prōscripsit. Quā rē auditā Cicerō trānsversis itineribus in villam, quae ā mari proximē aberat, fūgit indeque nāvem cōnscendit in Macedoniam trānsitūrus. Unde aliquotiēns in altum prōvectum cum modo venti adversi rettulissent, modo 25 ipse iactātiōnem maris patī nōn posset, taedium tandem eum et fugae et vitae cēpit regressusque ad villam, “Moriar,” inquit, “in patriā saepe servātā.” Satis cōnstat, adventantibus percussōribus servōs fortiter fidēliterque parātōs fuisse ad dīmicandum, ipsum dē- 30

pōnī lecticam et quiētōs patī quod sors inīqua cōgeret, iussisse. Prōminentī ex lecticā et immōtam cervicem praebentī caput praecisum est. Manūs quoque abscisae; caput relātum est ad Antōnium ēiusque iūssū 5 cum dextrā manū in rōstrīs positum.

Quam diū rēs pūblica Rōmāna per eōs gerēbātur quibus sē ipsa commiserat, in eam cūrās cōgītatiōnēsque ferē omnēs suās cōnferēbat Cicerō et plūs operaē pōnēbat in agēndō quam in scribendō. Cum autem 10 dominatū ūnius C. Iūlī Caesaris omnia tenērentur, nōn sē angōribus dēdidit nec indignis hominē doctō voluptatib⁹. Fugiēns cōspectum Fori urbiske rūra peragrābat abdēbatque sē, quantum licēbat, et sōlus erat. Nihil agere autem cum animus nōn posset, ex 15 istimāvit honestissimē molestiās posse dēpōnī, si sē ad philosophiam rettulisset, cui adulēscēns multum temporis tribuerat, et omne studium cūramque convertit ad scribendum; atque ut cīvibus etiam ōtiōsus aliquid prōdesse posset, ēlabōrāvit ut doctiōrēs fierent 20 et sapientiōrēs, plūraque brevi tempore ēversā rē pūblicā scripsit quam multis annis eā stante scripserat. Sic fācundiae et Latinārum litterārum parēns ēvāsit pāruitque virōrum sapientium praeceptō, qui docent nōn sōlum ex malis ēligere minima oportēre, 25 sed etiam excerpere ex hīs ipsīs, si quid īnsit bonī.

Multa exstant facētē ab eō dicta. Cum Lentulum, generum suum, exiguae statūrae hominem, vīdisset longō gladiō accinctum, “Quis,” inquit, “generum meum ad gladium adligāvit?” — Mātrōna quaedam 30 iūniōrem sē quam erat simulāns dictitābat sē trīgintā





CAESAR OCTAVIANUS AUGUSTUS.

tantum annōs habēre; cui Cicerō, “Vērum est,” inquit, “nam hōc vigintī annōs audiō.”—Caesar, alterō cōsule mortuō diē Decembribus ūltimā, Caninium cōsulem hōrā septimā in reliquam diēi partem renūntiāverat, quem cum plērique īrent salūtātum dē mōre, 5 “Festinēmus,” inquit Cicerō, “priusquam abeat magistrātū.” Dē eōdem Caniniō scripsit Cicerō: “Fuit mirificā vigilantiā Caninius, qui tōtō suō cōsulātū somnum nōn viderit.”

#### XXIV. Caesar Octavianus Augustus

63 B.C.—14 A.D.

Octāviānus, Iūliae, Gāi Caesaris sorōris, nepōs, 10 quartum annum agēns patrem āmīsit. Ab avunculō adoptātus profectum eum in Hispāniās adversus Gnaei Pompēi liberōs secūtus est. Deinde ab eō Apollōniā missus studiis vacāvit. Utque prīmum occisum Cae-sarem hērēdemque sē comperit, in urbem regressus 15 hērēditātem adiit, nōmen Caesaris sūmpsit conlēctōque veterānōrum exercitū opem Decimō Brūtō tulit, qui ab Antōniō Mutinae obsidēbātur. Cum autem urbī aditū prohibērētur, ut Brūtum dē omnibus rēbus certiōrem faceret, prīmō litterās misit plumbeis lāminīs 20 inscriptās, quās ad bracchium religātās ūrinātōrēs Scultennam amnem trānantēs ad Brūtum dēferēbant. Quīn et avibus internūntiis ūtēbātur. Columbīs enim, quās inclūsās ante famē adfēcerat, epistulās ad collum religābat eāsque ā proximō moenibus locō ēmittēbat. 25

Illae, lūcis cibique avidae, altissima aedificiorum  
petentēs excipiēbantur ā Decimō Brūtō; qui eō modō  
dē omnibus rēbus certior fiēbat, utique postquam dis-  
positō quibusdam locis cibō columbās illūc dēvolāre  
5 instituerat.

Bellum Mutinēnse Octāviānus duōbus proeliis cō-  
fēcit; quōrum in alterō nōn ducis modo, sed miliis  
etiam fūctus est officiō atque in mediā dimicatiōne,  
aquiliferō legiōnis suae graviter sauciō, aquilam umeris  
10 subisse diūque fertur portāsse. Posteā reconciliatā  
cum Antōniō grātiā iūnctisque cum eō cōpiis, ut Gāi  
Caesaris necem ulciscerētur, ad urbem hostiliter acces-  
sit misitque qui nōmine exercitūs sibi cōsulātūm  
dēposcerent. Cunctante senātū centuriō, prīceps  
15 lēgatiōnis, rēiectō sagulō, ostendēns gladi capulum  
nōn dubitāvit in cūriā dicere: “Hīc faciet, si vōs nōn  
fēceritis.”

Ita cum Octāviānus vīcēsimō aetātis annō cōsulā-  
tum invāsisset, pācem fēcit cum Antōniō et Lepidō  
20 ita ut triumvirī rei pūblicae cōstituendae per quin-  
quennium essent ipse et Lepidus et Antōnius, et ut  
suōs quisque inimicōs prōscriberent. Quae prōscriptiō  
Sullānā longē crūdēlier fuit. Exstant autem ex eā  
multa vel extrēmae impietatis vel mirae fideī āc cōn-  
25 stantiae exempla. T. Tōranius, triumvirōrum partēs  
secūtus, prōscripti patris sui, praetōrii et ornāti viri,  
latebrās, aetātem, notāsque corporis quibus agnōsci  
posset, centuriōnibus ēdedit, qui eum persecūti sunt.  
Alius quīdam cum prōscriptum sē cōgnōvisset, ad  
30 clientem suum cōfūgit; sed filius eius, per ipsa

vestīgia patris militibus ductīs, occīdendum eum in cōspectū suō obiēcit.

Cum C. Plōtius Plancus ā triumvirīs prōscriptus in regiōne Salernitānā latēret, servī ēius comprehēnsi multumque āc diū tortī negābant sē scire ubi dominus esset. Nōn sustinuit deinde Plancus tam fidēlēs tamque bonī exemplī servōs ūlerius cruciārī; sed prōcessit in medium iugulumque gladiīs militum obiēcit. 5

Senātōris cūiusdam servus cum ad dominum prōscriptum occīdendum militēs advēnisce cōgnōsset, com-<sup>10</sup>  
mūtātā cum eō veste, permūtātō etiam ānulō, illum posticō clam ēmisit, sē autem in cubiculum ad lectulum recēpit et sē prō dominō occīdī passus est. “Quanti viri est,” addit Seneca, “cum praemia prōditionis ingentia ostendantur, praemium fidei mortem concupiscere!” 15

Octāviānus deinde M. Brūtum, interfictōrem Caesaris, bellō persecūtus id bellum, quamquam invalidus atque aeger, duplici proeliō trānsēgit; quōrum priōre castris exūtus vix fugā ēvāsit. Victor acerbissimē sē gessit; in nōbilissimum quemque captīvum nōn sine 20 verbōrum contumēliā saeviit. Úni suppliciter sepul-  
tūram precantī respondisse dicitur iam istam in volu-  
crum fore potestāte. Aliōs, patrem et filium, prō vītā  
rogantēs, sortīri fertur iussisse, ut alterutri concēderē-  
tur, āc cum patre, quia sē obtulerat, occisō filius quo-  
que voluntāriā occubuisset nece, spectāsse utrumque morientem. Orāre veniam vel excūsāre sē cōnantibus  
ūnā vōce occurrēbat, moriendum esse. Scribunt quī-  
dam trecentōs ex dēditīciis ēlēctōs ad āram dīvō Iūliō  
extrūctam Idibus Mārtiis hostiārum mōre mactātōs. 30

Abaliēnātus posteā est ab Antōniō, quod is repudiātā Octāviā sorōre Cleopatram, Aegypti rēginam, dūxisset uxōrem; quae quidem mulier cum Antōniō lūxū et dēliciis certābat. Únā sē cēnā centiēns sēster-  
 5 tiūm absūmptūram aliquandō dixerat. Cupiēbat discere Antōnius, sed fieri posse nōn arbitrābatur. Posterō igitur diē māgnificam aliās cēnam, sed cottidiānam Antōniō apposuit inrīdenti quod prōmissō stāre nōn potuisset. At illa īferri mēnsam secundam iussit.  
 10 Ex praeceptō ministri ūnum tantum vās ante eam posuēre acēti, cūius asperitās visque margaritās resolvit. Exspectante igitur Antōniō quidnam esset āctūra, margaritam, quam auribus gerēbat, dētrāxit et acētō liquefactum absorbuit. Vīctum Antōnium omnēs, qui  
 15 aderant, prōnūntiāvērunt.

Octāviānus cum Antōniō apud Actium, qui locus est in Epirō, nāvālī proeliō dīmicāvit. Vīctum et fugientem persecūtus Aegyptum petiit, et Alexandrēam, quō Antōnius cum Cleopatrā cōnfūgerat, obsēdit.  
 20 Antōnius in ūltimā rērum dēspērātiōne, cum habitū rēgis in soliō rēgāli sēdisset, mortem sibi ipse cōscivit. Cleopatra, quam Octāviānus, Alexandrēa in potestātem redāctā, māgnopere cupiēbat vivam comprehendī triumphōque servāri, aspidem sibi adferendam  
 25 cūrāvit ēiusque morsū periit. Cleopatrae mortuae commūnem cum Antōniō sepultūram tribuit.

Tandem Octāviānus, hostibus vīctis, sōlus imperiō potitus, clēmentem sē exhibuit. Omnia posteā in eō plēna mānsuētūdinis et hūmānitātis. Multis ignōvit  
 30 vel eis qui saepe graviter eum offenderant. Reversus

in Ītaliā triumphāns Rōmam ingressus est. Tum bellis tōtō orbe compositis Iānī gemini portās suā manū clausit, quae bis tantum anteā clausae fuerant, p̄imum sub Numā rēge, iterum post p̄imum Pūnicum bellum. Tunc omnēs praeteritōrum malōrum obliviō 5 cēpit populusque Rōmānus praeſentis ōti laetitiā perfruēbātur. Octāviānō māximī honōrēs ā senātū dēlāti sunt. Ipse Augustus cōgnōminātus et in honōrem ēius mēnsis Sextilis eōdem nōmine appellātus est, quod illō mēnse bellis civilibus fīnis esset impositus. 10 Patris patriae cōgnōmen ūniversī māximō cōnsēnsū dētulērunt ei. Dēferentibus lacrimāns respondit Au-gustus hīs verbīs: “Compos factus vōtōrum meōrum, patrēs cōscripti, quid habeō aliud quod deōs immor-tālēs precer, quam ut hunc cōnsēnsum vestrum ad 15 ūltimum vitae fīnem mihi perferre liceat!”

Dictātūram māgnā vī offerente populō dēprecātus est. Domini appellatiōnem semper exhorruit eamque sibi tribuī ēdictō vetuit. Immō dē restituendā rē pūblicā nōn semel cōgitāvit, sed reputāns et sē pri-vātum nōn sine periculō fore, et rem pūblicam plūriū arbitriō commissum īrī, summam retinuit potestātem, id vērō studuit, nē quem novī statūs paenitēret. Bene dē eis etiam quōs adversāriōs expertus erat, et sentiē-bat et loquēbātur. Legentem aliquandō ūnum ē nepō- 25 tibus invēnit; cumque puer territus volūmen Cicerōnis, quod manū tenēbat, veste tegeret, Augustus librum cēpit eōque statim redditō: “Hīc vir,” inquit, “fili mi, doctus fuit et patriae amāns.”

Pedibus saepe per urbēm incēdēbat summāque cōmi- 30

tāte adeuntēs excipiēbat. Convēnit aliquandō eum veterānus miles, qui vocātus in iūs periclitābātur, rogāvitque ut sibi adesset; statim Augustus ūnum ē comitātū suō ēlēgit advocātū, qui lītigātōrem com-  
5 mendāret. Tum veterānus exclāmāvit, “At nōn ego, tē periclitante bellō Actiacō, vicārium quaesīvi, sed ipse prō tē pūgnāvī,” simulque dētēxit cicātricēs. Erubuit Augustus atque ipse vēnit in advocātiōnem.

Cum post Actiacam vīctōriam Octāviānus Rōmam  
10 reverterētur, occurrit ei inter grātulantēs opifex quidam corvum tenēns, quem instituerat haec dicere : “Avē, Caesar, vīctor, imperātor!” Mirātus Caesar officiōsam avem vīgintī milibus nummōrum ēmit. Socius opificis, ad quem nihil ex illā liberālitàte pervēnerat, adfirmāvit  
15 Caesari habēre illum et alium corvum, quem ut adferre cōgerētur rogāvit. Adlātus verba quae didicerat, expressit : “Avē, Antōnī, vīctor, imperātor !” Nihil exasperātus Caesar satis dūxit iubēre illum dividere dōnātīvum cum contubernālī. Salūtātus similiter ā  
20 psittacō emi eum iussit.

Exemplum sūtōrem pauperem sollicitāvit ut corvum institueret ad parem salūtātiōnem. Qui impendiō exhaustus saepe ad avem nōn respondentem dicere solēbat : “Opera et impēnsa periit !” Aliquandō  
25 tamen corvus coepit dicere dictam salūtātiōnem. Hāc auditā, dum trānsit, Augustus respondit : “Satis domi tālium salūtātōrum habeō.” Superfuit corvō memoria, ut et illa, quibus dominum querentem solēbat audire, subtexeret, “Opera et impēnsa periit.” Ad quod Caesar  
30 rīsit emīque avem iussit quantī nullam ante ēmerat.

Solēbat Graeculus quidam dēscendentī ē palātiō Caesari honōrificum aliquod epigramma porrigere. Id cum frūstrā saepe fēcisset et tamen rūrsus eum idem factūrum dūxisset Augustus, breve suā manū in chartā exarāvit Graecum epigramma et Graeculō advenientī 5 obviam misit. Ille inter legendum laudāre mirārique tam vōce quam voltū gestūque. Deinde cum acces- sisset ad sellam quā Caesar vehēbātur, dēmissā in pauperem crumēnam manū paucōs dēnāriōs prōtulit, quōs principi daret dixitque sē plūs datūrum fuisse, 10 si plūs habuisset. Secūtō omnium risū dispēnsātōrem Caesar vocāvit et satis grandem pecūniae summam numerārī Graeculō iussit.

Augustus ferē nūlli sē invitanti negābat. Exceptus igitur ā quōdam cēnā satis parcā et paene cottidiānā, 15 hōc tantum īsusurrāvit, “Nōn putābam mē tibi esse tam familiārem.” Cum aliquandō apud Pōlliōnem quendam cēnāret frēgissetque ūnus ē servis vās cry- stallinum, rapi eum ad mortem Pōlliō iussit et obici mūraenīs quās ingēns piscina continēbat. Ēvāsit ē 20 manibus puer et ad pedēs Caesaris cōnfūgit nihil aliud petitūrus quam ut aliter perīret nec ēsca piscium fieret. Mōtus est novō crūdēlitātis genere Caesar et illum quidem mitti, crystallina autem omnia cōram sē frangī iussit complērique piscinam. 25

Augustus in quādam villā aegrōtāns noctēs inquiētās agēbat, rumpente somnum ēius erēbrō noctuae cantū. Quā molestiā cum liberāri sē vehementer cupere sig- nificāset, miles quidam, aucupi peritus, noctuam prehendendam cūrāvit, vivamque Augustō attulit spē 30

ingentis praemī. Cui cum Augustus mille nummōs dari iussisset, ille minus dīgnūm praēmīum existimāns dicere ausus est, "Mālō ut vivat," et avem dimīsit. Imperātōrī nec ad irāscendum causa deerat nec ad 5 ulciscendum potestās; hanc tamen iniūriam aequō animō tulit Augustus hominemque impūnitum abire passus est.

Augustus amicitiās neque facile admīsit et cōnstantissimē retinuit. Imprimis familiārem habuit Maecētēm, equitem Rōmānum; qui eā quā apud principem valēbat grātiā ita semper ūsus est ut prōdēsset omnibus quibus posset, nocēret nēminī. Iūs aliquandō dīcēbat Augustus et multōs capite damnātūrus vidēbātur. Aderat tum Maecēnās, qui per circumstantium 15 turbam perrumpere et ad tribūnal proprius accēdere cōnābātur. Quod cum frūstrā temptāsset; haec verba in tabellā scripsit, "Surge tandem, carnifex!" eamque tabellam ad Augustum prōiēcit. Quā lēctā is statim surrēxit neque quisquam est morte multātus.

20 Habitāvit Augustus in aedibus modicis, neque laxitātē neque cultū cōspicuīs, āc per annōs amplius quadrāgintā in eōdem cubiculō hieme et aestāte mānsit. Supellex quoque ēius vix privātae ēlegantiae erat. Rārō veste aliā ūsus est quam cōflectā ab 25 uxōre, sorōre, filiā neptibusque. Item tamen Rōmam, quam prō māiestāte imperi nōn satis ornātam invēnerat, adeō excoluit ut iūre glōriārētur marmoream sē relinquere quam latericiam accēpisset.

Fōrmā fuit Augustus eximiā et per omnēs aetātēs 30 gradūs venustissimā. Erat tamen omnis lēnōcini

neglegēns et in capite cōmendō tam incūriōsus ut eō ipsō tempore quō illud tōnsōribus committeret, aut legeret aliquid aut etiam scriberet.

Paucis annīs ante quam morerētur, gravissimam in Germāniā accēpit clādem, tribus legiōnibus cum duce 5 Vārō lēgātisque et auxiliis omnibus caesīs. Hāc nūntiātā excubiās per urbem indixit, nē quis tumultus exsisteret, et māgnōs lūdōs Iovī optimō māximō vōvit, sī rēs pūblica in meliōrem statum vertisset. Adeō dēnique cōsternātum ferunt ut, per continuōs mēnsēs 10 barbā capillōque submissō, caput interdum foribus inlīderet, vōciferāns : “Quīctili Vāre, legiōnēs redde !” diemque clādis quotannīs maestum habuerit āc lūgbrem.

Tandem adflīcta valētūdine in Campāniā concessit, 15 ubi, remissō ad ōtium animō, nūllō hilaritatis genere abstinuit. Suprēmō vitae diē petitō speculō capillum sibi cōmī iussit et amicōs circumstantēs percontātus ecquid eīs vidērētur mīnum vitae commodē trānsēgisse, adiēcit solitam clausulam: “Ēdite strepitum vōsque 20 omnēs cum gaudiō applaudite.” Obiit Nōlae sextum et septuāgēsimum annum agēns.

## ESSENTIAL BOOKS FOR REFERENCE.

Classic Myths.—*Gayley*.

History of Classical Greek Literature, 2 vols.—*Mahaffy*.

Elementary Latin Dictionary.—*Lewis*.

Latin Grammar.—*Madvig*.

Students' Classical Dictionary.—*Smith*.

History of Roman Literature.—*Cruttwell*.

Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.—*Rich*.

Atlas Antiquus.—*Kiepert*.

Atlas of Classical Antiquities.—*Schreiber*.

History of Rome.—*Liddell*.

History of Greece.—*Smith*.

History of Ancient Art.—*von Reber*.

A Companion to School Classics.—*Gow*.









## BOOKS FOR COLLATERAL READING.

History of Rome, 3 vols.—*Niebuhr*.  
\*History of Rome.—*Liddell*.  
History of Rome, 5 vols.—*Duruy*.  
History of Rome, 4 vols.—*Mommsen*.  
\*Early Rome.—*Ihne*.  
\*Lives of Illustrious Men.—*Plutarch* (Clough's Translation)  
\*Stories from Livy.—*A. J. Church*.  
\*Roman Life in the Days of Cicero.—*A. J. Church*.  
\*Two Thousand Years Ago.—*A. J. Church*.  
\*The Story of the Nations, Carthage.—*A. J. Church*.  
\*Pictures from Roman Life and Story.—*A. J. Church*.  
\*The Story of the Nations, Rome.—*Gilman*.  
\*Last Days of Pompeii.—*Butwer*.  
\*Ben-Hur.—*Wallace*.  
Zenobia.—*Ware*.  
\*Lays of Ancient Rome.—*Macaulay*.  
\*Virginius.—*James Sheridan Knowles*.  
\*Rome and Carthage.—*Smith*.  
\*Life of Hannibal.—*Arnold*.  
\*History of Julius Caesar.—*Abbott*.  
The Roman Triumvirates.—*Merivale*.  
Life of Caesar.—*Froude*.  
Caesar, Great Captains' Series.—*Dodge*.  
\*Julius Caesar.—*Shakespeare*.  
\*Life of Cicero.—*Forsyth*.  
The Students' Cicero.—*Fausset*.  
Catiline, Clodius, and Tiberius.—*E. S. Beesly*.  
\*The Roman Traitor.—*H. W. Herbert*.  
The Gracchi, Marius, and Sulla.—*A. H. Beesly*.

\*Books thus marked are such as are particularly adapted to interest and profit youthful readers.

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE NOTES.

A. = Allen and Greenough.  
abl. = ablative.  
abs. = absolute.  
adj. = adjective.  
acc. = accusative.  
app. = apposition, or appositive.  
cf. = *cōfēr* = compare.  
cl. = clause.  
conj. = conjunction.  
cons. = construction.  
dat. = dative.  
decl. = declension.  
dir. disc. = direct discourse.  
f. n. = footnote.  
fig. = figure.  
fr. = from.  
gen. = genitive.  
ger. = gerund, or gerundive.  
H. = Harkness.  
id. = idiom.  
ind. = indicative.

ind. disc. = indirect discourse.  
l. = line, or lines.  
Lat. = Latin.  
lit. = literally.  
n. = note.  
nom. = nominative.  
p. = page.  
part. = participle.  
perf. = perfect.  
poss. = possessive.  
pred. = predicate.  
prep. = preposition.  
pro. = pronoun.  
R. = remark.  
rel. = relative.  
s. t. = see text.  
sc. = *scilicet*, = supply, namely.  
subj. = subject, or subjunctive.  
tr. = translate, or translation.  
v. = *vidē* = see.  
voc. = vocabulary.

Notes to words separated by a dash (*armātīs—properāvit*), refer to them and all intervening words.

Notes to words separated by dots (*daret . . . regeret*), refer only to the words named.

## NOTES.

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### I. Romani imperi exordium.

The beginnings of Rome, like those of other powers of old, are shrouded in much doubt and uncertainty. That some truth lies hid in the mass of fables that Fabius, Piso, Tubero, Livy, and other Latin historians have left us, cannot be questioned; but where fiction ends and fact begins, is the question that has been troubling scholars ever since the middle of the 18th century, when the credibility of early Roman history first began to be suspected. The Romans themselves believed the stories as they came down to them, and they were accepted as trustworthy for many centuries. The first volume of Niebuhr's great work, which appeared in 1811, first brought before the world the results of a scientific investigation of the subject. It was made clear that many of the traditions were manufactured to explain facts and institutions already existing at the beginning of authentic history, that much was derived from Greek sources; that the Alban kings and the seven kings of Rome were mythical; that, in short, nothing prior to the destruction of the city by the Gauls in 390 B.C. could be received unchallenged.

The student is referred for a full discussion of this subject to the following books:

Niebuhr's History of Rome, Vol. I.

Liddell's History of Rome, Bk. I., Chap. V.

Duruy's History of Rome, Vol. I., Chaps. I. and II.

Ihne's Early Rome, Chaps. II. and IV.

Mommsen's History of Rome, Vol. I.

**Page 1.** 1. **Proca**: the twelfth of the mythical kings of Alba. For gender see A. 35, Exc.; H. 48, 5, 1.—**Albānōrum**: the people of Alba, a city in Latium, S. E. of Rome. It stretched along a narrow ridge of land and from this fact is often called *Alba Longa*.

2. **Numitōri**: put first for emphasis, to contrast with *Amūlius* in the next clause.—**nātū**: v. A. 253; H. 424.

3. **pulsō frātre**: after he had expelled his brother. A. 255, d. and note; H. 431, 1, 2. Avoid a literal translation of the ablative absolute.

4. **subole**: cons. A. 243, a; H. 414, I.—**filiam**: decl. A. 36, e; H. 49, 4.—**Vestae**: the goddess of the home and the fireside. She was worshiped in every house; and, in addition, had public sacred worship in a temple. There the Vestal virgins kept the fire forever burning upon her altar.

5. **sacerdōtem**: cons. A. 239, 1, a; H. 373, 1.

6. **Eā rē cōgnitā**: cf. *frātre*, l. 3.—**ipsam**=the mother; lit. herself.

7. **alveō**: cons. A. 228; H. 386.—**Tiberim**: for form v. A. 56, a, 1; H. 62, II, 2, (1). The Tiber is the largest river in Latium. At Rome it is some four hundred feet wide and from twelve to eighteen feet deep. After heavy rains it overflows its banks even as in ancient days.

9. **relābente flūmine**: cf. *Eā rē cognitā*, l. 6.—**eōs**: by being put before the subject *aqua*, the object is made emphatic and is strongly contrasted with it,—THEM the water left on the shore.

9. **Vāstae**: note the emphatic position.

10. **locīs**: v. A. 78, 2, b; H. 141.—**ut=as**. *Ut* with an indicative is translated by *as*, *how*, or *when*; with a subjunctive by *in order that*, *in order to*, *for the purpose of*, *in order that not* (after verbs of fearing), *so that*, or *though*.

12. **ōrī**: cons. cf. *alveō*, l. 7.—**sē gessit**: *sē gerere*=to conduct oneself, act as.

13. **Cum** is either a preposition or a conjunction. If it be a preposition that fact will be determined by the ablative following it; if it be a conjunction it may mean *when*, *since*, or *although*. In the sense of *when* it will take the indicative when used with a present or a future tense, or with a past tense when defining or fixing the time of the main action; otherwise the subjunctive is used. Practically the instances of *cum* with a past indicative are not very common. In the sense of *since* or of *although*, *cum* is followed by the subjunctive.—**saepius**: again and again.

14. **reverterētur**: see note on *cum* above, also A. 323, 325; H.

521, II, 2.—*pāstor rēgius* = *the king's shepherd*. A. 214, a, 2; H. 395, n. 2.

16. *ēducandōs* agrees with *eōs*. A. 294, d; H. 544, 2, n. 2,—*prīmō*: beginning a series is followed by *deinde* meaning *next*, or *in the second place*.

18. *rapinā*: A. 243; H. 413, n. 3.

19. *Quā rē*: A. 245; H. 416.—*eīs*: cf. *ōrī* p. 1. l. 12.—*īnsidiāti essent*: cf. *reverterētur* l. 14.

**Page 2.** 1. *esset*: an indirect question is a question used as *subject*, as *object*, or as *appositive*. How is it used here?—*māter*: sc. *fuisset*.

2. *armātis properāvit*: *armed the shepherds AND hastened*, etc. It is often best to translate a verb and participle by *two verbs connected by and*. Latin prefers the subordinate, English the coördinate construction.—*Albam*: why no preposition? A. 258, b; H. 380, II.

4. *solutus esset*: cons. A. 312; H. 513, II, n. 1.

5. *ā rēge*: the ablative of the agent, as distinguished from the ablative of the means, takes the preposition *ā*, or *ab*.

8. *haud procul erat quīn*: *he lacked little of . . . , on cons. of agnōsceret*, v. A. 319, d; H. 504, 4.

9. *lineāmentīs*: for cons. cf. *nātū*, p. 1. l. 2.—*mātrī*: what would *MĀTRIS simillimus* mean?

10. *Ea rēs*: words in a subordinate clause that are specially emphatic are often put before the conjunction.

11. *dum* in temporal clauses means either *while* or *until*. If the former, it is followed by the indicative, if the latter, usually by the subjunctive.—*tenet*: for tense v. A. 328, a; H. 467, 4.

12. *supervenit*: what tense? A. 276, d; H. 467, III, 1.

16. *uter*: distinguish between *uter*, *uterque*; *quis*, and *quisque*.

17. *daret . . . regeret*: v. *esset*, above.—*auspicia*: this word (v. *voc.* for etymology) and *augurium* are terms used to refer to the will of the gods as interpreted by the flight of birds. A college of priests known as *augurs*, founded by Romulus, had this for its special business. Nothing of importance was undertaken at Rome without first taking the auspices.

19. **auguriō**: abl. of cause, or means.  
 21. **vāllum**: this was a mere earth-work.  
 23. **sīc deinde**: sc. *pereat*.  
 24. **sōlus**: note emphasis of position.—**imperiō**: cons. A. 249; H. 421, I, and f. n. 1.

## II. Romulus, Romanorum rex primus.

Read Plutarch's Life of Romulus, also Church's Stories from Livy, Chap. I.

**Page 3.** 1. **Rōmulus**: though Romulus is a mythical character, the political institutions attributed to him are authentic in that they had their origin in the earliest times.

2. **asylum**: for cons. v. *sacerdōtem*, p. 1, l. 5. This *asylum* was a grove of oak-trees lying between the two summits of the Capitoline hill.

4. **uxōrēs**: note the emphatic position.—**ipse** refers to Romulus.  
 —**habērent**: see n. on *cum*, p. 1, l. 13.

5. **qui . . . peterent**: A. 317, 2, n.; 318, (2), a; H. 497, I.

8<sup>o</sup> **quoque** always follows the emphatic word.

9. **foret**: a rare form for *esset*, A. 119, b, n.; H. 204, 2. For the construction v. A. 308, a; 311, I, R.; H. 486, n. 2; 510, n. 2.

11. **convēnēre**: not an infinitive.

12. **videndae novae urbis**: distinguish from *videndī novam urbem*. Remember that the gerund with a direct object is regularly used only in the genitive case and in the ablative case without a preposition.—**Sabīnī**: one of the early native peoples of Italy. Their principal city was Cures.

13. **vēnit**: A. 324; H. 518, n. 1.—**conversae**: pred. adj.—**eo**: not a pronoun.

14. **signō datō**: v. n. on *pulsō frātre*, p. 1, l. 3.

16. **ob virginēs raptās**: *on account of the seizure of the maidens*. This use of the perf. part. is a very common idiom, v. A. 292, a; H. 549, n. 2.

18. **Rōmae**: cf. *alveō*, p. 1, l. 7.—**adpropinquārent**: cons.?

19. **petītum**: v. A. 302, R.; H. 546.

20. **Hūius pater**: *Her father*. Remember that the Latin demonstrative pronouns are often best translated in English by the possessives and the personals.—*arcī*: cf. *Rōmae* above.

22. **perdūxisset**: *if she would lead, not had led*. This word and *gererent*, in the next sentence, illustrate a very common use of the subjunctive known as implied or informal ind. disc. Tatius' words to Tarpeia are: “*Tibi optionem mūneris dabō, si exercitum meum in Capitōlium perdūxeris.*” She replies, “*Date id quod in sinistris manibus geritis.*” Now this conversation is reported without a formal introduction of indirect discourse; but the mood and tense of the verbs in the subordinate clauses are the same as if we had placed “*Dixit*,” “*He said*,” before the first sentence; and “*Respondit*,” “*She replied*,” before the second, v. A. 341, c; 336, 2; H. 525, 2; 528, 1.

24. **Quibus**: a relative is often used in Latin where good English requires a demonstrative or a personal pronoun; tr. *after these had been treacherously promised*.

26. **prōditiō**: the Capitoline hill has two summits, upon one of which stood the Capitol, upon the other the citadel. The steep wall of rock on the west side was known as the “*saxum Tarpeium*.” From it traitors were hurled to death.

27. **poenā**: “*Their heavy shields upon the maid they threw,  
And with their splendid gifts entombed at once and slew.*”

**Page 4.** 2. **Rōmānum Forum**: this was a large open square between the Capitoline and Palatine hills. It was surrounded by temples, porticoes, and shops; and was used for holding courts, and public meetings of all kinds.

6. **clāmitābant**: bring out the force of this tense.

7. **longē aliud . . . aliud**: tr. *one thing . . . quite another*.

9. **Iovī**: decl. A. 60, b; H. 66, 3.—**aedem**: this was the temple of Jupiter Stator (the flight-stayer). It stood on the slope of the Palatine next to the arch of Titus. Its site has been recently laid bare, but of the temple itself not a vestige remains.

11. **passis**: perf. part. from *pandō*, in abl. abs. with *crīnibus*. Wearing the hair disheveled was one of the commonest ways of expressing sorrow.

13. **conciliārunt** = *conciliāvērunt*.

14. **foedere ictō** = *after making* (lit. *striking*) *a treaty*. The making of a treaty was accompanied by a sacrifice. The verb *to strike* in the above phrase is a reminder of the ancient custom, referring to the striking of the victim.

16. **multō**: A. 250; H. 423.

18. **ageret**: cf. *peterent*, p. 3, l. 6.—**senātōrēs**: the senate was an advisory body under the kings, but at an early period of the republic it became the ruling power of the state. Its numbers, too, were largely increased, and it was known collectively as "*Patrēs (et) Cōscriptī*," in which some say that *Patrēs* stands for the original number, and *Cōscriptī* for those that were added. See Ihne's Early Rome, Chap. VIII.

19. **equitūm**: the order of Knights, who were originally the cavalry of the state, was based upon a property qualification of 400,000 sesterces (about \$17,000). In later times the cavalry consisted almost entirely of foreigners.

20. **cūriās**: the people were made up of three tribes, the Ramnes, Tities, and Luceres; and each tribe was divided into ten *cūriæ*.

22. **campō**: the Campus Martius, a large plain lying outside the city walls in the bend of the Tiber, north-west of the Capitoline. It was used for large assemblies, and for all kinds of warlike and gymnastic exercises. It is now a part of the city thickly covered with buildings.

24. **ablātus est**: v. *auferō*.

25. **crēdūtus est**: personal use, A. 330, b; H. 534, 1, n. 1.—**fidem fēcīt**: *strengthened belief*. For the following dative v. A. 227, n. 2.

28. **vīsum**: sc. *esse*.—**fōrmā**: A. 251, a; H. 419, II, and 2, 1)—4).

**Page 5.** 1. **exsisterent**: A. 332, 2; H. 501, I, 1. Why is the circumlocution *futūrum* — *exsisterent* used? v. A. 288, f; H. 537, 3, n. 1.

2. **Quirīnus**: This is a Sabine word, and the name of the Sabine god of war. Romulus was known by this name after his death and deification.

### III. Numa Pompilius, Romanorum rex secundus.

Read Plutarch's Life of Numa Pompilius.

3. Successit Rōmulō Numa: note the order. The fact of the succession is more important than the person who succeeds. To Numa was ascribed much of the religion of the early Romans.—iūstitiā: cf. *fōrmā*, p. 4, l. 28.

4. Curibus: cf. n. on *Sabīnī*, p. 3, l. 12.

5. Qui cum: *When he*. An emphatic word or phrase in a subordinate clause is often put before the conjunction. *Do not translate in that order*.—Rōmam: cf. *Albam*, p. 2, l. 2.—vēnisset: cf. n. on *reverterētur*, p. 1, l. 14.

7. Vestae: cf. n. p. 1, l. 4. The worship of Vesta goes back to the very earliest times.

8. alendum: A. 294, d; 318, b; H. 544, n. 2.—virginibus: indirect object.—Flāminem: these were priests devoted to a particular deity. There were 15 of them, and each was distinguished by the name of the deity he served.

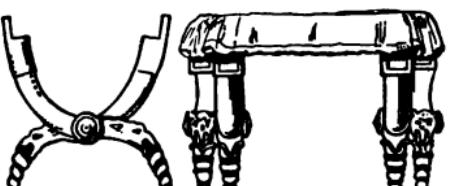
9. īsignī veste: the *flamen* was dressed in a woollen robe folded double, and wore upon his head a cap called *apex*, which had a pointed piece of olive wood, set in a flock of wool, on its crown.—curūlī sellā: seats of this kind were originally used exclusively by the kings at Rome, but were subsequently granted as a privilege to the flamens and the curule magistrates, (consuls, censors, praetors, curule aediles, dictators, and the *magister equitum*).  


FIG. 1.

The chair could be folded

like a modern camp-stool. See fig. 1, which shows how the legs were hinged for folding, and also the *sella* complete.

10. dīcitur: he is said.

13. fulmina: the falling of a thunderbolt was always regarded by the Romans as an omen calling for a propitiatory sacrifice.—essent prōcūranda: v. n. on *esset*, p. 2, l. 1.

16. **aedēs**: A. 79, a; H. 132.

17. **futūrum esset**: v. *essent prōcūranda* above.

18. **ancile**: this was made of bronze. Upon its safety the welfare of the state was supposed to depend.



FIG. 2.

—**Id nē**: v. n. on *Qui cum*, p. 5, l. 5.

20. **Saliōs**: (cf. *salire* to leap). This college of priests consisted of twelve eminent men, who yearly, in the month of March, went through the city singing and dancing. In their right hands they carried spears with which they struck the *ancilia*, which were suspended on a pole and carried on the shoulders of the priests' ministers. See fig. 2.

21. **qui . . . custodirent**: *to guard*. But what literally?

24. **duodecim mēnsēs**: the year of Romulus had but ten months and 304 days. For this, Numa substituted a year of 12 months and 355 days. The agreement between this and the solar year was made by inserting an intercalary month every two years. This arrangement continued until the reform of the calendar by Julius Caesar in 46 B.C.

25. **nefāstōs**: these were days of ill-omen upon which legal business could not be done, nor public assemblies held.—**Iānō**: originally worshiped as the sun-god; one of the oldest and most important of the Italian deities. Later he is generally viewed as god of gates, doors, and of all beginnings. He is represented with two faces, looking in opposite directions, to symbolize that the beginning or the present has to do both with the past and the future. The covered passage-way known as the temple of Janus, built near the Forum by Numa, was not closed after his time until the end of the first Punic war, 241 B.C.

**Page 6.** 5. **sibi**: A. 231; H. 387.

6. **monitū**: A. 245; H. 416.—**ageret**: cons. A. 336, 2; H. 524.

7. **quem medium**: *the middle of which*, v. A. 193; H. 440, 2, notes 1 and 2.—**perennī rigābat aquā**: note the order. It will often be met with in Nepos.

8. *inferēbat*: the imperfect indicative is used in descriptions, and **to** denote continued, customary, or repeated action; cf. *rigēbat* and *erat* above.

9. *ita*: what construction does this word suggest for the subordinate clause that is to follow? A. 319, R.; H. 500, II, n. 1.—*eā* = *tdli*.

11. **quidem** never stands first in a sentence. It makes the preceding word emphatic. Tr. *to be sure*.

12. *cīvitātī*: all the prepositional compounds of *sum*, excepting *absum*, take the dative.

#### IV. Tullus Hostilius, Romanorum rex tertius.

17. **Mortuō Numā**: an expression of time.—Tullus Hostilius reminds us most of Romulus. See Ihne's Early Rome, p. 77. See also Church's Stories from Livy, Chap. II.

20. **Ducibus — finīrī**: *rem — finīrī* is the subject of *placuit*; *ducibus* is the dative after a verb of *pleasing*; tr. *the commanders Hostilius and Fufetius determined that*, etc.

21. **Erant**: when a form of *esse* stands first, it usually means that the verb is not used as a copula, but to express *being* or *existence*.

23. **quisque**: note the order of the clause.

24. **ictum est**: cf. n. on *foedere ictō*, p. 4, l. 14.—*eā lēge*: cf. n. on *quā rē*, p. 1, l. 19.—*ut — esset*: in apposition with *lēge*.

**Page 7.** 2. **ternī**: distinguish from *trēs* and *tertius*.

4. **increpūre**: A. 324; H. 518, n. 1. This word probably refers to the dashing of the spears against the shields. This was followed by the drawing of the swords for the hand-to-hand combat.

7. **cecidērunt**: distinguish from *cecidērunt*.

11. **erat**: *quia* states a fact as a cause, and for that reason regularly takes the indicative.

12. **singulōs**: distinguish from *ūnus* and *prīmus*.

13. **ratus**: tr. *thinking*.—**aliquantum spati**: *a considerable distance*.

14. **pūgnātum est**: do not translate literally.

15. **videt**: v. n. on *cum*, p. 1, l. 13.—*ē Cūriātiīs*: the partitive gen., which might have been used, does not distinguish sharply from the rest as this does.

17. *inclāmat*: v. n. on *tenet*, p. 2, l. 11.

18. *alterum*: in an enumeration, this word is used oftener than *secundus*.

20. *singulī*: one on each side.

21. *alter . . . alter*: distinguish between this and *alius . . . aliis*, v. voc.—*ferōx*: not fierce.

26. *domum*: cf. *Albam*, p. 2, l. 2.—*Princeps*: at the head.

27. *Obvia*: v. voc.

29. *palūdāmentō*: a military cloak worn by generals and superior officers over their armor. It was wide, of fine texture, and white, scarlet, or purple. It was fastened by a brooch upon the shoulder.

30. *crinēs solvere*: v. n. on *passūs*, p. 4, l. 11.—*ferōcis*: cf. *ferōx* above. Is the meaning the same?

**Page 8.** 4. *oblita*: v. A. 219; H. 406, II.—*Sic—Rōmāna*: tr. thus perish every Roman woman who, etc. On *eat* v. A. 267; H. 484, I.

6. *Atrōx*: note its emphatic position.

7. *in iūs*: to court—*iūdicēs*: this was the council of two (*Duūmīrī perduellīōnis*) appointed to try persons accused of the murder of a Roman.

8. *līctor*: a public officer attached to the service of certain Roman magistrates, whom he preceded whenever they went abroad. The king had twelve of these, who carried out his judicial decrees. See fig. 3.



9. *prōvocāvit*: the right of appeal to the people from the decision of a magistrate was an ancient right belonging to Roman citizens. This right continued, with few interruptions, until the time of the empire.

12. *nē — faceret*: in direct disc. = *nōlīte mē, quēm paulō ante cum ēgregiā stirpe cōspēxistis, orbūm liberīs facere*. Note carefully the changes in construction.

13. *liberīs*: A. 243, d; H. 414, III.

14. *Nōn tulit*: could not resist.

18. *quod*: and this. Latin often uses a relative where English requires a conjunction and a demonstrative, or a conjunction and a personal pronoun.

19. *tigillum sorōrium*: with reference to this Livy, the historian,

says, "*Id hodiē quoque pūblicē semper refectum manet*," and the venerable relic was pointed out in his day, in the first century A.D.

22. *finisset*: A. 321; H. 516.  
 23. **Vēientēs**: Veii was 12 miles north of Rome.—**Fidēnātēs**: Fidēna was on the left bank of the Tiber about a mile N.E. of Rome.  
 26. **Quā rē Tullus intellectā**: tr. *when Tullus perceived this*; v. n. on *quod* above, l. 18.

27. **suō**: emphatic position.  
 28. **Quō auditō**: cf. *Quā rē*, etc. above, l. 26.  
 29. **Posterō diē Mettius**: v. n. on *Ea rēs*, p. 2, l. 10.  
 30. **iüssū**: cf. *monitū*, p. 6, l. 6.—**quadrigīs**: abl. of means.—  
 in *diversa* = *in dēversās partēs*.

**Page 9.** 4. **quō**: this conj. is used with a comparative to express purpose.

9. **militiae quam domī**: A. 258, 4, 2, d; H. 426, 2.  
 11. **frāctī**: with *sunt*.  
 12. **ut**: v. n. on *ut*, p. 1, l. 10.  
 13. **Memorant**, etc.: Livy (Bk. I, 31, § 8) says that this was done by Jupiter, angry because Tullus improperly tried to imitate Numa in performing sacred rites.

## V. Ancus Marcius, Romanorum rex quartus.

"The similarity apparent between Romulus and Tullus Hostilius has its counterpart in the stories of Numa and Ancus. The latter is evidently the shadow of the former." Ihne's Early Rome, p. 77.

19. **sustulerant**: v. *tollō*.  
 21. **indiceret**: in reference to an anticipated or intended action *antequam* and *priusquam* are always followed by the subjunctive.  
 22. **qui rēs repeteret**: to demand satisfaction.—**lēgātūm**: this was the *fētiālis*, one of a college of priests instituted by Numa, who acted as heralds to hostile states in carrying declarations of war and in concluding treaties of peace. They hurled a bloody spear across the hostile frontier when declaring war.  
 24. **capite vēlātō**: the Roman always veiled his head in making prayer or sacrifice.

“Ere yet you light your altars, spread  
 A purple covering o'er your head,  
 Lest sudden bursting on your sight  
 Some hostile presence mar the rite.  
 Thus worship you, and thus your train,  
 And sons unborn the rite retain.”

VERGIL, *Aen.* iii. 405-9. Conington's Translation.

**Page 10.** 2. *ēmittit*: this spear was tipped with iron or charred at the end and smeared with blood, emblematic of fire and slaughter.

4. *bellī indicendī*: would *bellum indicendī* be good Latin? — *iūs fētiāle*: of interest as a beginning of international law.

5. *Lēgātō* has *repetentī* in agreement with it and depends on *respōnsum est*. — *superbē respōnsum est*: *a haughty reply was given*.

6. *hōc*: this refers to what precedes. Usually it refers to what follows.

8. *cīvēs*: some historians believe that these were the original Roman plebeians or common people.

9. *autem*: remember that this word has no strong adversative force, and often merely continues the narrative. — *tantā hominum multitudine*: notice the order, which is very common in Latin.

10. *fierent*: v. n. on *cum*, p. 1, l. 13. — *carcerem*: this is situated on the slope of the Capitoline and overlooks the Forum. The dungeon below was used for executions and was called the *Tulliānum*. It is still in a good state of preservation. See fig. 4.

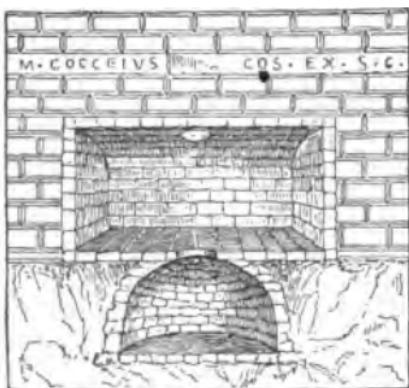


FIG. 4.

11. *audāciae*: the objective genitive is often best translated by *for*. A. 217; H. 396, III.

12. *urbī*: A. 228, 225, d; H. 384, II, 2, n. — *ponte sublīciō*: the oldest and most famous bridge at Rome. Many noteworthy events are connected with

it, and it was so sacred that no repairs could be made to it without

previous sacrifice. It was several times rebuilt, and was still in existence in our era.

13. **Tiberī**: decl. v. A. 56, a, 1; 57, a, 1; H. 62, II, 2.—**urbī**: A. 248, a, R.; H. 385, II, 4, 3).

14. **Ostiam**: 16 mi. fr. Rome. At one time it was an important and flourishing seaport. After the time of Trajan (98–117 A.D.) it was gradually abandoned for a better harbor on the right arm of the Tiber. The ruins of Ostia are between two and three miles from the coast, owing to the accumulation of sand brought down by the river.

## VI Lucius Tarquinius Priscus, Romanorum rex quintus.

The latter part of the history of the kings is as fabulous as the first. The stories of the Tarquins and of Servius Tullius are full of arbitrary fiction. They seem, however, to point to an Etruscan dominion over Latium. See Church's Stories from Livy, Chap. III, Ihne's Early Rome, p. 79.

19. **haec**: cf. n. on *hōc*, l. 6.

20. **advenientī**: sc. *et*.—**carpentum**: v. fig. 7.

21. **cui**: cf. *alveō*, p. 1, l. 7.

23. **perīta**: what adjectives take the gen.? A. 218, a, b; H. 399, I, 1, 2, 3, II.

24. **virum**: *her husband*.—**excelsa et alta**: the neuter of adjectives is often used substantively.

**Page 11.** 3. **relictus**: *i.e.* by will.—**ita**: omit in translation.

4. **adeptus esset**: the object is understood from *rēgnūm*. For cons. v. A. 312; H. 513, II, and n. 1.

5. **Circum Māximum**: between the Palatine and Aventine hills. Scarcely a vestige now remains. Its length was 1800 ft., its breadth 350 ft., and its seating capacity 150,000. For vivid description of the ancient circus read Bulwer's Last Days of Pompeii, Bk. V, Chaps. II, IV; Wallace's Ben-Hur, Chaps. XII–XIV.

6. **triumphāvit**: a grand military procession in which a victorious general rode through the city in a four-horse chariot, followed by his troops and the spoils of war. Read Macaulay's Lays of Ancient

Rome, Prophecy of Capys, XXVII-XXX; also Ware's Zenobia, pp. 276-280.

8. *ut ferunt: as they say.* A common phrase.

10. *id fierī, etc.: in dir. disc. id fierī nōn potest, nisi avēs addixerint.*  
Account for changes in mode and tense.

11. *in experimentum: to make a trial.*

12. *posset: cf. n. on esset, p. 2, l. 1.* So also *possem* below, l. 15.  
— *concepisset: cf. n. on perdūxisset, p. 3, l. 22.*

16. *secuisse: sc. eam.* This stone was kept as a relic. A veiled statue of Accius stood in the Comitium.

17. *percussisset: cf. n. on erat, p. 7, l. 11.* — *praetexta: the toga praetexta,* a white garment derived from the Etruscans, ornamented with a wide purple border, and worn with the *bulla* by free-born children of both sexes, and by the chief magistrates. It was laid aside at the age of sixteen.

18. *bullā: an ornament usually of gold, of globular shape, containing an amulet.* It was worn about the neck by Roman children of noble family and laid aside with the *praetexta*. It was then consecrated to the household gods and hung up over the hearth. See fig. 5. — *dōnāvit: as in English we can say either "to present some one with something" or "to present something to some one," so Latin says, "aliquem aliquō dōnāre" or "aliquid alicui dōnāre," cf. n. on urbī, p. 10, l. 12.*

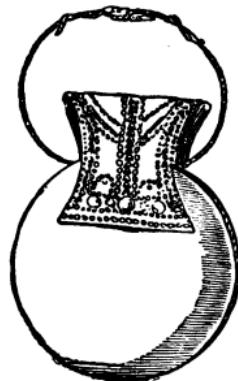


FIG. 5.

22. *Ex pāstōribus: the usual construction with numerals instead of the partitive genitive.*

24. *Quōrum clāmor: v. n. on quī cum, p. 5, l. 5.*

29. *ēlātam . . . dēiēcit: v. n. on armātis . . . properāvit, p. 2, l. 2.*

## VII. Servius Tullius, Romanorum rex sextus.

See Church's Stories from Livy, Chap. IV.

The reign of Servius Tullius is as full of marvels as that of his predecessors. His birth is as miraculous as that of Romulus. He is the author of social order like Numa, but he also introduces a military organization, wherein he reminds us of Romulus. His constitution, adapted to the changing conditions of the times, lasted to the end of the republic. See Ihne's Early Rome, pp. 78-80.

**Page 12.** 2. *Qui cum*: v. n. on same, p. 5, l. 5.

4. *vīsū ēventūque*: lit. *in respect to the seeing and the outcome*, tr. *in its appearance and its consequences*, A. 303; H. 547.

7. *haud secus āc*: *just like* (lit. *not otherwise than*). To deny something instead of affirming its opposite is called *litotes*.

8. *Is postquam*: cf. *Qui cum* above, l. 2.—*adolēvit*: cf. *vēnit*, p. 3, l. 13.

9. *quōdam*: *quīdam* is the nearest approach in Latin to the English indefinite article.

10. *sēgnius*: *with too little spirit*.

11. *signum*: i.e. the *eagle*, the principal standard of the legion. See fig. 6. To lose it was considered a great disgrace.

16. *aedium*: cf. *aedēs*, p. 5, l. 16.

18. *dictō audientēs*: this, being an expression meaning *to obey*, is followed by the *dative*.

22. *mūrum*: the wall of Servius can still be traced.—*cēnsum*: this refers to the registration of all Roman citizens in six classes for civil and military purposes. These classes were based upon a property qualification and contained altogether 193 centuries. Each century had one vote, the classes voting in order beginning with the first, or



FIG. 6.

wealthiest. The number of centuries was so divided among the classes as to give the political control to the rich. See article *Comitia*, Smith's Dict. of Antiquities and Gow's Companion to School Classics, pp. 200–202.

24. *aliquid urbī decus*: notice the order and cf. *summam ē dignitatem*, l. 6.

25. **Ephesiae**: Ephesus is in Asia Minor on the coast of Ionia. Its Diana temple was one of the seven wonders of the world, v. Acts xix. 24, etc.

**Page 13.** 2. *bōs*: decl. v. A. 60, b; 61; H. 66.—*magnitū-dinis*: cons. A. 215 and n.; H. 396, V; 419, 2. Cf. *augustiore fōrmā*, p. 4, l. 28, and see note.

3. *nāta*: sc. *esse*.—*datum*: sc. *esse*.

5. *immolāset*: in dir. disc. *is populus summam imperī habēbit cūius cōvis bovem illam Diānae immolāverit*. Explain modes.

7. *eum*: does this word refer to the Latin or to the priest?

8. *Latīnus dum*: cf. *qui cum*, p. 5, l. 5.—*dēscendit*: cf. n. on *tenet*, p. 2, l. 11.

11. **Servius Tullius**: subject of what verb?—*alteram ferōcem, mītem alteram*: and *ferōcem mīti, mītem ferōci*. Note the order and see A. 344, f. and n.; H. 562.

15. *seu . . . seu*: whether . . . or allows a choice between alternatives.

18. *contendit*: cf. *dēscendit* above, l. 8.



FIG. 7.

20. *carpentō*: a two-wheeled carriage with an awning over it, and curtains in front of it, usually drawn by mules, and used from remote antiquity by women of distinction. See fig. 7.

21. *prīma salūtāvit*: was the first to salute.

24. *super ipsum corpus*; right over the body.

**VIII. Tarquinius Superbus, Romanorum rex septimus et ultimus.**

See Church's Stories from Livy, Chap. V; Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome, The Battle of Lake Regillus.

**Page 14.** 3. **Gabiōs**: an ancient city in Latium. The story of the reduction of Gabii may have been borrowed from Greek sources. Herodotus (III, 153–160) tells the same story of Zopyrus, a noble Persian by whose artifice Darius took Babylon.—*in potestātem: to a state of subjection.*

10. **sciscitātum**: cf. *petūtum*, p. 3, l. 19.—**quidnam**: -nam adds emphasis, e.g. *quid* = what, *quidnam* = what in the world; so *ubi* and *ubinam*, etc.—**vellet**: cf. *esset*, p. 2, l. 1, and note.

11. **dēliberābundus**: A. 164, p.; H. 333, I.

14. **exspectandō**: abl. of ger. expressing cause.—**Gabiōs**: cf. n. on *Albam*, p. 2, l. 2.

18. **Ardeam**: the ancient capital of the Rutuli, 18 miles from Rome.

20. **apud** followed by a pronoun or a proper name means 'at the house of,' 'with'; with names of authors, 'in the works of.'

22. **placuit**: this verb is often used impersonally with an infinitive for subject in the sense of to *resolve* or *determine*; tr. *they determined to try the matter*; lit. *to try was pleasing (to them)*.

25. **lānae dēditam**:

"They at a task eternal their hands religiously plying,  
Held in the left on high, with wool enfolded, a distaff,  
Delicate fibres wherefrom, drawn down, were shaped by the right hand,  
Shaped by fingers up-turned—but the down-turned thumb set a-whirling,  
Poised with perfected whorl, the industrious shaft of the spindle.  
Still, as they span, as they span, was the tooth kept nipping and smoothing,  
Close at their feet, meanwhile, were woven baskets of wicker,  
Guarding the soft white balls of the wool resplendent within them."

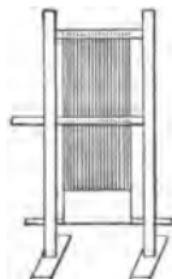


FIG. 8.

This excellent description of ancient weaving is taken from the Latin poet Catullus (87-47 B.C.). For a picture of the ancient loom, see fig. 8.

**Page 15.** 3. *abditum habēbat*: *kept hidden.*

4. *occīdit*: distinguish from *occidit*. — in expresses purpose, *to bring about, for.*
5. *rēgum*: plural because referring to the whole royal family.
7. *annālibus*: the oldest historical records among the Romans were called *annālēs librī* = *year books*. They were written on white boards.
9. *rēgem*: cons. A. 237, d; H. 372.
10. *ōrācula*: these were the revelations made by the gods to men.
11. *nīmīum atque immēnsum*: sc. *pretium*, tr. *the woman asked an excessive and in fact (atque) enormous price.*
12. *quasi*, etc.: *as if the old woman were in her dotage.*
15. *pretiō*: A. 252; H. 422.
17. *dubiō*: A. 261, b, n.; H. 437, 2.
18. *ut — emat*: in apposition with *id*.
21. *neglegendam*: sc. *esse*.
23. **Sed eam mulierem**: emphatic, to change the thought from the *books* to the *woman*; tr. *freely, but as for that woman, it is certain, etc.*
24. *locī*: A. 216, 4; H. 397, 4.
25. **Sibyllinī**: these prophecies were probably written in Greek verse. Niebuhr supposes them to have come from Ionia, but they were more probably derived from the Greek city Cumae in Campania. The palm leaves, upon which the prophecies were written, were kept in a stone chest, and one was drawn out at random for guidance in case of prodigies or calamities. When the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus was destroyed by fire, B.C. 82, the Sibylline books perished; but a fresh collection was made by sending ambassadors to various towns in Italy, Greece, and Asia Minor. The early Christian writers frequently appeal to them as prophesying the Messiah.
26. **Quīndecim virī**: at first there were but two, next ten, finally fifteen.

## IX. Horatius Cocles.

Read Church's Stories from Livy, Chap. VI; Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome, Horatius.

**Page 16.** 1. **Etruscōrum**: little is known of the Etruscans save that they are foreign in origin and language to the other peoples of Italy. They were a highly civilized and powerful nation when Rome was still in its infancy. The Romans borrowed many of their religious and political institutions from them. The last three Roman kings seem to have been Etruscans.—**ad restituendōs . . . Tarquiniōs**: a gerundive construction expressing purpose. This very common construction is usual only in short phrases.

2. **exercitū**: cons. A. 248, a, n.; H. 419, 1, 1), (1).

3. **Iāniculum**: one of the hills of Rome, connected with the city by the famous sublician or pile bridge (v. note p. 10, l. 12). Ancus Marcius built a fort upon it.—**Nōn umquam aliās ante**: these are all adverbs, tr. *never before*.

4. **rēs**: the translation of this word must always be determined by the context. Here it = *the state*.—**Clūsina**: adj. fr. *Clūsium*, Porsenna's capital.

7. **Tiberī obiectō**: v. n. on *ob virginēs raptās*, p. 3, l. 16.

9. **fuisset**: what form of condition? A. 308; H. 510. The conclusion *paene dedit* is elliptical; sc. *et dedisset* v. A. 308, b, n.; H. 511, 1, n. 4.—**Coclēs** = one-eyed. Personal defects or peculiarities suggest surnames among all peoples, cf. Short, Strong, Green, etc.

11. **sōlus**: according to Livy he had two companions.

12. **dōnec**: the subj. is used with this conjunction to express purpose, doubt, or futurity. Which here?

13. **ponte-rescissō . . . multīs superincidentibus tēlīs**: the first abl. abs. expresses time, the second concession. Translate accordingly.

16. **agrī**: A. 216, 3; H. 397, 3.

17. **eī**: *in his honor*.—**Comitiō**: an open space adjoining the Forum.

## X. Menenius Agrippa.

19. **patrēs plēbemque**: the struggle for power between the patricians and the plebeians dates from the earliest times. In the beginning the plebeians had no political or religious power whatever; but by a continual and noble struggle for five hundred years against fraud and tyranny, they finally raised themselves to an equality with the patrician classes.

20. **mōntem sacram**: a solitary hill on the right bank of the Arno, three miles from Rome. It was not called *sacer* until later.

21. **quod — tolerāret**: tr. *because they would not bear at the same time taxation and military service.* On the use of the subjunctive cf. *fīnīset*, p. 8, l. 22.

**Page 17.** 1. **discordārunt** = *discordāvērunt*. So too **cōspirārunt**.

2. **nēve**: the regular connective for negative purpose clauses. — **datum**: sc. *cibum*.

4. **volunt**: how translated? cf. *tenet*, p. 2, l. 4.

6. **haud sēgne** = *ācre*, v. p. 12, l. 7.

9. **discordiā . . . concordiā**: etymology?

11. **Creāvit**: sc. *plēbs*. — **tribūnōs**: the tribunes of the plebs were inviolable in person. At first clothed with scant powers, it was through them that the plebeians finally triumphed. — **qui . . . dēfenderent**: would *ut . . . dēfenderent* mean the same? A. 318, a.

15. **conlātis sextantibus**: by collecting coppers. The *sextāns* was worth about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a cent.

18. **quam nōn**, etc.: this clause is secondary object after *docēre* (A. 239, 2, c; H. 374, 2); its subject is *comparātiō*. — **sit**: cons. cf. *esset*, p. 2, l. 1, and note.

19. **cupientī**: dative after *necessāria*.

## XI. Lucius Virginius Centurio.

Read Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome, Virginia; Church's Stories from Livy, Chap. X; James Sheridan Knowles' Virginius, a Tragedy.

20. **ab urbe conditā**: cf. *ob virginēs raptās*, p. 3, l. 16.

21. **decem virī**: these, known as *decem virī lēgibus scribendīs*, were a board of ten patricians who were appointed to draw up a code of laws. To them the whole government of the state was intrusted.—*Graeciā*: Livy says that an embassy was sent to Athens for the purpose of studying the famous laws of Solon.

22. **Duodecim tabulīs**: these were the laws of the Twelve Tables. "Unfortunately only fragments of them have come down to us. Yet these fragments are of invaluable service in the study of Roman life and manners. The documentary history of Rome may be said to begin with these laws." Ihne, Early Rome, p. 169.

23. **ipsōrum**: A. 197, e; H. 398, 3; 452, 4.

24. **Appius Claudius**: the leading man among the *decem virī*.

26. **pretiō āc spē**: tr. *by the hope of reward*. See n. p. 26, l. 28.

**Page 18.** 1. **clientibus**: these were a distinct class, consisting of such plebeians as appear to have been attached as hereditary dependents to certain patrician families. Each patrician had a number of these clients who looked to him for aid and protection, for which they paid in fixed dues and services.—**in servitūtem**: tr. *as his slave*, lit. *for servitude*.

2. **victūrum sē = sē victūrum esse**.

4. **virginī**: dat. after *iniēcit*.

5. **tabernīs**: the Roman shop usually consisted of a single room, entirely open in front, with the exception of a low wall forming a counter, and was closed at night by wooden shutters.—**litterārum lūdi**: schools were early established by the Romans. To these children of both sexes and of all classes were admitted.

6. **esse**: sc. *eam*. Also below after *abstractūrum*.

7. **nī faciat**, etc.: cf. note on *perdūxisset*, p. 3, l. 22.

8. **Pavidā — concursus**: tr. *though the maid is dumb with terror, her servant's cries quickly cause a crowd to gather*. — **nūtrīcis**: Roman

boys and girls, when going abroad, were usually accompanied by a servant, slave, or teacher.

12. *commeātū sūmptō*: *being granted a leave of absence.*
13. *cīvitās* = *cīvēs*. — *cum*: *at which time.*
14. *lacrimābundus*: cf. *dēliberābundus*, p. 14, l. 11.
16. *Neque eō sētius*: *nevertheless.*
18. *Appī*: A. 40, c; H. 51, 5.
19. *dolōrī*: A. 227; H. 385, II. — *sine*: *not a preposition.* — *ūltimum*: the acc. of *ūltimus* used adverbially, cf. n. p. 15, l. 11.
20. *culturō*: the illustration (fig. 9) is from an original discovered in a kitchen at Pompeii.
21. *Tum vērō*: commonly used to introduce the climax of a story.
24. *tribūnōs*: there had been no tribunes during the power of the *decem virī*.
- FIG. 9. 25. *sē abdicāre*: a common idiom, followed by the abl. of separation.
27. *mortem sibi cōscīvit*: tr. *committed suicide.* Appius was being reserved in prison for a more severe punishment than that inflicted on the rest.

### XII. Marcus Furius Camillus.

Read Plutarch's life of Camillus, also Church's Stories from Livy, Chaps. XI-XIV; Ihne's Early Rome, Chap. XXI.

**Page 19.**

1. *Falēriōs*: a city in Etruria.
3. *ambulandī grātiā*: cf. *militiae causā*, p. 18, l. 4.
6. *dēdītūrī essent*: A. 319, d; H. 504, 3, 2).
7. *dētestātus*: tr. as a present participle. The perfect participle of deponent verbs is often so used. — *similem tuī*: *like yourself in character*, cf. p. 2, l. 9.
9. *cui . . . parcitur*: verbs that take the dative in the active, are used impersonally in the passive and retain the dative, e.g. *He spares me = mihi parcit*; *I am spared = mihi parcitur*. — *captis urbibus*: *when cities are taken.*

11. **Vēiōs**: v. n. p. 8, l. 23.

13. **reducendum**: v. A. 294, d; H. 544, n. 2.

14. **quibus = ut hīs**, cf. *qui . . . peterent*, p. 3, l. 5.

15. **Statim aperuērunt**: "This story is condemned as a silly fiction, not only by its intrinsic improbability, but by the undoubted fact that Falerii continued for a long time afterwards to be an independent town." Ihne's Early Rome, p. 201.—**magis quam = potius quam**, rather than.

18. **quanta fuerit**: the object of *indicat*.—**Tunc prīmum**, etc.: the importance of these reforms in the military system of the Romans can hardly be overestimated. As regards the siege of Veii nothing can be surely ascertained beyond the bare fact that it fell into the hands of the Romans in 396 B.C. The mode of its conquest is hidden in a cloud of fables.

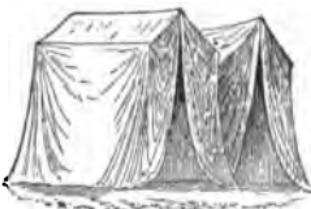


FIG. 10.

19. **facta**: sc. *sunt*.—**hiemātum**: sc.

*est*. The verb is impersonal.—**sub pellibus = in tents**, so called because in the winter the canvas was covered with skins. See fig. 10.

21. **datum**: sc. *est*; so with *adāctus*, and *perāctum* below.—**nisi captā urbe**: the abl. abs. is sometimes used with *nisi*, when a negative precedes, to point out an exception.

25. **Postmodum datum**: tr. *afterwards a charge was brought against Camillus*. But what literally? A. 233, a; H. 390, I.

26. **triumphāsset**: cf. *fīnisset*, p. 8, l. 22. Also n. p. 11, l. 6.—**diē**: on gender v. A. 73; H. 123.

27. **Ardeam**: cf. n. p. 14, l. 18.

**Page 20.** 2. **sibi**: ind. obj. of *fieret*.—**prīmō quōque tempore**: *at the very first opportunity*.

3. **sui**: an objective gen. modifying *dēsiderium*; tr. *for him*—**facerent**: sc. *dīi*.

4. **Senonēs**: this tribe settled in northern Italy about 400 B.C.

8. **Ex hīs lēgātīs ūnus**: cf. n. p. 11, l. 22.—**contrā iūs gentium**: international law began with the Romans, cf. n. p. 10, l. 4.

12. **Alliam**: now a nameless brook running into the Tiber, about eleven miles from Rome.—ante—**Sextilēs**=July 18. A. 376, a-e; H. 641-644. The year was 390.

13. **nefāstōs**: sc. *dīs*. The Romans numbered 40,000; the Gauls 70,000. The wild and furious onslaught of the Gauls dismayed the Romans, who fled in a panic and were slain by the thousand. The Romans never forgot the Allia, and thenceforth forever the Gaul was the most dreaded foe.

19. **obstinātō ad mortem animō**: tr. *determined to die*.—**exspectābant**: note how finely the continuance of a past action is brought out by the imperfect tense.

21. **sellīs**: v. fig. 1, and note. The dat. is due to *in* in composition.

24. **praetextātōs**: v. note on *praetexta*, p. 11, l. 17.—**ōrnātū**: abl. of specification; so *māiestātē*.

25. **Ad quōs cum**: cf. n. on *Quī cum*, p. 5, l. 5; tr. with *conversī*.

27. **Gallō**: tr. as if a gen. The Latin idiom, however, requires the acc. and *dat.* after *incussisse*. — **barbam** is the object of *permulcentī*, which agrees with *Gallō*.

**Page 21.** 3. **nocte sublūstrī**: abl. absolute.—**sublevantēs**—**aliōs**: tr. *helping each other in turn by pushing and pulling*; tr. also literally.

5. **canēs**: note the order. An emphatic word or a phrase is placed between *nē* and *quidem*.

7. **quibus**: abl. of separation. The preposition *ā, ab* is generally found after *abstineō*.

8. **erant**: we expect to find the indicative after *quia*, because its clause assigns a fact as a cause. How is it with *quod*?—**quae rēs**: *rēs* is the antecedent of *quae*, and in apposition with the previous sentence. In such a case the antecedent is regularly incorporated within the relative clause; tr. *a circumstance which*.

10. **Mānlius**: from this heroic deed he received the surname *Capitōlinus*.

12. **umbōne**: the projecting knob in the center of a shield, v. fig. 11.—**ictum dēturbat**=*icit et dēturbat*, cf. p. 2, l. 2.



13. *cūius cāsus cum*: cf. *ad quōs cum* above. The watchfulness of the goose was proverbial among the Romans. One was often kept to guard the house, and it was believed to be more vigilant than a dog.

. . . . . nec vōce silēntia rūmpunt  
Sōlicitivē canēs, canibūsve sagācior ánser.

OVID, *Met.* xi. 598-9.

15. *placuit*: cf. n. p. 14, l. 22.

21. *pretiō*: abl. of means.—*mille*: sc. *librīs* = *pounds*, in opposition with *pretiō*.

23. *iniqua*: excessive, i.e. more than 1000.

25. *Rōmānī exercitūs*: the one which had been defeated at the Allia.

28. *nūntius*: cf. n. p. 21, l. 5, *canēs*.

29. *triumphāns*: cf. n. on *triumphāvit*, p. 11, l. 6.

30. *ingressus*: sc. *est*.

**Page 22.** 1. *alter*: v. n. on *alterum*, p. 7, l. 18.

3. *Vēiōs*: cf. p. 8, l. 23.

6. *ōmen*: subj. of *mōvit*.

7. *manipulāribus*: a legion consisted of thirty maniples; a maniple of two centuries; each century was led by a centurion. The number of men in a legion varied at different periods from four to six thousand.—*sīgnifer*: the annexed illustration is from Trajan's column in Rome. See also fig. 6.

8. *Quā vōce audītā*: tr. on hearing these words.

9. *ōmen*: it was not at all unusual for the Romans to attach a peculiar and oracular significance to a chance remark, as in this case. To accept an omen was to consider it favorable; tr. in this order: *et senātus conclāmāvit sē accipere ōmen*.

12. *obstrictōs*: sc. *eōs*. Tr. *obstrictōs aere alienō, debtors*.—*crimine*—*damnātus*: convicted on the charge of aspiring to the throne. To secure his conviction it is said that he had to be tried in a spot whence the Capitol, the scene of his heroism, could not be seen.

13. *Tarpēiō*: v. n. on *prōditiō*, p. 3, l. 26.



FIG. 12.

**XIII. Spurius Postumius.**

Read Church's Stories from Livy, Chap. XVII.

15. **Samnitēs**: they lived to the east and south of Latium and Campania, and were distinguished for their bravery and their love of freedom. The Romans found them the most formidable enemies whom they had yet encountered in Italy. The war, begun in 343 B.C., was continued with but few interruptions for fifty-three years.

16. **in auxilium vocāti**: *called upon for assistance.*

17. **orbe**: cons? — **Campāniae**: appositional gen., so we say 'the state of New York.'

18. **Nihil**: sc. *est*. Forms of *sum* are often omitted.

19. **certāmen**: *the scene of the contest.*

21. **Caiēta**: on the coast of Latium, near Campania. It is one of the oldest cities in Italy. Its modern name is Gaeta, and it is an important fortification.—**Misēnum**: formerly the station of the Roman fleet.—**Bāiae**: between Misenum and Puteoli; a famous and much-visited watering-place.—

“ Your grace, sweet Muses, shields me still  
On Sabine heights, or lets me range  
Where cool Praeneste, Tibur’s hill,  
Or liquid Baiae proffers change.”

HOR. *Od.* iii. 4.

**Lucrīnus**: a lake near to Baiae, celebrated for its oyster beds.

22. **Avernus**: a lake near Naples filling the crater of an extinct volcano. It was supposed to communicate with the lower world.—**vītibus**: the wines of Campania were famous, especially the Falernian, Massic, and Formian.

“ —— these cups of mine  
Falernum’s bounty ne’er has blessed,  
Nor Formian vine.

HOR. *Od.* i. 20.

24. **ad**: *near.*

25. **Pompēii**: read Bulwer’s *Last Days of Pompeii*.

26. **Capua**: consult the map for the localities above mentioned. The author has not exaggerated the beauties of Campania.

27. **Carthāgine**: the largest city in northern Africa, and for many years the rival of Rome for the mastery of the world.

**Page 23.** 3. **pūgnātum est**: cf. n. p. 7, l. 14. So *ventum est*.

4. **Spurius Postumius cōnsul**: of what is it the subject? cf. n. p. 2, l. 10.

7. **qui dicerent**: v. n. p. 20, l. 7.

9. **ferrent**: cf. *dēdītūrī essent*, p. 19, l. 6.

10. **altera**: distinguish between *alter* and *alius* in meaning.

11. **breviōrem**: sc. *viam*.

12. **qui locus**: tr. *in a place which*.

13. **Furculae Caudīnae**: the Caudine Forks, a narrow ravine near Caudium, a city in Samnium.

16. **intuentēs aliī aliōs**: *looking at one another*.

19. **tum . . . tum**: *at one time . . . at another*.

21. **faciendum esset**: v. n. p. 2, l. 1. So *placēret* below, l. 23.

22. **accitum**: *who had been sent for*.

29. **iugum**: this was formed by two spears stuck in the ground, with another fastened transversely over their tops. To pass under the yoke was a disgrace worse than death.

30. **palūdāmenta**: v. n. p. 7, l. 29. — **cōnsilibus**: the dat., A. 229; H. 385, 2. — **dētracta**: sc. *sunt*, so too with *missī*.

**Page 24.** 1. **prīmī . . . missī**: were the first to be sent. Distinguish this use of the adj. *prīmus* from that of the adv. *prīmūm*, and *prīmō*.

3. **Rōmānīs**: dat. with adj. *trīstior*. — **ipsa**: tr. *very*.

4. **fugere**: here transitive = *to shun*.

6. **quisque**: in partitive app. with the subj. of *abdidērunt*. Note its position. In this idiom it regularly follows the poss. pro. referring to the subj. — **aedēs**: cf. n. p. 5, l. 16.

7. **sententiam dicere**: any magistrate, except aedile or quaestor, might summon the senate. The presiding officer was the magistrate who called the meeting. After the president had stated the matter

of business, he might call for an immediate vote, or he might invite discussion. In the latter case he called upon the members to speak (*sententiam dicere*) in order of precedence, beginning with the *princeps senatus*.

10. *ēius iniūssū*: without its authority.—*facta est*: subject *spōnsiō*.—*ex eā*: sc. *spōnsiōne*; tr. by that agreement.

12. *saeviant*: do not translate as if it were *saeviunt*.

13. *animi*: not *mind*.

15. *fētiālibus*: v. n. on *lēgātum*, p. 9, l. 22.

16. *eī*: cf. *cōsulibus* above.—*dētracta*: sc. *est*.

18. *māiestatīs*: v. n. on *auddāiae*, p. 10, l. 11.—*quīn*: learn the following principal uses:—

quīn	{	I. Principal Clauses.	}	a. Interrog. = <i>why not?</i>
		II. Subordinate Clauses — used after negative sentences to express result.		b. Corroborative = <i>indeed, nay, verily, etc.</i>

21. *fētiālis*: gen.

24. *violātum*: sc. *esse*. It is connected with *esse* in the preceding line by *et* understood. To do violence to a fetial legate was sure to lead to war.—*eō*: abl. of degree.

25. *Accepta* — *rediit*: note the chiastic order, and how well the emphasis is brought out.

Pontius, the noble Samnite, continued to fight the battles of his country for yet many years. Often victorious, he was finally defeated and taken prisoner. He was led in chains in the triumph of his victor, and was then beheaded; an act which Niebuhr characterizes as "the greatest stain in the Roman annals."

#### XIV. Publius Valerius Laevinus, et Pyrrhus, rex Epiri.

Read Plutarch's Life of Pyrrhus.

**Page 25.** 1. *Tarentinīs*: Tarentum was a large city in southern Italy on a gulf of the same name, now Taranto.—*iniūriam*: v. n.

on *violatum*, p. 24, l. 24.—*fēcissent*: subj. because assigned as the reason of the Romans, not that of the author.

2. *Pyrrhum*: a noble king, and one of the greatest generals of antiquity.—*Épiri*: a district in northern Greece, on the west coast.

3. *auxilium*: cons. A. 239, 2, c; H. 374.—*qui*: refers to *Pyrrhum*.

4. *Achillis*: many Greek and some Roman families traced their ancestry back to the heroes of the Trojan war, of all of whom Achilles was the most glorious.

5. *primum*: v. n. on *prīmī*, p. 24, l. 1..

7. *qui cum*: v. n. p. 5, l. 5.

8. *exercitum*: subj. of *ostendī*, after which sc. *eōs*.

9. *dimitti*: sc. *eōs* as subject.—*quaecumque*: an indefinite relative = *omnia quae*.

10. *agerentur*: v. n. on *perdūxisset*, p. 3, l. 22.—*commissā pūgnā*: for tr. v. n. on *pulsō frātre*, p. 1, l. 3.

11. *elephantōs*: elephants frequently figure in the history of the wars of the Persians, Greeks, and Romans, though at this time the Romans were unacquainted with them.

12. *aciem*: distinguish from *exercitus*, and *āgmen*.

16. *sēcum*—*abripiēbant*: give an idiomatic translation.

19. *occisōs*: sc. *Rōmānōs*.—*adversō volnere*: with wounds in front.

22. *potuisse* = *potuī* of dir. disc. A. 308, c; H. 511, I, n. 3.

23. *Quid mihi cum tālī victōriā*: of what advantage is such a victory to me? sc. *est*, which is often omitted in colloquial questions and in exclamations.

24. *ubi* = when (the result is that) v. A. 319, 2; H. 500, I.

27. *ferrō ignīque*: with fire and sword. The Latin inverts the English order, cf. *caede atque incendiūs*, Cic. Cat. I, § 3. — *lapidem*: C. Gracchus (died 121 B.C.) introduced the practice of marking the distance from Rome on the great highways by means of mile-stones (*milliaria*) at intervals of 1000 Roman paces. Of course there were none at the time of Pyrrhus. See fig. 13.



FIG. 13.

**Page 26.** 1. *obviam vēnit*: *came to meet*, an expression followed by the dat.

2. *Quō visō*: *at the sight of this*.—*sibi . . . Herculī*: datives of possessor with *esse*, of which *fortūnam* is the subj.—*quam*: *as*.

3. *hydram*: one of the twelve labors of the Greek hero Hercules was to kill the dragon or hydra which dwelt in the marshes of Lerna near Argos. It had nine heads, and as often as one was cut off, two new ones grew in its stead. Hercules finally killed it by burning the stumps where the heads had been.

8. *cōgnōscerent*: this verb means to *learn* in the present system and to *know*, i.e. to *have learned*, in the perfect.

10. *clēmentia*: subj. of *solet*.

12. *dominum*: the Tarentines found to their sorrow that, if they would have the help of Pyrrhus, they must give up their idle and luxurious living, and conform to the strictness of military discipline.

14. *Neque deerant*: v. n. on *haud secus dc*, p. 12, l. 7.—*arcessitī*: sc. *sunt*.

15. *quod — locūtī essent*: observe that the charge was true, but, as it is given on the authority of the accusers, and not on that of the author, the subj. is used.

16. *periculum*: observe the emphasis from its position.

18. *pervēnissent*: v. n. on *perdūxisset*, p. 3, l. 22.

20. *dictūrī fuimus*: we might have expected *dixissēmus*, but bear in mind that the periphrastic forms are regularly in the ind. in the conclusion of conditional sentences.

21. *vīnī*: pred. gen. of possession after *vidērī*.

24. *pācem — facere*: this infinitive clause is the subj. of *fore* (*futūrum esse*), and *glōriōsum* is pred. adj. agreeing with it.

25. *Cineam*: nom. *Cineās*; for decl. v. A. 37; H. 50.

27. *valēbat*: *multum valēre* is an idiom = *to be very influential*; cf. *plūrimum posse*.

28. *vī et armīs*: tr. *by force of arms*. The use of two nouns and a conjunction instead of a noun with a gen. or with an adj. is known as hendiadys. Cf. *pretiō dc spē*, p. 17, l. 26.

29. *tamen*: i.e. though a courtier, he was not a flatterer.

**Page 27.** 5. *āctūrus es*: about equivalent to *agere dēstindis* above.

7. *mihi*: dat. of possessor.

8. *ille*: sc. *inquit*. Verbs of saying are often omitted when they can be readily supplied from the context. — *Quid deinde*: sc. *āctūrus es*.

9. *nōs*: obj. of *dabimus*.

10. *ōtiō*: cons. A. 249; H. 421, I.—*quōminus*: regularly introduces a subj. clause of purpose after verbs of hindering.

11. *istō*: to what person does *istō* refer as distinguished from *hic* and *ille*? Make the person clear in translating.

12. *Rōmam*: note the order.

17. *condicōnum*: sc. *pācis*.

18. *sententia*: v. n. *sententiam dicere*, p. 24, l. 7.

19. *Appius Claudius*: one of the greatest of the noble Claudian gens. He built the great Appian aqueduct, and began the famous Appian Way, which runs from Rome to Capua; he was no less distinguished as a soldier, and was the earliest Roman writer in prose and verse whose name has come down to us.—*ob*—*solitus*: tr. by a rel. cl.

21. *lecticā*: a *palanquin* introduced into Italy from the East. It was made in various sizes and styles and carried by from two to eight slaves. At first it was used only by the sick and by women, but later it was a common vehicle for pleasure, business, or travel.

See fig. 14.

22. *ita que—est*: and so the senate replied to Pyrrhus. What is the subject of *responsum est*?

23. *excessisset*: what in dir. disc.?

26. *potuissent*: why subjunctive? cf. *pervenissent*, p. 26, l. 18.—*ante . . . quam sī*: unless, or until; but what literally taking *ante* as an adverb? v. A. 262; H. 520, f. n. 1.



FIG. 14.

27. *revertī* depends on *iussērunt*. — *bīnūm* = *bīnōrum*. How different in sense from *duōrum*?

29. **quālem Rōmam comperisset**: tr. *what kind of city he had found Rome to be*.

31. **vērō**: used to bring in something additional, of more weight and importance than what precedes. — *vīsum*: agrees with *senātūm* and is understood with *urbem*.

## XV. Gaius Fabricius.

**Page 28.** 1. **Ex lēgātīs**: *among the ambassadors*.

2. **C. Fabricius**: a typical Roman of the old style. He is often referred to by later writers as a model citizen. — **Cūius**: *his*. It modifies *nōmen*.

3. **ut**: tr. *as*, and sc. *that* referring to *nōmen*. The English redundant ‘*that*’ in the phrase ‘*that of*’ is never expressed in Latin.

5. **cēterīs**: distinguish between *cēterī* and *aliī*.

6. **quae omnia**: *all of which*. Would *omnia quōrum* be good Latin? A. 216, e; H. 397, 2, n.

16. **vellet** = *be willing*.

17. **etiam**: usually precedes the emphatic word.

18. **vīs**: fr. *volō*.

19. **sīn vērō malum**: sc. *virum mē iūdicās*.

21. **ablātā**: v. *auferō*.

24. **sī — necātūrum**: what form of condition? Put into dir. disc.

25. **vinctum redūcī**: cf. n. on *armātīs* . . . *properāvit*, p. 2, l. 2; *vinctum* not fr. *vincō*.

27. **spopondisset**: subordinate clause, ind. disc.

**Page 29.** 2. **honestātē**: not *honesty*. Make it a general rule not to translate a Latin word by the English word it most resembles.

3. **apud Pyrrhum**: v. n. on *apud*, p. 14, l. 20.

4. **quendam**: this word always signifies that the author has some particular person or thing in mind which he may not choose to name. In this case it was Epicurus (died 270 B.C.), the founder of the school of philosophy bearing his name. He was a great man, and of

blameless and simple life. Perhaps no one has been more violently attacked by rival philosophers, and by those who had but a superficial knowledge of his doctrines.

7. *hostibus*: cf. n. on *cui . . . parcitur*, p. 19, l. 9.
8. *quō*: v. n. p. 9, l. 4.
9. *dederint*: v. n. on *cum*, p. 1, l. 13. This is the fut. perf. ind.—*ab—aliēnum*: Eng. says 'foreign to.' What does Lat. say?

11. *salīnō*: the abl. of material usually has ē, ex, but sometimes omits it. Salt was much used in sacrifice, hence the salt-cellar was an object of veneration, and was usually of silver even among the poorer citizens. Often it was a much-valued heirloom.—

"More happy he whose modest board  
His father's well-worn silver brightens."

HOR. *Od.* ii. 16.

*patellā*: a small bowl or basin in which solid viands were offered to the gods.

14. *vēnērunt*: why ind.?
16. *mihi*: v. n. on *cīvitātī*, p. 6, l. 12.
17. *hāc*: v. n. on *subole*, p. 1, l. 4.
18. *simultātem gerēbat*: was on bad terms with. For force of tense v. n. on *īferēbat*, p. 6, l. 8.
19. *ipse*: i.e. Fabricius.
21. *Quia . . . erat*: v. n. on *erant*, p. 21, l. 8.
22. *bellum*: what war?
23. *auctor fuit* = *studuit*.
25. *homō inimīcus*: in app. with the subj. of *fēcisset*; translate by a concessive clause. *Sē* refers to Rufinus.
26. *vēnīre*: used for the passive of *vēndō*. Distinguish from *venīre*. The point is that Fabricius feared the approaching war more than he did the thieving of the consul; especially since the latter, with all his faults, was still '*industrius ac bonus imperātor*'.
27. *posteā*: not *post* nor *postquam*. Distinguish carefully among these three words.—*cēnsor*: the censorship, instituted B.C. 443, discharged three chief duties: (1) to assess the property of each

citizen; (2) to prepare the list of the senate; (3) to manage the finances of the republic. Censors were elected about every five years, and held office eighteen months.

28. *quod — habēret*: tr. because he had ten pounds of silver plate.

30. *unde*: a relative adv. introducing a result clause.

**Page 30.** 2. *cōnlocāvit*: i.e. in *mātrimōnium*.

4. *diciōnis*: cons. A. 214, c; H. 403.

7. *ita* means 'with this guilt on his shoulders.'

9. *lacerāta*: sc. *est*.

11. *Quā*: tr. *this*.

14. *prōspērī*: cons. A. 216, 3; H. 397, 3. — *Italiā*: a prep. would have been regular here.

15. *ignōbili morte*: he was struck by a heavy tile which an Argive woman threw from the house-top.

## XVI. Gaius Duilius.

17. **Gāius Duilius**: his brilliant victory over the Carthaginians near Mylae, off the northern coast of Sicily, led the way to the successful conclusion of the first Punic war. The memory of it was perpetuated by a column which stood in the Forum, and which was adorned with the beaks of the captured ships (*Columna Rōstrāta*). See fig. 15.



FIG. 15.

— *primus*: cf. n. on *prīmī*, p. 24, l. 1.  
18. *ā Pūnicis*: the Phoenicians excelled all other ancient peoples as mariners. Their commercial spirit carried their ships to every sea. They colonized northern Africa and Spain and, going beyond the straits, they traded north and south along the coasts of Africa and Europe. The Romans were an agricultural people and had no fondness for sea-faring.

20. *excōgitāvit*: note the etymology.

21. *quae manūs ubi*: tr. *when these hooks*.

22. *trānsgreḍiēbātur*: mark the force of the imperfect: also in *dīmicābant*, l. 23.

23. *ipsōrum*: refers to the enemy.—*comminus*: see Word-Groups under MA.—*Rōmānis*: cf. *mīhi*, p. 27, l. 7.

25. *expūgnātae*: distinguish between *expūgnō* and *oppūgnō*.

26. *septirēmis*: i.e. a ship having seven banks of oars. The rest had probably five banks of oars (*quīnquerēmēs*), as these were commonly used for war at that period. Before the first Punic war, the Romans had only triremes (see fig. 16), and not many of them.—*mersae*: sc. *sunt*.

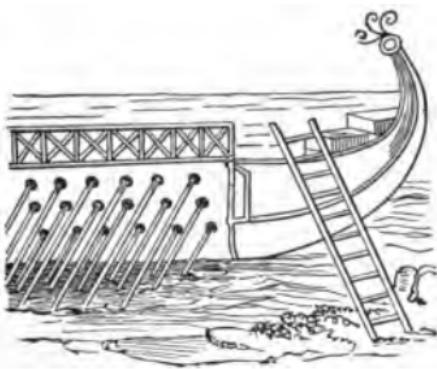


FIG. 16.

**Page 31.** 2. *triumphum*: v. n. on *triumphāvit*, p. 11, l. 6.

3. *terrā*: why no prep.? A. 258, f. 1; H. 425, 2.—*etiam*: v. n. p. 28, l. 17.—*marī*: v. *terrā*, above.

5. *fūnālī*: a torch made of plant fibres twisted into a rope (*fūnis*) and smeared with pitch.—*tibicīne*: see fig. 17. It is taken from a painting at Herculaneum.—*cēnā*: the principal meal of the day taken in the afternoon or early evening.

6. *Hannibal*: not the great general of the second Punic war.

7. *capiēbātur*: was on the point of being taken.

8. *Veritus*: fearing, cf. *ratus*, p. 7, l. 13; *dētestātus*, p. 19, l. 7.—*classis āmissae*: for tr. cf. *ob virginēs raptās*, p. 3, l. 16; see

also n. on *audāciae*, p. 10, l. 11.

10. *ex*: directly after.



FIG. 17.

11. *pervenīret*: cons. v. n. on *indīceret*, p. 9, l. 21.—*quendam*: v. n. p. 29, l. 4.

12. *Cōnsulit . . . vōs*: *asks your advice*. What would *cōnsulit vōbūs* mean? v. A. 227, c; H. 385, 1.

15. *dēbeat*: v. n. on *esset*, p. 2, l. 1.

16. *quīn*: v. n. p. 24, l. 18.

19. *vīctus*: part. expressing concession.

20. *rē male gestā*: tr. *when he had met defeat*.

21. *adficiēbātur*: cf. n. on *īferēbat*, p. 6, l. 8.

### XVII. Gaius Lutatius Catulus.

Catulus and Duilius were the naval heroes of the first Punic war (264-241 B.C.).

24. *dūm*: for cons. and tense with this conjunction v. n. on p. 2, l. 11; and the note on *tenet* in the same line.—*Drepanum*: city and harbor on the north-west side of Sicily.

**Page 32.**

1. *nūntiātūr*: why indicative?
2. *ad exercitūm*: the land force which, under the great Hamilcar, was holding Sicily.—*cōpiīs*: sc. *onustae* with this and the following ablatives.
3. *et pecūniae amplissimō numerō*: tr. *with a very large sum of money*.
4. *summae rērum*: tr. *the whole expedition*. Cons. of *summae*?
5. *Hic — agēbat*: tr. *He was making great exertions with this in view*.
6. *levāret . . . complēret*: what case follows verbs of plenty and want?
7. *sīc*: *thus prepared*.
8. *At*: this word serves to recall our attention emphatically to the consul.
9. *potius*: distinguish between this word and *amplius* and *magis*.
10. *Aegātēs īsulās*: off the western coast of Sicily. This battle, both for the numbers engaged and for its consequences, is to be remembered as one of the great naval engagements of history.
15. *hāc condiciōne*: abl. of cause.

### XVIII. Quintus Fabius Maximus.

Read Plutarch's Life of Fabius; Arnold's Life of Hannibal.

Quintus Fabius Maximus was one of the most distinguished members of that famous Fabian gens whose history goes back to the very beginning of Rome. The most important period of his life is embraced within the years included between the dates placed at the head of this passage, though he had already been consul twice before this. In 217, in the second year of the second Punic war (218–202 B.C.), immediately after the Roman defeat at Trasumene, he was appointed dictator against Hannibal; and for many years he was a conspicuous figure in that great struggle. He died in 203: too soon to witness Hannibal's final overthrow.

18. **Hannibāl**: he and his father Hamilcar are among the very greatest generals of all time.—**novem annōs nātus**: *at the age of nine years*. What literally?

20. **rēs**: v. n. p. 16, l. 4; **Quae rēs māximē**: *this incident more than anything else*.

22. **Saguntūm**: a city on the east coast of Spain, south of the Ebro river. Its site is covered with interesting ruins.

23. **foederātam**: such states were independent, but could look to Rome for help in time of need and were expected to furnish in return troops and supplies. They did not possess Roman citizenship.

26. **togā**: the principal outer garment of the Romans, derived from the Etruscans. It was usually of white wool. The *sinus* of the toga was the fold on the breast. In this articles were often carried. A Roman had no pocket. A second *sinus* appears farther down (v. fig. 18).



FIG. 18.

**Page 33.** 1. **utrum**: distinguish from *quis*.

4. **eīsdem**: sc. *animis*.

6. **superātis**—**iugis**: his march across the Alps filled the Romans with astonishment and dismay. It is one of the great events

in military history. What general in modern times did the same?

7. **Pūblium Scipiōnem**: father of the great Africānus.—**Ticinum**: this and the Trebia are tributaries of the Po. The greatest of these victories was that over Flaminius at lake Trasumenus in north-eastern Etruria, 217 B.C.

11. **dictātor**: an officer having autocratic power who was appointed whenever great and unusual danger threatened the state. He held office for but six months.—**morā**: the Fabian tactics were to avoid a decisive engagement and to weaken Hannibal by cutting off his supplies and harassing his rear and outposts.

14. **recēdere ab ancipitī discriminē**: tr. *to decline a hazardous engagement*.

15. **tuērī**: note the emphasis.

16. **laudem**: many writers glorify the deeds of Fabius. Ennius (239 B.C.), the father of Latin poetry, says of him :

“ ’T was one man’s courage saved the state,  
By wise delay. The people’s frown  
He scorned, for safety dared to wait.  
The years still glorify his crown.”

18. **castris**: the locative abl. is often used without a preposition, when the idea of cause, manner, or means is combined with that of place.

19. **quantum**: adverbial acc. — **cōgeret**: informal ind. disc., v. n. p. 3, l. 22.

20. **occāsiōnī**: v. n. p. 6, l. 12. — **reī bene gerendae**: cf. *rē male gestā*, p. 31, l. 20. — **qua**: A. 105, d; H. 190, I; sc. *occāsiō*.

22. **mīlitem . . . virtūtis . . . paenitēre**: cons. v. A. 221, b; H. 409, III.

**Page 34.** 2. **ratus**: v. n. on *dētestātus*, p. 19, l. 7.

5. **ut — invidiam**: *that he might make Fabius unpopular among his countrymen*.

12. **vocitābant**: fr. *vocitō*, the intensive or iterative form of *vocō*, expressing emphasis and repetition, v. Word-Groups under VOC.—**magister equitū**: this was an officer appointed by the dictator to

act as his lieutenant. He represented the dictator in his absence and had command of the cavalry in battle.

13. *illum*, etc.: ind. disc. depending upon the idea of saying in *criminandō*.

14. *quō*: cf. n. p. 9, l. 4.

16. *dictatōrī*: ind. object of *aequāvit*.

17. *imperiō*: abl. of specification.

20. *eī . . . auxiliō*: cons. A. 233, a; H. 390, I.

25. *autem*: cf. n. p. 10, l. 9.

26. *cum Fabiō*: i.e. *cum castris Fabiī*.

28. *posteā*: v. n. p. 29, l. 27. — **Tarentō**: a large city of Greek origin on the western coast of Calabria. Up to this time it had been the most important city in Magna Graecia. (See also n. p. 25, l. 1.) For cons. v. A. 249; H. 421, I.

30. *per speciem vēnandī*: *on the pretence that they were going hunting*.

**Page 35.** 4. *pāstum*: A. 302; H. 546.

7. *iterum āc saepius*, *again and again*. — *factum*: sc. *est*.

8. *cōsuētūdinis*: partitive gen. with the adv. *eō*. Tr. the phrase: *became such a regular custom*.

9. *dedissent*: why subjunctive? A. 342; H. 529, II.

11. *appropinquārunt* = *appropinquāvērunt*; often used with the dat.

14. *corporis*: cf. *māgnitūdinis*, p. 13, l. 2.

15. *mīrātur*: v. n. on *dum*, p. 2, l. 11.

18. **Livius Salinātor**: Cicero tells this anecdote of him in his "Dē Senectūte," but he is mistaken in the man. It was M. Livius Macatus that lost Tarentum, and gave efficient service from the citadel in its recovery.

19. *caedī*: cons.?

21. *Leve dictū*: *trifling*. A. 303; H. 547, I, 2.

23. *mulierculae*: what kind of a gen.? Mark the force of the suffix.

26. *vigiliā*: the night was divided into four watches of three hours each from sunset to sunrise.

**Page 36.** 2. et Rōmāni, etc.: tr. *the Romans also have a Hannibal of their own.*

3. eādem: with *arte*.

6. retinuissest: why subjunctive? Bring out the force of the mood in your translation.

8. nisi — recēpissem: form of condition? Sc. *eam arcem* for obj. of the verbs.

10. lēgātus: a general officer attached to the army and to the governors of provinces, who acted both in a military and civil capacity; his duty being to advise and assist his superiors in their plans and operations, as well as to act in their stead whenever occasion required. A general could nominate his *lēgātus*, but the choice had to be ratified by the senate.

12. lictōribus: v. n. p. 8, l. 8.

16. proximum lictōrem: the lictors walked in single file and the one nearest the magistrate was called *proximus lictor*.

19. num in indirect questions means *whether* and does not imply a negative answer.

21. dīgnus: the Romans honored Fabius till the last, and each citizen contributed something to his funeral as a farewell offering of gratitude. The fame of his last years was obscured by the rising glory of Scipio, who was the exact opposite of Fabius in disposition. Fabius never ceased to warn the Romans against the aggressive policy of his rival, and appears to have been very jealous of him. — cautior quam prōmptior: *more wary than quick*. The Latin uses the comparative in both adjectives.

23. eī bellō: dat. with *apta*.

24. quīn: v. n. p. 24, l. 18.

25. ut: v. n. p. 1, l. 10.

28. nē — posset: substantive clause of negative purpose in apposition with *id*.

### XIX. Aemilius Paulus et Terentius Varro.

The events of the second Punic war, up to the time that Fabius was made dictator (217 B.C.), have been briefly summarized in the preceding selection (p. 33, l. 6-9). After the Roman defeat at Lake Trasumenum, Hannibal made his way into southern Italy, passing through Umbria and Picenum into Campania, and thence into Apulia. In this neighborhood he spent the summer and the following winter, the tactics of Fabius preventing any decisive action. The Romans made great preparations for the year 216. They raised a splendid army; but the consuls, Paulus the patrician and Varro the plebeian, represented opposing factions and held opposing views as to the conduct of the war. Their differences foreshadowed defeat.

**Page 37.** 5. Cannae: near the eastern coast of Apulia.

8. autem: v. n. p. 10, l. 9.

12. quem cum: v. n. p. 5, l. 5.

14. quidam: v. n. on *quōdam*, p. 12, l. 9. — tribūnus: the *tribūnī militārēs* ranked below the *lēgātī*, but above the *centuriōnēs*. The number attached to each *lēgōnēs* varied at different times. At this time there were six.

16. Ad ea: sc. *respondit*.

17. macte: v. A. 241, d, and n.; H. 369, 3.

18. perdās: A. 269, a, 3; H. 489, 2); 499, 2.

19. patribus = *sendūtī*.

20. adveniat: v. n. on *indicēret*, p. 9, l. 21.

23. occidērunt: not *occidērunt*.

25. quīngentī: i.e. *equitēs*. — in testimōnium: as evidence.

26. modiōs: a grain measure holding about a peck. — aureōrum ānulōrum: signet-rings were originally of iron. Golden rings could be worn only by senators, knights, and the chief magistrates. See fig. 19.



FIG. 19.

**Page 38.** 1. Hannibali: *grātulor* takes the dat.

3. ex . . . praefectis: v. *ex pāstōribus*, p. 11, l. 22.

4. cessandum: sc. *esse*. Impersonal, because intransitive. Do not translate literally. — ratus: cf. n. on *veritus*, p. 31, l. 8.

5. diē quīntō: *in five days*.

6. **Capitōliō**: the Capitoline hill has two summits; on one of them stood the *Arx*, or citadel, upon the other the famous temple constructed by the last Tarquin in honor of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva. To the Romans it was the symbol of the strength and stability of the state. When Horace wished to declare his immortality he said :

“Ever new

My after fame shall grow while pontiffs climb,  
With silent maids, the Capitolian height.”

8. **eīdem**: ind. obj. of *dedēre*. — **victōriā**: cons.?

9. **Mora**: what Hannibal might have gained by an immediate advance upon Rome has always been an interesting but fruitless field for speculation. — **diēi**: duration of time is expressed by the gen. with nouns, by the acc. with verbs. — **salūtī . . . urbī**: cf. p. 34, l. 20.

13. **Capuam Hannibalī Cannās**: in judging of the truth of this statement we must not forget that Hannibal's army remained superior in the field, and that he did not leave Italy until twelve years after.

16. **quīn**: v. n. p. 24, l. 18.

17. **obviam īrent**: cf. *obviam vēnit*, p. 26, l. 1.

18. **dēspērāssent**: why subj.? Cf. *fēcissent*, p. 25, l. 1.

19. **qui**: v. n. on *quod*, p. 8, l. 18. — **sī . . . fuiisset, . . . dedisset**: note the form of condition.

20. **nōn — approbāvit**: moreover he showed by the rest of his life that he had survived the battle, not from love of life, but from love of his country.

22. **barbam — submīsit**: the ancient Romans used to wear

the hair and beard long, but after 300 B.C. adults wore the hair short and the face smooth except when in mourning or deep trouble.

23. **recubāns**: the Romans usually reclined at their meals. (v. fig. 20.)

25. **magistrātibus**: A. 243, e; H. 414, IV.



FIG. 20.

26. *igitur*: used, as often, to resume the narrative, after the digression about Varro.

27. *agēbat*: the present tense would have been regular here; the past makes the time emphatic by contrast. A. 276, e, n.

28. *erant*: sc. *eīs*, dat. of possessor.—*templīs*: dat., cf. *alveō*, p. 1, l. 7. The ancients used to hang the spoils of war upon the walls of the temples.

29. *manūmissī*: i.e. ē *manū missī*.

**Page 39.** 1. *bullīs*: v. n. p. 11, l. 18.—*singulīs ānulīs*: tr. a ring apiece.

2. *patrūm*: cf. *patribus*, p. 37, l. 19.

3. *equitēs*: object of *imitātē*, which agrees with *tribūs*.

4. *tabulae*: these were thin pieces of wood smeared with wax on one side, which were written upon by a sharp instrument called a *stilus*. Usually two were hinged together to close like a double slate. The waxed side had a raised edge of wood to keep the writing from rubbing. Erasures were made by smoothing over the wax with the broad end of the *stilus*. See fig. 21.



FIG. 21.

7. *redimēndī suī*: cons. A. 298, a; H. 542, I, n. 1.

10. *iūrārent*: cons. A. 320, c; H. 503, II, 3.—*impetrāssent*: not *imperdāssent*. What form of condition? Put into dir. disc.

14. *velutī aliquid oblītus*: tr. *pretending that he had forgotten something*. For *aliquid* v. A. 219; H. 407.

18. *iūreiūrandō*: viz. the oath that he would return if allowed to go. Of course it was a palpable evasion of his promise.

20. *Ea—frēgit*: *that event, more than anything else (māximē)*, checked Hannibal's presumption.

21. *rēbus adflīctis*: tr. by a concessive clause.

22. *esset*: why subj.?

**XX. Tiberius Gracchus et Gaius Gracchus.**

Read Plutarch's Life of Tiberius Gracchus, and of Gaius Gracchus; A. H. Beesley's The Gracchi, Marius, and Sulla.

23. **Gracchi**: plural because two members of the family are named. — **Scipiōnis Āfricānī**: the great general who conquered Hannibal in the battle of Zama, 202 B.C. The sister of the Gracchi was married to Scipio Africanus the younger, who destroyed Carthage in 146 B.C.

24. **bonis artibus**: *liberal studies or arts.*

39. **et — est**: *and all had great hopes of them.*

**Page 40.** 1. **Graecis litteris**; before this time the average education of the Roman youth was confined mainly to reading, writing, arithmetic, and the laws of the Twelve Tables (see p. 17, l. 22). It was rudimentary and intensely practical. After about 100 B.C. Greek letters, in all departments of learning, became paramount in Roman education.

2. **Máximum — sapientissima**: note the chiastic order of this sentence and its emphasis. Imitate the order in translation.

4. **apud**: cf. n. p. 14, l. 20.

6. **redirent**: subj. because purpose is expressed as well as time.

10. **poterant**: the pluperfect subjunctive might be expected, but see A. 308, c.; H. 511, 1, n. 3. — **perturbāre**: the story of the Gracchi is here told from the standpoint of the aristocratic party, which was hostile to them. They were noble men, who sacrificed their lives for the welfare of the common people.

12. **tribūnus plēbis**: v. p. 17, l. 11. — **creātus**: 133 B.C.

14. **agrōs**: by the Licinian laws, passed 367 B.C., no one was to hold more than 320 acres of land. These laws had become a dead letter, and Tiberius Gracchus wished to revive them, with some changes of his own. The land of Italy and Sicily had been absorbed by a few rich men, who worked their estates with slaves; while Rome was filled with a landless, famishing crowd. — **dividēbat ... replēbat**: what is the force of this tense here?

16. *prōrogārī*: the tribunate could not be held for two successive years by the same person.—*interēmptō senātū*: no doubt an invention of his accusers, as well as the statement that follows.

19. *quidnam*: v. n. p. 14, l. 10.

20. *Capitōlium*: v. n. p. 38, l. 6.

21. *quō sīgnō*: cf. n. on *quae rēs*, p. 21, l. 8.

22. *diadēma*: a royal crown, for which *corōna* is never used.

23. *cum*: concessive, *though*.

26. *sequantur*: not *sequuntur*.

29. *subsellī*: a movable bench without any back, and long enough to accommodate several persons. The illustration (fig. 22) is from an original found at Pompeii. The mob of aristocrats killed three hundred with the fragments of the benches.—*potuerat*: cf. *poterat* above.

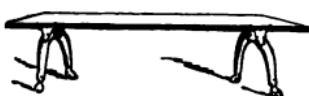


FIG. 22.

**Page 41.** 2. *Tribūnātūm*: 123 B.C. Gāius went somewhat farther in his reforms than Tiberius. He was of charming personality and of irresistible eloquence.

3. *necis*: depends on *causā*.

6. *dabat*: make clear the force of the tense.

7. *quantā . . . contentiōne*: *with all their might*.

8. *bonī*: i.e. the aristocrats.

13. *qui*: adv.

14. *nōlim quidem . . . tibi . . . liceat* = *I should be quite unwilling to let you*; *nōlim* is the potential subjunctive or the subjunctive in apodosis with omitted protasis, and is made emphatic by *quidem*. With *liceat* sc. *ut*.

16. *partem petam*: *I shall ask for my share*.—*quō*: v. n. p. 3, l. 24.

19. *ut vidēret*, etc.: the regular formula by which dictatorial power was conferred upon the consul, cf. Cic. Cat. I, § 4.

22. *familiā*: *not family*; v. voc.

27. *Gāi*: sc. *corpus*.

29. *aurō repēnsum*: tr. *and sold for its weight in gold*. But what literally? v. voc.

30. *infusō plumbō*: by pouring in lead.—*eum*: i.e. Septimius.

31. *quōd*, etc.: a purpose clause.

**Page 42.** 2. *ut . . . animadverterētur*: that punishment be inflicted.

4. *dēprecātum*: supine.—*ignōscerētur*: v. n. p. 19, l. 9.

5. *tantī*: A. 252 a; H. 403, 404.

12. *sī . . . peccāveris*: the indefinite second person singular with the subjunctive—*you = any one*. This kind of protasis is usually followed by an indicative in the conclusion stating a general truth, as here by *est*.

17. *possit*: cf. *nōlim* above, p. 41, l. 14.—*eo plūs*: more than that.

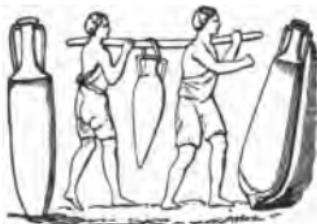


FIG. 23.

19. *zōnās*: broad double belts for carrying money about the person.

20. *eās* simply repeats *zōnās*, which is placed first for emphasis. So *eās* below repeats *amphorās*.

21. *amphorās*: a large earthenware vessel, terminating in a point at the bottom, so that it would stand upright in the ground, or remain stationary if leaned against a wall. The illustration (fig. 23) is taken from a wine shop's sign found at Pompeii.

## XXI. Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus.

Read Plutarch's Life of Pompey, Church's Two Thousand Years Ago, and his Roman Life in the Days of Cicero, Chap. IX.

23. *bellō cīvili*: the civil war between Marius and Sulla, 88-82 B.C. Marius died in 86 B.C., but the war was carried on by his party after his death.

26. *fili*: he was at this time but nineteen.

**Page 43.** 1. *hunc occidendum suscēpit*: *undertook to kill him.* The gerundive is here used as a participle to express purpose, cf. *alendum*, p. 5, l. 8.

2. *incenderent*: implied ind. disc.

3. *nihil*: *not at all.*

4. *cum — ūsus est*: *treated Terentius with the same good-fellowship as before.*

6. *tentōriō*: dat. with *sub-*.

11. *ducī*: soon after this the elder Pompey was killed by a stroke of lightning. He was so hated that his corpse was snatched from the funeral bier, dragged through the streets of Rome, and thrown into the Tiber.

12. **Sullae**: 138–78 B.C. He served with distinction in Africa as quaestor under Marius in 107 against Jugurtha; took part in the campaigns against the Cimbri and Teutones, 102; conquered Mithridates king of Pontus, 88–84; and, after a struggle of many years, completely vanquished the Marian party and became dictator of Rome and Italy in 82. Though preëminently a military man, he was finely educated and took a great interest in literature. His great abilities were marred by monstrous cruelty and licentiousness. (Read Plutarch's Life of Sulla.)

13. *annōs — nātus*: *when he was twenty-three years old.* Note the idiom.

14. *ut — venīret*: *in order to render aid to Sulla*, i.e. against the Marian party. This was in 83 B.C., just after Sulla's return from the first Mithridatic war. (See note p. 46, l. 2.)

15. *perītus*: Pompey's natural military skill was phenomenal.

25. *posteā*: cf. p. 29, l. 27.

26. *honōrem*: the antecedent of *quem*. Cp. p. 21, l. 8, and see note.

**Page 44.** 2. *dēprecābātur*: tr. *tried to avert.*

4. *cūiusdam*: v. n. p. 12, l. 9; p. 29, l. 4.

6. *fuisset*: cons. A. 320, e; H. 517.

8. *quisnam*: cf. *quidnam*, p. 14, l. 10, and see note.—*esset*: v. n. p. 2, l. 1.

9. **Tam liberā vōce**: *by so frank a speech.*  
 15. **adulēscēns**, etc.: in app. with the subj., tr. by a concessive clause, v. H. 363, 3, 2).  
 18. **aegrē id ferēbat**: tr. *he felt hurt.*  
 19. **revertentī**: sc. *ei* dependent on **obviam īvit**. Cf. p. 38,  
 l. 17.—**laetus eum excēpit**: *received him with joy.*  
 21. **Nihilō**: A. 250; H. 423.  
 22. **triumphum**: v. n. p. 11, l. 6.  
 23. **rē**: cf. n. p. 16, l. 4.  
 25. **suam**: sc. *potentiam*.  
 26. **Eā vōce auditā**: *on hearing that remark*, v. n. p. 1, l. 3.  
 28. **Metellō**: one of the most successful of Sulla's generals against the Marian party. In 80 B.C. Metellus was consul with Sulla himself; and in the following year he went as proconsul into Spain, in order to prosecute the war against Sertorius, who adhered to the Marian party. For eight years he contended against Sertorius, but with so little success that the senate sent Pompey to his assistance.  
 29. **Sertōrium**: one of the greatest generals that ever lived, considering his scanty resources. He was more than a match for both Metellus and Pompey, but was assassinated 72 B.C. Read Plutarch's Life of Sertorius.

**Page 45.** 7. **partiuntur**: to be translated by what tense?

8. **Alterō**: here = *aliō*.  
 11. **castigātum . . . dīmissem**: translate by two verbs.  
 12. **Metellum anum**: v. n. on *sacerdōtem*, p. 1, l. 5.  
 13. **dēfīexerant**: v. n. on *erant*, p. 21, l. 8.  
 15. **pirātae**: these pirates, having their hiding-places along the southern coast of Cilicia, were masters of the entire Mediterranean. No sea-port nor vessel was safe from their attack. With a thousand swift ships they swept the seas.  
 20. **esse**: note the emphatic position, so *nōn esse*.  
 21. **nōn — tribuenda**: *unlimited power ought not to be bestowed on one man.*  
 23. **summō cōnsēnsū**: *with the greatest unanimity.*

26. *dispositis — nāvibus*: by stationing his ships here and there, in all the nooks and corners of the sea.

27. *brevi*: an adv., v. voc.

28. *locis*: why no prep.? Cf. *terrā*, p. 31, l. 3. — *victōs fūdit*: tr. by two verbs.

30. *Nihil*: sc. *est*.

**Page 46.** 2. **Mithridātem**: a most remarkable man and a great military genius. He was the most formidable of all the enemies that Rome had to meet in the East. This was his third and last struggle against Rome, 74–63 B.C. Pompey went against him in 66 B.C. Cicero calls him the greatest of all kings after Alexander. (Read Plutarch's Life of Lucullus.)

11. *unde = quād rē*.

13. **Pontum**: an almost inaccessible and strongly fortified district of Asia Minor, south of the Black Sea.

16. *quod — subīret*: when this acted too slowly.

17. **corpus firmāverat**: it was no unusual thing thus to protect one's self against possible assassination by poison.

19. **Armeniae**: a country of Asia lying between Asia Minor and the Caspian. Tigranes, the king, was son-in-law to Mithridates.

22. *recreātum* agrees with *eum*, subject of *repōnere*.

25. **Iūdaeam**: this name was applied by Greeks and Romans to the whole of Palestine. The country was subject to Rome from this time on (63 B.C.). — *primus*: cf. p. 13, l. 21.

26. **templum**: Pompey touched none of the treasures. These were plundered nine years later by Crassus.

30. *bīduō*: lasting two days. The abl. not infrequently expresses duration of time.

**Page 47.** 2. *quam quod*: than the fact that. — *triumphis*: dative.

4. *quod*: rel. pron.; its antecedent is the cl. following, *prīmū — triumphāvit*.

5. *tertiō*: an adv. — *fēlix*: means *blessed of heaven, always successful, always fortunate, lucky*. Translate the sentence as if it read

*'et fēlīx opīniōne hominū futūrus esset, sī quem finem glōriae habuit, eundem vītāe finem habuisse neque, etc.'*; the thought being that it would have been better for Pompey had he died at this the zenith of his glory.

10. **Caesarem**: the great Gaius Julius Caesar. — *hīc . . . ille: the former . . . the latter*, A. 102, a, b; H. 450, 2.

13. **Thessaliam**: a province in northern Greece.

14. **quem**: tr. *et eum*.

15. **Pharsālum**: the battle of Pharsalus, fought B.C. 48, which made Caesar master of the Roman world.

16. **tūtor**: the father of this Ptolemy had left the execution of his will to the Roman senate, and the senate appointed Pompey guardian of the young king.

17. **Latus — coniectus**: note the absence of conjunctions, and observe how this adds to the vividness of the description. Omission of conjunctions is called *asyndeton*.

20. **ānulō**: v. n. p. 37, l. 26.

21. **eō vīsō**: *at the sight of it*. — *illud . . . cremandūm cūrāvit*: cf. *hunc occidendum suscēpit*, p. 43, l. 1.

24. **multae et māgnæ**: two adjectives belonging to the same noun are regularly connected by a conjunction. — **Erant in Pompēiō: Pompey had**. The Romans often said qualities were in a person, where we should say a person had qualities.

27. **negārent**: subj. with *cum*.

28. **apud Lūcullum**: v. n. p. 14, l. 20.

30. **perditus dēliciis**: *spoiled by high living*. The thought is: *"Must Pompey owe his life to the ruinous extravagance of Lucullus?"* Lucullus was enormously rich and prodigal. He preceded Pompey in the conduct of the third Mithridatic war.

**Page 48.** 5. **Rhodum**: a large island in the eastern Aegean Sea, celebrated for Greek art, oratory, and learning. Cons.?

6. **quod . . . labōrārent**: tr. *because he was suffering severely from the gout*. How lit.?

9. **lictor**: v. p. 8, l. 8.

11. **ut vīdit**: v. n. on *ut*, p. 1, l. 10. — **molestē sē dīxit ferre**: *he said that he was disappointed*.

12. **Tū vērō . . . potes**: *indeed you can.*  
 14. **frūstrā**: note the emphatic position.  
 16. **honestum**: not *honest*. Cf. n. p. 29, l. 2.  
 19. **quamvis sis molestus**: *however annoying you may be.*

### XXII. Gaius Iulius Caesar.

Read Abbott's History of Julius Caesar; Plutarch's Life of Caesar; Church's Roman Life in the Days of Cicero, Chap. VIII.; Froude's Life of Caesar; Dodge's Caesar, Great Captains Series; Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

21. **Iüliōrum**: the Julian gens is one of the oldest, and goes back to the very beginning of Rome. Its members enjoyed distinction from the earliest times.—**genitus**: past part. expressing parentage or birth are followed by the abl. without a prep.

22. **annum — decimum**: *when he was in his sixteenth year.* How else could this be expressed? Cf. id. p. 43, l. 13.

23. **Cinnae**: the colleague of Marius in his seventh consulship, 86 B.C., and a prominent democratic leader.—**dūxit**: sc. *in mātrīmōnum*.

24. **is** : i.e. Sulla.

25. **neque efficere**: *but he could not accomplish it.* Caesar, by defying the merciless dictator at seventeen, showed the mettle that was in him.

**Page 49.** 2. **quartānae morbō**: sc. *febris*, an intermittent fever that returns every fourth day.

3. **prope per singulās noctēs**: *almost every night.*

6. **veniam**: a noun.

7. **dēprecantibus**: tr. by a rel. cl.

10. **vincerent = vincite** of dir. disc. A. 339; H. 523, III.

13. **Caesari**: v. n. p. 6, l. 12.

15. **corōnā cīvīcā**: a chaplet of oak leaves with the acorns, presented to the Roman soldier who had saved the life of a comrade in battle and slain his opponent. The illustration (fig. 24) is from a painting at Pompeii.



FIG. 24.

16. **Rhodum** : v. n. p. 48, l. 5.  
 20. **pīrātīs . . . terrōrī** : for cons. cf. *partibus . . . exitiō*, l. 11.  
 22. **quibus = ut cīs**.  
 23. **talenta** : the value of a talent varied in different states and at different times. The Attic talent, which was that adopted by many states, was worth about \$1080.  
 26. **ibique** : *-que* connects *properāvit* and *fugāvit*.  
 27. **partem classis, etc.** : v. n. p. 47, l. 17.  
 29. **illīs** : dat. Why?

**Page 50.** 1. **Quaestōrī** : i.e. *quaestor prōvinciālis*, an officer appointed as assistant to a consul or praetor in charge of a province, v. voc. — **ūlterior Hispānia** : the southern part of Spain. The northern two-thirds was *Citerior Hispānia*. — **Quō profectus** : *on his way thither*.

2. **cūiusdam** : v. n. p. 12, l. 9.  
 3. **num** : v. n. p. 36, l. 19.  
 4. **sēriō** : an adv.  
 10. **rēbus** : A. 253; H. 424. **colās** : subj. of desire in a weak command.

11. **Gādēs** : why no prep.?  
 15. **Alexander** : he had conquered the East at the age of thirty-two.

18. **Aedīlis** : the aediles had charge of the public buildings and public works, and general police control over the city. They also superintended all public games and spectacles, and were expected to entertain the people by magnificent shows at their own expense. It was thus that they won support and favor for the higher offices of the state. — **Comitium** : v. n. p. 16, l. 17. — **Forum** : v. n. p. 4, l. 2. — **Capitōlium** : v. n. p. 38, l. 6.

19. **porticibus** : long, narrow walks, covered by a roof supported upon columns, affording protection from snow and rain. They were often constructed with great magnificence and were decorated with statues and paintings. They served as places for public resort. — **Vēnātiōnēs** : i.e. in the amphitheatre. Caesar surpassed all before him in the splendor of his displays.

24. **mīliēns sēstertiūm**: a contracted expression for *mīliēns centena mīlia sēstertiūm* = *a hundred million sesterces*, about \$4,100,000. The meaning is that Caesar needed that sum to pay his debts.

25. **societātem**: the First Triumvirate, 60 B.C.  
 28. **ager Campānus**: this was public domain.

**Page 51.** 5. **fascēsque**: a bundle of rods, sometimes with an axe, carried by each lictor preceding a Roman magistrate. These were symbols of magisterial power; the rods of scourging, which preceded execution, the axe of beheading. See fig. 25.—*eī*: cons. A. 235, and n.; H. 384, 4, n. 3.

8. **sī — sīgnārent**: whenever they signed anything as witnesses; *sīgnārent* is the imperf. subj. in a general condition denoting repeated action in past time.

10. **āctum**: sc. *esse*. — **Iūliō et Caesare**: sc. *cōnsulibus*.

11. **nōmine**: Romans regularly had three names, e.g. Gāius (*praenōmen*) Iūlius (*nōmen*) Caesar (*cōgnōmen*).

12. **duōbus**: i.e. *cōnsulibus*.

13. **cōnsulātū**: cons.?

14. **novem annīs**: abl. of time within which.

16. **prīmus**: v. n. p. 24, l. 1.

17. **ponte fabricātō**: by building a bridge.

18. **Britannōs**: Caesar invaded only the southern part of England. It was a century later before the Romans became masters of this land.—**superātīs**: sc. *eīs*, ind. obj. of *imperāvit*.

19. **cum . . . tum**: v. voc.

20. **insignia**: tr. remarkable deeds of valor.

21. **quod** = *in that*, introducing a substantive clause.

22. **scūtō**: the large oblong shield used by the Roman infantry, 4 ft. long by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  wide. See fig. 26.

23. **aquiliferum**: v. figs. 6 and 12, with notes.

25. **comprehēnsum**: tr. as if *comprehendit et*.

28. **vincīque . . . docuit**: and taught those how to conquer



FIG. 25.



FIG. 26.

*who were ready to be conquered. — Parātās agrees with legiōnēs understood.*

30. *Crassō*: p. 50, l. 26.

**Page 52.** 3. *Pompēiō*: dat. of agent. — *suspectae*: sc. sunt.

4. *ferēbat*: could endure. — *hic . . . ille*: v. n. p. 47, l. 10.

7. *alterum*: v. n. p. 7, l. 18.

8. *suādentibus Pompēiō ēiusque amicīs*: through the influence of Pompey and his friends. |

9. *eī*: ind. obj. of *negdūtum est*. What is its subj.? — *vindicatūrus*: cons. A. 293, b, 2; H. 549, 3.

11. *Rubicōnem*: crossing this stream at the head of an army was equivalent to a declaration of war, inasmuch as it was the boundary of his province.

16. *Iacta ālea estō*: let the die be cast.

17. *Brundisium*: now Brindisi, and, as in ancient times, the most important seaport for all traffic to the East.

23. *diūtius*: too long.

26. *nāvicolam*: cf. *ponticulum*, l. 15. Note the force of the suffix.

30. *prius . . . quam* = *priusquam*, to be translated here, as always, with the last clause. The separation of the parts of a compound word is called *tmēsis*.

**Page 53.** 3. *Pharsālicō proeliō*: on this and events immediately following see p. 47, ll. 12-22, and notes.

4. *occīsum* = *eum occīsum esse*.

7. *Pontum*: v. n. p. 46, l. 13. — *Mithridātis*: v. n. p. 46, l. 2.

9. *quattuor*: limits *hōris*, abl. of time within which; cf. p. 51, l. 14. — *quibus in cōspectum vēnit*: from the time that he had come in sight.

13. *ante . . . quam* = sooner than, cf. n. p. 52, l. 30.

15. *Scīpiōnēm*: Metellus Scipio, Pompey's father-in-law.

17. *dēvicit*: the battle of Thapsus, 46 B.C.

19. *excēpit*: what is the subject?

21. *auxiliīs . . . cōfluentibus*: abl. abs.

22. **sequentium**: sc. *cōrum*, limiting *auxiliū*. — *Sua . . . fortūna*: *His peculiar good fortune*. A. 196, g; H. 449, 2.

24. **initum**: sc. *est*.

25. **proelium**: the battle of Munda, 45 B.C. — **dubiō Mārte**: abl. abs. *Mārte* is here put by metonymy for *proeliō*.

27. **servāsset**: why subj.?

29. **proinde vidērent**: *that they should therefore consider*. For *vidērent* cf. *vincerent*, p. 49, l. 10. — *quem . . . imperātōrem* = *what kind of general*. — **locō**: why no prep.? — **dēsertūrī essent**: cons.?

30. **magis**: cf. *potius*, p. 32, l. 9.

**Page 54.** 2. **omnibus**: cf. *dolōrī*, p. 18, l. 19.

6. **annum**: v. n. on *duodecim mēnsēs*, p. 5, l. 24.

11. **etiam**: v. n. p. 28, l. 17. — **cōvictōs**: sc. *eōs*, object of *mōvit*.

12. **lēgem . . . sūmptuāriam**: *law against extravagance*. There were many such laws enacted, the first of any importance being in 215 B.C. As might be supposed, they failed of accomplishing their purpose.

15. **iūs cīvile**: Caesar's death postponed the important work of making a digest of Roman law for more than 500 years. — **optima quaeque**: tr. *all the best*. A. 93, c; H. 458, 1.

19. **Pomptinās palūdēs**: a marshy district extending southward along the coast of Latium for about 25 miles and of varying width. It is still almost entirely waste land, although millions have been spent since Caesar's time in efforts to reclaim it.

22. **Parthīs**: a nomadic people living south of the Caspian sea. They were very warlike and formidable in war, and had at times inflicted severe defeats upon the Roman arms. — **Armeniam**: v. n. p. 46, l. 19.

23. **agentem**: sc. *eum*.

29. **rōstris**: the speaker's stand in the Forum, so called because adorned with the beaks (*rōstra*) of



FIG. 27.

captured ships. It was circular, raised on arches, with a parapet and platform at the top, on which an elevated stand was placed. The illustration (fig. 27) is from a Roman coin.

**Page 55.** 10. *is* : sc. *respondit*.

14. *rogātūrus* : cf. *vindicātūrus*, p. 52, l. 9.—*renuentī* : sc. *ei*; for cons. v. n. p. 51, l. 5.—*ab* : *on*.

15. *togam* : v. fig. 18.—*clāmantem* : sc. *eum*.

16. *adversum* : *in front*, an adj. used for an adv.

18. *adreptum* : cf. tr. of *comprehēnsum*, p. 51, l. 25.—*graphiō*: usually called *stilus*; v. fig. 21.

21. *cōfossus est*:

"Then burst his mighty heart;  
And in his mantle muffling up his face,  
Even at the base of Pompey's statua,  
Which all the while ran blood, Great Caesar fell."

22. *quem filiō locō habēbat* : tr. *whom he used to regard as a son*; v. n. on *īferēbat*, p. 6, l. 8.

25. *et* : correlative with *et* in l. 29.

26. *Xenophōntem*: the well-known Athenian general and historian (400 B.C.), author of many works, among them a history of Cyrus the Great.—*ūltimā valētūdine* : tr. *in his last sickness*.

28. *subitam* : sc. *mortem*.

29. *prīdiē quam* : A. 262, n. 1; H. 520, n. 2.

30. *quisnam* : v. n. p. 14, l. 10.—*esset* : subj. ind. question.—*suā morte dēfunctus est* : *died a natural death*.



FIG. 28.

**Page 56.** 3. *alius aliō cāsū* : *one by one fate, another by another*; note the idiom.

7. *Quō . . . hōc* : abl. degree of difference; tr. *the . . . the*.

8. *victōriā* : cons. cf. *morte*, l. 3, and *imperiō*, p. 2, l. 24.

9. *scrinia* : a circular box in which books, letters, papers, etc., were kept. The illustration (fig. 28) is from a Pompeian painting.

14. **quod**: *that*, introduces a substantive clause in apposition with *laudem*, cf. p. 51, l. 21. For the mood of the verb v. n. on *perdūxisset*, p. 3, l. 22.

19. **cēnae**: v. n. p. 31, l. 5.

**Page 57.** 1. **Armōrum . . . equitandī . . . labōris**: cf. *cibī*, p. 23, l. 19.

2. **ūltrā fidem**: *incredibly*.

3. **anteībat**: note the use of the imperfect tense here and in the following clauses. — **seu . . . seu**: v. n. p. 13, l. 15.

### XXIII. Marcus Tullius Cicero.

Read Plutarch's Life of Cicero; A. J. Church's Two Thousand Years Ago, and Roman Life in the Days of Cicero; Forsyth's Life of Cicero; Fausset's Cicero; Beesly's Catiline, Clodius, and Tiberius, first part; H. W. Herbert's The Roman Traitor.

8. **equestrī genere**: ranking next to the senators, the moneyed aristocracy, v. n. on *equitum*, p. 4, l. 19. For cons. cf. *familia*, p. 48, l. 21. — **Arpīnī**: the locative case.

11. **cōgnōmen**: v. n. on *nōmine*, p. 51, l. 11.

15. **ubi=ut ibi**, hence the subj.

21. **scholās**: A. 237, d; H. 372. — **adirent**: cons.?

**Page 58.** 1. **sectārētur**: intensive form of *sequor*, v. n. on *vocitābant*, p. 34, l. 12.

4. **Rōscium**: obj. of *dēfendere*. — **parricidī**: cons. A. 220; H. 409, II, N. 2.

5. **Chrȳsogoni** depends on *potentiam*.

8. **nūllus**: used substantively. The defence of Roscius was, under the circumstances, an act of great courage that reflects high credit upon the youthful advocate.

11. **Rhodium**: v. n. p. 48, l. 5.

13. **Quī cum**: v. n. p. 5, l. 5.

15. **laude**: for cons. cf. *līberīs*, p. 8, l. 13. — **privārētur**: why subj.?

16. *quaestor*: v. n. p. 50, l. 1.

17. *magna*: note emphatic position.

19. *cōgeret*: cons. A. 321, b; H. 517.

22. *praetōri*: the praetors were the judges of Rome. After their year of office, they were sent out to the provinces as propraetors or governors.

**Page 59.** 1. *neutra*—*ūtilis*: *maimed in both hands and both feet*.—*-que*: connects *ūtilis* and *dēbilis*.

2. *miles erat*: *he continued to serve as a soldier*.—*Hannibale*: the hero of the second Punic war (218–202). Note the absence of connectives in this passage and cf. p. 47, ll. 17–20, and note.

3. *ēius*: to whom does it refer?

4. *nūllō nōn diē*: *every day*.

5. *sinistrā*—*suffossīs*: *he engaged in combat four times with only his left hand, and two horses were stabbed from below while he was mounted on them*.

8. *duodēna*: A. 95, b; H. 174, 2, 3).

9. *victōrēs*: pred. nom. after *fuēre* of which *Cēterī* is the subj.

10. *etiam*: v. n. p. 28, l. 17.

14. *dominandī*: v. n. on *audāciae*, p. 10, l. 11.

16. *senātūm cōnfodere*, etc.: note the asyndeton.

18. *Āctum erat*: tr. *it would have been all over with*; for the mood v. A. 308, b, R.; H. 511, 1.

19. *in Cicerōnem*—*incidisset*: *had happened when Cicero and Antonius were consuls*.

24. *inlātūrus*: cf. *vindicātūrus*, p. 52, l. 9.

26. *carcere*: v. fig. 4, and note.

28. *nitentem*: this and the following participles afford a good illustration of the various relations that may be expressed by them; *nitentem* should be translated by a concessive clause, *secūtūm* and *ruentem* by causal clauses, and *retractūm* by a principal clause coördinate with *adfēcit*.

30. *suppliciō mortis adfēcit*: *punished with death*. The Roman father had absolute power over his children, even to killing them.—*sē*: subj. of *genuisse*.

**Page 60.** 1. *illum*: i.e. *filiū*.

5. *Quam atrōciter dimicātum sit*: tr. *how desperate the conflict was*, v. n. on *pūgnātum est*, p. 7, l. 14.

6. *quem*: an emphatic relative clause sometimes stands first, and often contains the antecedent noun. So here, the relative comes first, the antecedent noun is *locum*, which has been taken into the relative clause and is repeated by *cum*; tr. in the order *locum quem*, etc.

9. *pulcherrimā morte*: how may this abl. abs. be expanded?

20. *quae*: sc. *ea*.

23. *factū*: cf. *leve dictū*, p. 35, l. 21.

24. *Paucis post annīs*: cons. A. 259, d; H. 430, n. 1, 2). — *diem dixit*: tr. *made an accusation against*, followed by the dat. of the person accused. — *Clōdius*: the notorious enemy of Cicero and one of the most profligate characters of a profligate age. — *tribūnus*: v. n. p. 17, l. 11.

27. *veste mūtātā* = *in mourning*.

29. *suā causā*: with *causā* the poss. adj. is regularly used instead of the gen. of the personal pronoun. — *Proficiscentem*: sc. *eum*.

30. *ipsum*: *but that he*.

**Page 61.** 1. *Mārcō Tulliō* — *interdicerētur*: to interdict fire and water was a formula that was used in pronouncing a decree of banishment upon a citizen.

6. *itinere* depends on *iūcundius*.

7. *Obviam* — *itum est*: tr. as if we had *Obviam eī redeuntī univerſi iērunt*. The impersonal cons. emphasizes the verb; the personal, the subj. On the use of *obviam* see notes p. 38, l. 17, and p. 26, l. 1.

16. *veniam*: in spite of this pardon, Cicero continued to regard Caesar as an enemy to his country, and he greatly rejoiced at Caesar's death.

17. *Octāviānum*: afterwards known as the emperor Augustus Caesar.

18. *Antōnium*: the famous triumvir who divided the world with Octavianus and Lepidus, and whose life was ruined by Cleopatra, the 'serpent of the Nile.'

24. *trānsitūrus*: cf. *vindicātūrus*, p. 52, l. 9.

25. *prōvectum*: sc. *eum* obj. of *rettulissent*.

**Page 62.** 1. *lecticam*: v. fig. 14 and note.—*quiētōs*: sc. *eōs* subj. of *patī* and referring back to *servōs*, tr. as an adv.—*quod*: sc. *id*.

2. *Prōminentī*: sc. *eī* dat. of the person after *praecisum est*; so, too, with *praebentī*.

5. *rōstrīs*: v. fig. 27 and note.

8. *plūs operae pōnēbat*: *he gave more of his attention*.

20. *brevī tempore*: cf. *novem annīs*, p. 51, l. 14.

30. *sē*: subj. of *esse* understood.—*dictitatābat*: cf. *vocitābant*, p. 34, l. 12.

**Page 63.** 2. *audiō* = *I have heard*. A. 276, a; H. 467, 2.—*alterō* — *ūltimā*: *upon the death of the other consul on the last day of December*. The new consuls would enter office the following day.

4. *hōrā septimā*: i.e. about 1 P.M. The Romans numbered the hours of the day consecutively from sunrise till sunset, when the official day closed. The night was divided into four watches of three hours each.

5. *salūtātūm*: cf. *pōstum*, p. 35, l. 4.

6. *abeat*: v. n. p. 9, l. 21.

9. *vīderit*: subj. of cause, or of characteristic.

#### **XXIV. Caesar Octavianus Augustus.**

Read Church's Pictures from Roman Life and Story, Chaps. I-IV; Plutarch's Life of Antony.

11. *quartum annum agēns*: cf. n. p. 48, l. 22.

13. *Apollōniām*: a city in Illyria famed for its learning and commerce.

15. *hērēdemque sē*: *and that he was his heir*.

17. *Brūtō*: D. Junius Brutus Albinus, one of the conspirators against Julius Caesar, but not to be confused with Marcus Brutus (v. p. 55, l. 22). At this time (43 B.C.) he was fighting with Antony

for the possession of Cisalpine Gaul. Octavianus was appointed by the senate to assist Brutus in crushing Antony.

23. *Quin*: v. n. p. 24, l. 18.—*Columbis*: a dat. where our idiom would lead us to expect a gen. modifying *collum*.

**Page 64.** 1. *altissima*: *the tops*, cf. n. p. 10, l. 24.

3. *utique*: adv.

9. *aquiliferō*: v. fig. 12.—*legiōnis*: v. n. p. 22, l. 7.—*aquilam*: v. fig. 6.—*umerīs subīsse*: *to have taken upon his shoulders*.

10. *Postēā*: v. n. p. 29, l. 27.

13. *qui*: sc. *eōs* as antecedent.

15. *capulum*: the hilt of a sword was made of wood, bone, ivory, silver, or gold, and was sometimes inlaid with precious stones. The illustration (fig. 29) is from an original found at Pompeii.

20. *triumvirī*: known as the Second Triumvirate, 43 B.C. They took the title *Triumvirī Rei Pūblicae Cōstituendae*.

22. *quisque*: cf. p. 24, l. 6, and see note.—*quae*: v. n. on *quibus*, p. 3, l. 24.

23. *Sullānā*: sc. *prōscriptiōne*. This was in 82 B.C., when many thousands were slain; v. n. on *Sulla*, p. 43, l.

12.—*autem*: v. n. p. 10, l. 9.



FIG. 29.

24. *multa*: mark its separation from *exempla*.

27. *quibus* — *posset*: a rel. cl. of result.

29. *quidam*: v. n. p. 12, l. 9; also p. 29, l. 4.

30. *clientem*: v. n. p. 18, l. 1.

**Page 65.** 1. *occidendum eum . . . obiēcet*: cf. p. 43, l. 1, and n.

5. *tortī*: this was the regular way in which testimony was procured from slaves.

11. *ānulō*: v. fig. 19, and note.

13. *Quantī virī est*: *of how great a man is it a mark*.

16. *M. Brūtum*: v. p. 55, ll. 2 and 22.

20. *quemque*: cf. *optima quaeque*, p. 54, l. 16.

23. *Aliōs*: obj. of *iussisse* and subj. of *sortīrī*.

24. fertur = dicitur = he is said.—ut — concederetur gives the purpose of sortiri.

25. ac connects iussisse and spectasse. — cum : with occubuisset.

28. occurribat : sc. eis. — quidam : cf. previous page, line 29.

29. dīvō Iūliō : the Romans deified their good emperors after death. Augustus was worshipped even before death.

**Page 66.** 1. Antōniō : v. n. p. 61, l. 18.

4. centiēns sēstertiūm = centiēns centēna mīlia sēstertiūm, about \$410,000 ; v. n. p. 50, l. 24.

5. dixerat : the subj. is Cleopatra.

8. inridenti : who joked her.—prōmissō stāre : tr. to keep her promise. How lit.?

12. quidnam : v. n. p. 14, l. 10.

14. vīctum : sc. esse.

16. Actium : one of the great naval battles of history, 31 B.C.

18. persecūtus : sc. cum as object.

21. ipse : A. 195, 1; H. 452, 1.

24. aspidem sibi adferendam cūrāvit : cf. occidendum cum ... obiēcit, p. 65, l. 1.

**Page 67.** 2. Iānī : v. n. p. 5, l. 25.

3. tantum : an adv.

6. laetitiā : cons. A. 249; H. 421, I.

9. Sextilis : the month of August, which had the name *Sextilis*, or sixth, because the old Roman year began with March. Cf. September (*septem*), the seventh month; October (*octō*), the eighth, etc.

11. Patris : appositional gen.

12. respondit : sc. eis with *dēferentibus*.

13. Compos — meōrum : should I gain my heart's desire.

15. precer : rel. cl. of characteristic. — quam ut . . . liceat : A. 320, c; H. 503, 3.

19. Immō : used to correct and strengthen a preceding statement = nay even.

20. nōn semel = not once merely. Litotes.

22. commissum irī : the fut. pass. inf. is quite rare in the best Latin; instead of it we find fore (*futūrum esse*) ut with the pres. or

imp. subj. To illustrate by this sentence we should have: *fore ut rēs pūblica plūriō arbitriō committātur.*

23. **quem . . . statūs**: A. 221, b; H. 409, III.

29. **patriae**: cons. A. 218, b; H. 399, II.

30. **Pedibus**: *on foot.*

**Page 68.** 3. **ut sibi adesset**: *to defend him.*

13. **vīgintī milibus nummōrum** = 20,000 sesterces. A sestertius (*nummus*) was worth about 4.1 cents. What did he pay?

15. **quem**: tr. as if *et rogāvit ut eum* (i.e. *corvum*) *adferre cōgerētur*, and see n. on *quod*, p. 8, l. 18.

24. **periit**: A. 205, b; H. 463, 3.

30. **quantī**: cons. A. 252, a; H. 405.

**Page 69.** 1. **Graeculus quīdam** = *an insignificant Greek.* Note the force of the diminutive ending *-culus* here. — **palātiō**: this word, originally the name of the Palatine hill, was transferred to the palace of Augustus which was built there.

4. **breve**: with *epigramma*.

6. **laudārē mīrārique**: historical infinitives. A. 275; H. 536, 1.

12. **satis grandem pecūniae summam**: *a good round sum.*

17. **apud Pōlliōnem**: v. n. on *apud*, p. 14, l. 20.

20. **piscina**: the cultivation of fish was a favorite pursuit of the rich.

22. **quam ut . . . perīret**: cf. *quam ut . . . liceat*, p. 67, l. 15.

29. **aucupī**: note the etymology.—*noctuam prehendendam cūrāvit*: cf. p. 66, l. 24.

**Page 70.** 1. **mille nummōs** = *mille sēstertiōs*, cf. n. p. 68, l. 13.

8. **et**: *but.*

9. **familiārem habuit**: *he was on intimate terms with.* Cf. p. 69, ll. 16 and 17.

10. **eā**: with *grātiā*.

12. **quibus posset**: sc. *prōdesse*. — **nēmini**: cons.?

17. **in tabellā**: v. fig. 21, and note on *tabulae*, p. 39, l. 4.

18. **Quā lēctā**: *after reading this.*

19. **quisquam**: v. A. 202, b; H. 457.

**Page 71.** 9. *si* — *vertisset* : v. n. on *perdūxisset*, p. 3, l. 22.  
 10. *cōsternātum* = *eum cōsternātum esse*.  
 11. *barbā capillōque submissō* : v. n. on *barbam submisit*, p. 38, l. 22.  
 15. *adflictā valētūdine* : *in poor health*. How do you say, *in his last illness?* v. p. 55, l. 26.  
 17. *speculō* : Roman mirrors were made of burnished metal.  
 20. *Edite* — *applaudite* : referring to the words spoken by one of the actors to mark the end of a play.  
 21. *sextum agēns* : cf. p. 48, l. 22, for idiom.

The highest claim that the great Augustus has upon the grateful memory of all posterity has scarcely been mentioned by our author. It is his patronage of literature and literary men. Himself a tireless student and keen critic, he surrounded himself with all that was best and brightest in the world of learning. The Augustan Age is the golden age of Latin literature. It gave to the world Vergil, Ovid, Tibullus, Horace, and many others whose inspired words pay immortal homage to the virtues of their distinguished emperor and noble benefactor.

“ Who fears the Parthian or the Scythian horde,  
 Or the rank growth that German forests yield,  
 While Caesar lives? Who trembles at the sword  
 The fierce Iberians wield?  
 Ah! be it thine long holy days to give  
 To thy Hesperia! thus, dear chief, we pray  
 At sober sunrise; thus at mellow eve,  
 When ocean hides the day.”

HORACE, *Odes*, iv. 5; Conington's Translation.

## SUGGESTIONS TO STUDENTS.<sup>1</sup>

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1. In translating these exercises do not use an English-Latin dictionary. None is needed ; none will give the words required.
2. Depend upon the text and the notes for idioms and vocabulary.
3. Translate *ideas*, not *words*.
4. Do not render English words by Latin words from which they may be derived unless you are very sure of your ground ; honest is not *honestus*, nor secure *securus*.
5. Avoid the repetition of proper names as much as possible. When necessary refer to them by pronouns.
6. Try to keep the same subject throughout a sentence.
7. English prefers coördinate sentences loosely joined, Latin the periodic structure. (A. 345, Structure of the Period, N., 346; H. 573.)
8. Particular care is necessary in the use of conjunctions and pronouns.
9. In translating such an expression as 'the man I sent,' do not omit the relative which is understood in English, but write '*vir quem misi.*'
10. If the relation between two nouns connected by a preposition cannot be expressed in Latin by the genitive, use a

<sup>1</sup> Teachers will find much that is valuable in Abbott's Latin Prose through English Idiom, in Miller's Latin Prose Composition, and in Preble and Parker's Latin Writing, whence some of these suggestions were drawn.

relative clause : e.g. 'the love for fatherland' = *amor patriae*,  
'the road to Gaul' = *via quae in Galliam dūcit*.

11. Remember that Latin has no perfect active participle, excepting in the case of deponent verbs.

12. The present participle is rarely used as an attributive adjective, e.g. 'the running boy,' is not *currēns puer*, but *puer qui currit*.

13. Finally, remember that only by a careful preliminary study of the text can you translate the exercises readily, confidently, and accurately.

# LATIN COMPOSITION.

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## I. Romani imperi exordium.

### 1.

#### FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*Order of Words.*—A. & G. 343, N., 344, R., a, 1, 2, b, j, k, N.; H. 559, 560, 561, I-III, 563, 565, 566, 567, 568.

1. Proca, king of the Albans, had two sons. 2. He left the kingdom to Numitor, who was the older. 3. But Amulius, the other<sup>1</sup> son, expelled Numitor from the kingdom. 4. Rhea Silvia, Numitor's daughter, was a priestess of Vesta. 5. She was the mother of Romulus and Remus. 6. Amulius, the king, put her in prison. 7. The little children he put into a trough. 8. Then<sup>2</sup> he threw them into the Tiber.

NOTES:—1. alter. 2. deinde.

### 2.

#### FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*Order of Words* (continued).—A. & G. 345, a-e, Structure of the Period, N., 346, a-e; H. 569, I-VI, 570, 571, 572, I-III, 573.

1. The Tiber had overflowed its banks. 2. The water flowed back, and left them on dry land. 3. There were then wolves in those places. 4. A wolf heard the wailing of the children, 5. and played the part<sup>1</sup> of mother<sup>2</sup> to them.

6. Faustulus, the shepherd, carried the twins to his cottage.  
 7. He gave them to his wife to be brought up.

NOTES:—1. 'to play the part of,' *sē gerere*. 2. 'of mother,' see text.

### 3.

#### FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

1. The boys grew up among the shepherds. 2. They used to hunt,<sup>1</sup> and often kept robbers from stealing the flocks. 3. One day<sup>2</sup> Remus was captured by the robbers, and then Faustulus told Romulus who their grandfather was.<sup>3</sup> 4. When Romulus heard this,<sup>4</sup> he armed the shepherds, and<sup>5</sup> hastened to Alba. 5. Meanwhile Remus had been brought before the king by the robbers who had captured him. 6. The king almost<sup>6</sup> recognized him, for Remus looked very much like<sup>7</sup> his mother. 7. Suddenly Romulus appeared on the scene.<sup>8</sup> 8. Amulius was killed, and Numitor was restored to the throne.

NOTES:—1. Imp. indic. 2. *quondam*. 3. *esset*. 4. Lat. 'this having been heard.' 5. Omit. 6. *haud procul erat quin*. 7. *i.e.* was very similar to. 8. *superveniō*.

### 4.

#### FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*Rules for Agreement.*—A. & G. 181, 182, 1-4, a.

*Noun in Apposition or as Predicate.*—A. & G. 183, 184, a-d, 185, a, b; H. 362, 1, 363, 1, 3, 1), 2), 4, 1), 2), 5, 364.

1. At Alba, a small city, Numitor was king. 2. Romulus and Remus, twin brothers, founded the city of Rome.<sup>1</sup> 3. We all know about their<sup>2</sup> quarrel. 4. Finally<sup>3</sup> Romulus called the city Rome from his own name.<sup>4</sup> 5. There were walls around

the new city. 6. Remus jumped over them in derision. 7. Romulus killed his brother Remus. 8. Romulus thus became<sup>5</sup> king alone.

NOTES:—1. Lat. 'the city Rome.' 2. eōrum. 3. tandem. 4. dē suō ipsius nōmine. Cons. of ipsius? 5. erat.

## II. Romulus Romanorum rex primus.

### 1.

#### FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*Rules for Agreement* (continued).

*Adjective with its Noun.*—A. & G. 186, a, b, d, 187, a, 1, 2, b, N., c; H. 438, 1, 4, 6, 439, 1, 2, N., 3.

1. Romulus, when<sup>1</sup> king of the Romans, prepared games.
2. Many assembled with their wives and children, especially the Sabines.
3. The Roman youth, at a given signal, carried off the maidens.
4. This was straightway a cause for war.
5. When they approached Rome, they met<sup>2</sup> the maid Tarpeia.
6. Titus Tatius was leader of the Sabines.
7. Tarpeia and her father were Romans.
8. Tarpeia asked for the golden<sup>3</sup> rings and bracelets.
9. For the rings and bracelets of the Sabines were golden.

NOTES:—1. Omit. 2. nanciscor. 3. aureus, -a, -um.

### 2.

#### FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

1. Romulus and Remus, brothers, and grandsons of Numitor, built a small city on the banks of the Tiber, in the same place where they had been exposed, and had been found by Faustulus, the king's<sup>1</sup> herdsman.
2. After<sup>2</sup> Romulus had surrounded the new city with a wall, an amazing number of robbers and shep-

herds flocked<sup>8</sup> thither from every side ;<sup>4</sup> but women were lacking, and the neighboring peoples refused marriage relations.<sup>5</sup> 3. Romulus, concealing his vexation, gave<sup>6</sup> orders that the neighbors be invited to games. 4. Many men, women, and children assembled. 5. When<sup>7</sup> eyes and ears are intent upon<sup>8</sup> the spectacle, the Roman youths rush in, and carry off the maidens.

NOTES:—1. Use an adj. 2. *postquam* with the perf. ind. 3. *cōfugiō*. 4. 'from every side,' *undique*. 5. 'marriage relations,' express by one word. 6. 'gave orders, etc.,' Lat. id. 'ordered games to be announced to the neighbors.' 7. See notes p. 1, l. 13. 8. 'intent upon,' *intentus* with the dat. or with *ad* and acc.

### III. Numa Pompilius, Romanorum rex secundus.

#### 1.

#### FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

##### *Rules for Agreement (continued).*

*Relative with its Antecedent*—A. 198, a, 199; H. 445, 1, 3, N. 1, 4, 7, 8.

1. The king that succeeded Romulus was Numa. 2. He was summoned from Cures, which<sup>1</sup> is a Sabine town. 3. By him many sacred rites were instituted, which tamed the wild people. 4. He consecrated the fire and the altar which are sacred to Vesta. 5. The shield which fell from heaven, Numa called *ancile*. 6. Mamurius was the smith who made eleven shields of the same shape. 7. Numa chose twelve priests to take care of<sup>2</sup> the *ancilia*.

NOTES:—1. What peculiarity of agreement may be illustrated here? 2. Lat. 'who should guard.'

## 2.

## FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*Rules for Agreement* (continued).

*Verb with its Subject.*—A. 204, a, 205, a, b, c, 1, 2, d; H. 460, 1, 461, 1-3, 462, 463, I, II, 1-4.

1. Both Romulus and Numa were of advantage to the state.<sup>1</sup>
2. You, Numa, and Egeria proposed<sup>2</sup> many useful laws.
3. Before Numa, neither law nor the fear of punishment restrained the citizens.
4. The senate believed that Numa was taught by Jove.
5. Egeria is the goddess who had conversations with the king by night.
6. She increased his<sup>3</sup> authority by her advice.
7. Numa was buried on Mount Janiculum.
8. Romulus reigned thirty-seven years, Numa forty-three.

NOTES:—1. See p. 6, l. 12. 2. ferō. 3. Not a form of suus.

## 3.

## FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

1. Numa, summoned from Cures, a Sabine town, was a man renowned for justice<sup>1</sup> and piety.
2. He taught the Romans many sacred rites, and once Jupiter himself is said to have come down, and to have promised Numa that he would give the Roman people a sure pledge of imperial power.<sup>2</sup>
3. On the next day, at sunrise,<sup>3</sup> a shield fell down from the riven sky.
4. Numa, taking this<sup>4</sup> to Mamurius the smith, said to him, "I, who am your king, order you to make eleven shields of the same shape as this."<sup>5</sup>
5. When the shields were finished, neither Mamurius nor Numa could distinguish<sup>6</sup> the real from the false.

NOTES:—1. Lat. 'of renowned justice, etc.' 2. 'imperial power,' one word. 3. abl. abs. 4. See n. on quibus, p. 3, l. 24. 5. Omit

'as this.' 6. discernō, —ere, —crēvi, —crētus. Lat. id. discernere  
vērum et falsa.

#### IV. Tullus Hostilius, Romanorum rex tertius.

##### 1.

###### FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*The Subjunctive in Independent Clauses.* — A. 265, a, 1, 2, 3, 283.  
*Hortatory.* — A. 266, N. 1, R., b, c; H. 483, 1, 2, 3, 484, II, III, IV.

1. Let Tullus Hostilius be elected king. 2. Let the fate<sup>1</sup> of each people be decided by the contest of a few. 3. Let a treaty be made on this condition. 4. Let the youths fight, three on a side.<sup>2</sup> 5. Do not shout<sup>3</sup> for joy, Albans; all hope has not deserted the Romans. 6. Granted<sup>4</sup> that three Albans are wounded,<sup>5</sup> two Romans have already fallen.

NOTES:—1. Use plural. 2. Lat. 'by threes.' 3. What tense in Lat.? 4. Hortatory subj. expressing concession. 5. Perf. subj.

##### 2.

###### FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*The Subjunctive in Independent Clauses (continued).*

*Optative.* — A. 267, a, b; H. 483, 1, 2, 3, 484, I.

1. Would that the two Romans had not fallen. 2. I wish that<sup>1</sup> the three Curiatii were not surrounding Horatius alone. 3. Though<sup>2</sup> Horatius is untouched, he is not equal to three. 4. May he take to flight, that<sup>3</sup> he may separate his foes. 5. May Horatius conquer. 6. Let his enemies be slain. 7. Would that the sister of Horatius had received him with joy.

NOTES:—1. 'I wish that,' utinam. 2. Express by the hortatory subj. 3. A purpose clause.

## 3.

## FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

1. When, in the reign of Tullus,<sup>1</sup> war had arisen between the Romans and the Albans, the leaders said, "Let us not all fight, but let the fate<sup>2</sup> of each people be decided by the contest<sup>3</sup> of a few; and where<sup>4</sup> victory shall rest,<sup>5</sup> there let the supreme power be." 2. The three Horatii and the three Curiatii fought together on that condition. 3. Already two Romans had been killed, and the three Curiatii had been wounded, when a man<sup>6</sup> called out: "Do not let the Curiatii surround you, Horatius.<sup>7</sup> Take flight, and let the enemy be separated, in order that you may kill them one at a time."<sup>8</sup> 4. In this way he conquered. 5. After his victory, the Romans received Horatius with joy and congratulations;<sup>9</sup> but great horror moved the Albans as they said,<sup>10</sup> "Oh, that the brave Curiatii<sup>11</sup> were still living!"

NOTES:—1. Lat. 'Tullus reigning.' 2. Use plural. 3. See p. 2, l. 5. 4. Lat. 'whence.' 5. Omit 'shall rest.' 6. quidam, v. p. 12, l. 9. 7. Where should the voc. stand? 8. singuli. 9. S. T. 10. Use pres. part. 11. 'the brave Curiatii,' Lat. id. 'the Curiatii, the brave heroes (*virī*).'

V. **Ancus Marcius, Romanorum rex quartus.**

## 1.

## FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*The Subjunctive in Independent Clauses (continued).*

*Deliberative.*—A. 268; H. 484, V.

*Potential.*—A. 311, R. a, N. 2, b; H. 485, N. 1, N. 3, 486, I, N. 1, II.

1. Shall the Romans elect Ancus king? 2. Why should he send ambassadors to the Latins? 3. What restitution<sup>1</sup> can

the ambassador demand? 4. You might send the ambassador in the following<sup>2</sup> manner. 5. When he has come to the enemies' country he would say,<sup>3</sup> 6. "Hear me,<sup>4</sup> Jupiter. 7. I am a messenger of the Roman people. 8. Let there be faith<sup>5</sup> in my words." 9. What should the ambassador, who is sent on this business,<sup>6</sup> be called? 10. I am inclined to think<sup>7</sup> that Ancus died a premature death.

NOTES: — 1. 'to demand restitution,' *rēs repete*. 2. Use a form of *hic*. 3. *dicat*. 4. Omit. 5. Lat. id. 'faith to.' 6. *rēs*. 7. Potential subj. in a modest assertion.

## VII. Servius Tullius, Romanorum rex sextus.

### 1.

#### FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*Conditional Sentences.* — A. 304, a, b, c; H. 506.

*Simple Conditions.* — A. 305, a, 1, 2, 306, a; H. 507, I, 508, 1, 4.

1. You might know<sup>1</sup> that Servius Tullius was born of a noble woman. 2. If an appearance of flame surrounded the head, it portended the highest honor. 3. Tanaquil said, "Let us bring him up just as<sup>2</sup> our own children. 4. If the king is dead, Tanaquil has concealed his death. 5. If Servius has begun to reign, let him govern the realm justly. 6. If the Romans built a temple to Diana on the Aventine, the king persuaded them.<sup>3</sup> 7. If the Latin drove the cow to the temple, let the priest sacrifice it.

NOTES: — 1. What subj.? 2. Lat. id. 'not otherwise than.' 3. Not accusative.

### 2.

#### FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*Conditional Sentences (continued).*

*Future Conditions.* — A. 305, b, (a), (β), 2, (a), (β), 307, 1, 2, 2, N., b, c, d; H. 507, I, II, 508 (with the future indicative), 509.

1. Will Servius receive the royal power? 2. Yes, and if he grows up,<sup>1</sup> he will be renowned for his wisdom. 3. If he should throw the standard among<sup>2</sup> the enemy, the Romans would fight more bravely. 4. If the king should not recover, the people would obey<sup>3</sup> Servius Tullius. 5. If the daughter of Servius should marry<sup>4</sup> the son of Tarquin, he would seek the royal power.<sup>5</sup> 6. Servius Tullius reigned forty-four years.

NOTES :— 1. The Eng. present may refer to future or even future perfect time. Latin expresses by the proper tense the time implied. 2. What case should *in* take here? 3. *pāreō*. Takes what case? 4. Lat. id. 'should be given in marriage.' 5. 'royal power,' express by one word.

### 3.

#### FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

1. Servius Tullius received the royal power, though he was born<sup>1</sup> of a woman who was a slave and a captive. 2. Neither Tanaquil nor her husband had perceived<sup>2</sup> that the highest rank was destined<sup>3</sup> for the boy, before they saw<sup>4</sup> an appearance of fire around<sup>5</sup> his head while he was asleep. 3. If Servius was distinguished for wisdom, he was also brave; for, in a<sup>6</sup> battle, when<sup>7</sup> the soldiers were fighting without spirit, he seized a standard and, throwing it among<sup>8</sup> the enemy, called out, "If no one recovers<sup>9</sup> the standard, I myself will die for the sake<sup>10</sup> of recovering it." 4. Then the Romans fought so fiercely, that they won both the standard and the victory.

NOTES :— 1. Express the concession by a participle. 2. What number? 3. 'was destined for,' use passive of *dēbeō* with the dat. 4. Perf. ind. Cf. n. p. 9, l. 21. 5. Lat. 'embracing the head of him sleeping.' S. T. 6. See n. p. 29, l. 4. 7. Abl. abs. 8. in. 9. Not the present. 10. S. T.

**VIII. Tarquinius Superbus, Romanorum rex septimus et ultimus.**

**1.**

**FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.**

*Conditional Sentences (continued).*

*Conditions Contrary to Fact.* — A. 305, c, 1, 2, 308, c, d ; H. 510, N. 1, 511, N. 3, 2.

1. If Tarquinius Superbus were not wicked, he could<sup>1</sup> not seize the throne.<sup>2</sup>
2. If the king had not been active in war, he would not have subdued the Latins.
3. Shall<sup>3</sup> he reduce Gabii by strategy?
4. If Sextus, the king's son, should go to Gabii, it could be taken by assault.
5. If he had complained of his father's cruelty, they would have received him kindly.
6. If he won their favor, he became very influential.<sup>4</sup>

NOTES: — 1. What mode and tense? 2. *rēgnūm occupārē*. 3. Deliberative question. 4. 'to be very influential' = *plūrimum posse*.

**2.**

**FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.**

*Conditional Sentences (continued).*

*Conditional Clauses with dum, modo, ac si, ut si, etc.* — A. 314, a, 312, R.; H. 513, I, II.

1. Provided that Sextus wins the favor of the Gabini, he will be chosen leader.
2. If he sent<sup>1</sup> one of<sup>2</sup> his men to his father, his father would make no reply.<sup>3</sup>
3. The father passed into the garden, as if he were meditating.<sup>4</sup>
4. If the messenger should grow weary of waiting,<sup>5</sup> he would return to Gabii.
5. Sextus will know what his father wishes, provided that he learns of<sup>6</sup> his silence.
6. Sextus will deliver the city to his father, provided he can put the chief men to death.

NOTES:—1. ‘sent’ = should send. 2. See n. p. 11, l. 22. 3. Lat. id. ‘reply nothing.’ 4. Subj. of *dēliberō*. 5. Lat. id. ‘by waiting.’ 6. Omit.

## 3.

## FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

1. During the reign of Tarquin the Proud,<sup>1</sup> an old woman, who was a stranger,<sup>2</sup> came to the king, carrying nine books; which, she said, would be the king’s, provided he wished to buy them.
2. The woman demanded an exorbitant price,<sup>3</sup> and the king mocked her, as if she were in her dotage.<sup>4</sup>
3. The old woman then burned six of<sup>5</sup> the books.
4. She would have burned them all, if the king had not bought the three remaining.
5. If the king had bought all the books, he could<sup>6</sup> have bought them at a price no greater than that which was asked for three.
6. Would that he had bought them all!

NOTES:—1. Abl. abs. 2. Express the rel: cl. by an appositive. 3. S. T., and note p. 15, l. 11. 4. ‘to be in one’s dotage’ = *aetate desipere*. 5. See n. p. 11, l. 22. 6. Not the subj. Why?

## IX. Horatius Cocles.

## 1.

## FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*Concessive Clauses.* — A. 313, a-f, 326, b; H. 514, 515, I, II, 1, 2, 3, III, n. 2.

1. Porsenna, king of the Etruscans, was coming to Rome with a hostile army.
2. Though he took Janiculum, yet he did not restore Tarquinius.
3. Though the walls were strong, yet great fear filled the Romans.
4. All feared the mighty name of Porsenna, as if he were present.<sup>1</sup>
5. Though<sup>2</sup> Horatius was alone, he withstood the enemies’ battle-line.
6. Though he was in full armor,<sup>3</sup> he leaped into the Tiber.
- 7.

Though many weapons fell from above, he swam across in safety.<sup>4</sup>

NOTES:— 1. adsum. 2. Express as a conceded fact. 3. 'in full armor,' armātus. 4. 'in safety' = safe.

## 2.

### FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*Tenses of the Indicative*: Present, Imperfect, and Future.—A. 276, a, 2, d, 3, e, 277, a, b, c, 278; H. 466, 467, I, II, III, 2, 4, 468, 469, I, II, 2, 470.

1. The state of Clusium was strong at that time.<sup>1</sup> 2. If the name of Porsenna were<sup>2</sup> not so great, fear would not possess the Romans. 3. All went from the country into the city. 4. While they were hedging the city about, the bridge almost gave entrance<sup>3</sup> to the enemy. 5. Had it not been for one man, Porsenna would have taken the city. 6. Horatius had for a long time been called<sup>4</sup> Cocles. 7. Even if he should lose<sup>5</sup> the other<sup>6</sup> eye, he would sustain<sup>6</sup> the attack. 8. They were cutting down the bridge behind him.<sup>7</sup> 9. Now he is swimming<sup>8</sup> across the river.

NOTES:— 1. 'at that time' = then. 2. Mood and tense? 3. iter. 4. 'had for a long time been called' = iam diū nōminābatur. 5. Not imperf. subj. 6. alter. 7. 'behind him,' à tergō. 8. Historical present.

### X. Menenius Agrippa.

## 1.

### FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

1. The eloquent Agrippa<sup>1</sup> was sent to restore<sup>2</sup> harmony between the senators and the commons. 2. Although he was so eloquent, he said only this to them: 3. "Once<sup>3</sup> the members of the body tried to make<sup>4</sup> a conspiracy<sup>10</sup> against the stomach;

for, while they were toiling,<sup>6</sup> the stomach seemed to be idle. 4. They therefore<sup>6</sup> determined to feed<sup>7</sup> it no longer. 5. But, while they were desiring to conquer the stomach, they themselves also began to fail in strength."<sup>8</sup> 6. From this story the commons perceived that the senate and themselves, as if a single body, grew weak<sup>9</sup> through discord.

NOTES : — 1. S. T. 2. A purpose clause. 3. quondam. 4. faciō. What tense? 5. labōrō. 6. itaque. 7. cibum ferre. 8. 'began to fail in strength,' express by one word. 9. Inf. mood. 10. coniūrātiō.

## XI. Lucius Virginius Centurio.

### 1.

#### FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*Tenses of the Indicative (continued) :*

*Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect.* — A. 279, a, e, 280, 281, 307, c; H. 471, I, II, 4, 472, 473, 2.

1. In 454 B.C.<sup>1</sup> decemviri were elected instead of two consuls. 2. They proposed new laws, which they had brought from Greece. 3. The laws had been recorded on twelve tables. 4. The decemviri were men<sup>2</sup> of great insolence. 5. One of them was Appius Claudius. 6. Virginia was a beautiful<sup>3</sup> plebeian maiden. 7. Appius fell in love with her. 8. Would that he had not seen her! 9. Virginius, the girl's father, was absent on military duty.

NOTES : — 1. Express as in the text. 2. Omit. 3. pulcherrimā fōrmā, abl. of description.

## 2.

## FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*Sequence of Tenses.*—A. 284, 285, 1, 2, 286, N., R. (a), (b), 287, a, b, 1, 2, 3, N., c-g; H. 490-492, 1, 2, 493, 1, 2, N. 2, 494, 495, I-IV, VI, 496, I, II.

1. Decemviri were chosen to submit<sup>1</sup> new laws. 2. But they were of such<sup>2</sup> insolence that they were brought<sup>3</sup> to ruin. 3. Appius instigated one of his dependents to claim Virginia for a slave.<sup>4</sup> 4. Had Virginius not been absent,<sup>5</sup> the client would not have laid his hand upon her. 5. He threatens to take<sup>6</sup> Virginia by force, unless she follows<sup>7</sup> him. 6. Since he cannot<sup>8</sup> lead her away, he summons her to trial. 7. While these things were going on,<sup>9</sup> messengers were sent to summon<sup>1</sup> Virginius.

NOTES:—1. Purpose clause. 2. *tantus*. 3. Result clause. 4. Lat. 'for slavery.' 5. What form of condition? 6. Fut. inf. 7. Not present indic. 8. cf. '*cum Appius nōn posset*.' 9. *Dum haec geruntur*.

## 3.

## FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

1. Though Virginius arrived at Rome at daybreak, the citizens were already standing in the Forum in order to see what would take place.<sup>1</sup> 2. Virginius wept and implored the aid of the citizens, but there was no help anywhere, and Appius adjudged Virginia to his client. 3. Then the centurion asked permission<sup>2</sup> to speak to his daughter for the last time. 4. When he had led her apart, he stabbed her to the heart<sup>3</sup> with a knife, and fled to the army. 5. The army, aroused, compelled the decemviri to resign their office,<sup>4</sup> and threw Appius Claudius into prison, where<sup>5</sup> he committed suicide.

NOTES:—1. *fiō*. 2. 'asked permission' = *petiit ut sibi licēret*. 3. 'to stab to the heart' = *pectus trānsfigere*. 4. S. T. 5. *quā*.

**XII. Marcus Furius Camillus.****1.****FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.**

*The Subjunctive of Purpose.*—A. 317, 1-3, N., b, N. 1, 318, a, b, c, d, 331, a, b, 1, 2, e, 2, f, N., R., h; H. 497, I, II, 1, 2, 498, I-III, N. 1, 2, 499, 2.

1. Camillus went with his army that he might besiege Falerii.
2. The schoolmaster led forth the children to deliver them to the Romans.
3. If Camillus had kept<sup>1</sup> the children as hostages, the Faliscans would have surrendered.
4. But Camillus would despise<sup>2</sup> such<sup>3</sup> treachery.
5. He came to maintain<sup>4</sup> the rights of peace.

NOTES:—1. *retineō*. 2. Potential subjunctive. 3. *tālis*. 4. *dēfendō*. Express the purpose in six ways.

**2.****FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.**

1. Camillus ordered<sup>1</sup> the hands of the schoolmaster to be bound.
2. At first<sup>2</sup> the schoolmaster feared that he would be thrown into prison.
3. But Camillus gave him over to the children to lead back<sup>3</sup> into the city.
4. He gave them whips to drive<sup>4</sup> him with.
5. He bound the teacher's hands, that<sup>5</sup> they might whip him the more easily.
6. In this way<sup>6</sup> Camillus tried<sup>7</sup> to conquer the Faliscans by kindness.
7. Nothing could prevent<sup>8</sup> them from opening their gates to the Romans.

NOTES:—1. Express both with *iubeō* and *imperō*. 2. *primum*. 3. Follow the idiom of the text and see A. 294, d; H. 544, n. 2. 4. Lat. *id.* 'by which they might drive.' 5. *quō*. Why? 6. Ita. 7. nitor with *ut* and subj. 8. 'to prevent from' = *dēterrēre quōminus*, with subj.

## 3.

## FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

1. After the war against Falerii, Camillus besieged Veii, which had revolted at that time. 2. In order that he might take the city, he made winter quarters for his soldiers, gave them wages from the treasury, and<sup>1</sup> bound each<sup>2</sup> soldier by an oath that he would not leave the field<sup>3</sup> until after the city was captured.<sup>4</sup> 3. After the destruction of the city, Camillus withdrew to Ardea, because he had been unjustly condemned<sup>5</sup> by the tribune of the plebs. 4. As he was departing from the city, he prayed that<sup>6</sup> the gods might cause his ungrateful country to long for him.<sup>7</sup>

NOTES:—1. Omit. 2. *quisque*. 3. 'leave the field' = *discēdō*.  
 4. Follow idiom in the text. 5. cf. *quod . . . triumphāset*. 6. S. T.  
 7. Follow the idiom in the text.

## 4.

## FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*The Subjunctive of Result.* — A. 319, 1-3, N., R., a, c, d, R., 332, a, 1, 2, g, R.; H. 500, I, II, 501, I, 1, 2, II, 1, 2, III, 502, I, 504, 1-3, 1), 2), 4.

1. The ambassadors advised the Gauls to abandon<sup>1</sup> the siege of Clusium. 2. It happened<sup>2</sup> that one of the Roman ambassadors killed the chief of the Senones. 3. The Gauls were so aroused by this,<sup>3</sup> that they attacked Rome. 4. On the 18th of July, the Roman army was slaughtered by the Gauls. 5. The defeat<sup>4</sup> was such that the day was placed among the days of ill-omen. 6. There was no doubt but that<sup>5</sup> the victorious Gauls would reach Rome before sunset. 7. Would that Camillus were there<sup>6</sup> to protect<sup>7</sup> his fatherland.

NOTES :— 1. 'to abandon, etc.': is this a purpose or a result cl.? 2. *flebat*, followed by a subject clause of result. 3. *Quā rē*, etc. S. T. 4. *clādēs*. 5. *quīn*. 6. 'to be there' = *adesse*. 7. *qui* with subj. of *tueor*.

## 5.

## FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*The Subjunctive in Relative Clauses of Characteristic.*—A. 320.  
a, b, c, f; H. 503, I, II, 1, 2, 3.

1. There were some<sup>1</sup> Romans who fled to the citadel.
2. The old men were not the men<sup>2</sup> to flee. 3. They were the only ones<sup>3</sup> to await the approach of the Gauls. 4. Why was it that<sup>4</sup> the curule magistrates sat in their ivory chairs? 5. So that they might die with the dignity belonging to them.<sup>5</sup> 6. The men, clad in their robes of office,<sup>6</sup> were very much like gods. 7. These old men did not deserve<sup>7</sup> to be put to death. 8. There is no doubt but that Manlius saved the Capitol. 9. There were some who<sup>8</sup> accused him of aiming at sovereignty.

NOTES :— 1. Omit. 2. 'the men to' = *eī qui* followed by a clause of characteristic. 3. 'only ones to' = *ūni qui*. 4. 'Why was it that' = *quid erat quod*. 5. 'belonging to them' = *suus*. 6. 'clad in their robes of office,' express by one word. 7. 'did not deserve to be' = *dīgnī nōn erant qui*. 8. 'There were some who' = *erant qui*.

## 6.

## FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

1. When the Gauls had made up their minds<sup>1</sup> to attack the citadel, they sent one ahead to try the way. 2. Him<sup>2</sup> they all followed, one man helping another. 3. They reached the summit in such silence that not even the dogs were aroused. 4. It happened that there were some geese in the temple of Juno. 5. The Romans,<sup>3</sup> even in the greatest want, had

spared these because they are sacred birds. 6. These geese were so watchful, that the Gauls did not escape their notice; but, by their screams, they awoke Manlius, a distinguished soldier,<sup>4</sup> who, seizing his arms, easily pushed down the climbing Gauls with the boss of his shield.

NOTES :— 1. *statuō*. 2. Express by a relative. 3. Subordinate this sentence to the previous one by using a relative clause. S. T. 4. S. T.

### 7.

#### FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*Causal Clauses.* 1. *Clauses with quod, quia, quoniam, and quandō.* — A. 321, I, 2, N. 3; H. 516, I, II.  
2. *Clauses with cum and qui.* — A. 320, e, 321, b, c, 326, N. 1, b; H. 517, 3, 1).

1. Legates were sent to Camillus, because the army was hard pressed by hunger. 2. Since the Gauls thought this, bread was thrown down from the Capitol. 3. The Gauls were induced to abandon<sup>1</sup> the siege, because they were weary. 4. Camillus interposed, because the weights were unjust, 5. and because the Gallic chief was insolent. 6. He commanded the gold to be removed, because he had collected the remnants of the army. 7. He ordered<sup>2</sup> the Gauls to prepare for battle. 8. The victory was so great that not even<sup>3</sup> a messenger was left to tell<sup>4</sup> the disaster.<sup>5</sup>

NOTES :— 1. A result clause. 2. *dēnūtiō*, followed by an object clause of purpose. 3. 'not even,' v. n. p. 21, l. 5. 4. 'to tell,' a relative clause of purpose. 5. *calamitās*.

### 8.

#### FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

1. If a false charge had not been brought against<sup>1</sup> Camillus, because he had celebrated his triumph with white horses, he

would not have withdrawn to Ardea. 2. Then, perhaps, the Gauls would not have attacked Rome, since they all feared Camillus, the famous soldier, exceedingly. 3. After his Gallic victory, he entered the city in triumph. 4. Since the city was now in ruins, there were some<sup>2</sup> who urged that<sup>3</sup> Rome be abandoned,<sup>4</sup> and that all move to Veii. 5. This plan was given up,<sup>5</sup> not only because Camillus opposed it strongly,<sup>6</sup> but especially because the people were moved by an omen.

NOTES :— 1. 'bring against' = *inferō*. 2. 'there were some who' = *erant qui*. 3. Object clause of purpose. 4. Use abl. abs. and omit 'and that.' 5. *dēpōnō*. 6. Follow idiom in the text.

### XIII. Spurius Postumius.

#### 1.

#### FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*Temporal Clauses.* — A. 323, 1, 2.

*Clauses with postquam, ubi, etc.* — A. 324, a; H. 518, N. 1.

1. The Romans made war against the Samnites after they<sup>1</sup> had been called<sup>2</sup> by the Campanians. 2. Since the war lasted<sup>3</sup> for nearly fifty years, the dangers were often very great. 3. When Spurius Postumius was consul, he was led into an ambush by Pontius. 4. Pontius sent men to say to the Romans that Luceria was being besieged. 5. As soon as the Romans heard this, they tried to bring<sup>4</sup> aid. 6. They chose the shorter road, although it was the more dangerous. 7. When they had come to the Caudine Forks, the treachery of the enemy became clear.

NOTES :— 1. i.e. the Romans. 2. What tense usually follows *postquam*? 3. S. T. 4. Imperf. ind.

## 2.

## FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*Temporal Clauses (continued).*

*Clauses with cum.* — A. 325, a, c; H. 521, I, II, 1, 2.

1. When the Romans seek the road, they find it closed by a guard of the enemy.
2. When all hope of escape is taken away, they halt.<sup>1</sup>
3. After they had stood in silence for a long time, they broke out into complaints against their leaders.
4. The legions returned to Rome after they had been sent under the yoke.
5. When Postumius gave his opinion<sup>2</sup> in the senate, he said that the Roman people were not bound by the peace.
6. He urged<sup>3</sup> them to surrender him to the Samnites.
7. The senate praised Postumius, because<sup>4</sup> they admired his greatness of soul.

NOTES:— 1. Two words. 2. **sententiam dicere.** 3. **hortor**, with **ut** and subj. 4. Give the reason as if on the authority of the senate.

## 3.

## FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

1. When Postumius, the consul, had been led into an ambush by Pontius, the leader of the enemy, the Romans spent the night in silence, looking at one another, and unmindful of food and sleep.
2. Pontius, not knowing what he ought to do,<sup>1</sup> asked his father.
3. When his father had heard that the Romans had given up all hope of escaping, he advised<sup>2</sup> that either all should be put to death, or all should be let go.
4. This advice was not followed,<sup>3</sup> but all the Romans were sent under the yoke.
5. As soon as they reached Rome, they hid themselves through shame,<sup>4</sup> each<sup>5</sup> man in his own house.

NOTES:— 1. 'what ought to be done by him.' 2. **moneō**, followed by object clause of purpose. 3. Use **acciō**. 4. Abl. of cause. 5. Note the order in the text.

**XIV. Publius Valerius Laevinus, et Pyrrhus, rex Epiri.****1.****FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.***Temporal Clauses (continued).**Clauses with antequam, and priusquam.* — A. 327, a; H. 520, I, 1, 2, II.

1. The Tarentini inflicted injuries upon the Roman ambassadors before war was declared against them.
2. After war had been declared,<sup>1</sup> they asked aid from Pyrrhus.
3. Laevinus was elected consul before Pyrrhus came to Italy.
4. Before Pyrrhus's arrival the Romans had never fought with an enemy from across the sea.
5. When the scouts of Pyrrhus had been captured, they were led through the Roman camp.
6. Laevinus showed them his army before he dismissed them.
7. The scouts reported to Pyrrhus what<sup>2</sup> the Romans were doing.

NOTES: — 1. postquam with perf. ind. = Eng. pluperf. 2. Indirect question.

**2.****FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.***Temporal Clauses (continued).**Clauses with dum, dōnec, and quoad.* — A. 328, a; H. 519, I, II, I, 2.

1. Laevinus said,<sup>1</sup> "Do not<sup>2</sup> dismiss the scouts until they have seen my army."
2. Soon Pyrrhus and Laevinus joined battle.
3. When Pyrrhus was already in retreat, he drove his elephants against the Roman battle line.
4. The Romans withstood the weight of their massive bodies, as long as they could.
5. After the horses had become frightened, they shook off their riders.
6. They fought until night put an end to the conflict.
7. Pyrrhus fought<sup>3</sup> many battles while<sup>4</sup> he was in Italy.

NOTES:— 1. *inquit*; insert in the quotation. 2. *nōli*, with pres. inf. 3. *faciō*. 4. See n. p. 2, l. 11.

## 3.

## FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

1. After the Romans had declared war against the Tarentini because they had inflicted injuries upon their ambassadors, Pyrrhus, a descendant of Achilles,<sup>1</sup> came to assist the Tarentini. 2. Publius Valerius Laevinus, the Roman consul, soon met him in battle,<sup>2</sup> and almost defeated him. 3. When, however, the king drove his elephants against the Roman line, the fortune of the battle was changed. 4. So terrified were the horses by the sight and the smell of the monsters, that they carried their riders away with them in flight. 5. The infantry,<sup>6</sup> too,<sup>3</sup> were thrown into great confusion;<sup>4</sup> but they stood their ground<sup>5</sup> until night put an end to the conflict.

NOTES:— 1. S. T. 2. 'to meet some one in battle' = *proelium cum aliquō committere*. 3. *etiam*, v. n. p. 28, l. 17. 4. 'to throw into great confusion' = *magnopere turbāre*. 5. 'to stand one's ground,' = *cōsistere*. 6. *pedes*, -*itis*, M.

## 4.

## FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

## QUESTIONS.

*Direct Questions.* — A. 210, 1, a-f, 211, a, R., a, b, d, 212; H. 351, 1, Notes 1-3, 2, 352, 353, 1, 2.

*Indirect Questions.* — A. 210, 2, 334, N., a, f; H. 529, I, 1, N. 1, 3, 1), 2), 4, 5, 1).

1. Did Pyrrhus treat<sup>1</sup> the captive Romans with the greatest honor? 2. Yes,<sup>2</sup> and he buried the slain. 3. What did he say, when he saw the fierce expression on the faces<sup>3</sup> of the dead? 4. "If I had<sup>4</sup> such soldiers, I could<sup>5</sup> become master of

the world." 5. He asked his friends of what advantage<sup>4</sup> such a victory was to him. 6. Why did he say that? 7. Because he had lost<sup>6</sup> the flower of his army. 8. Whom did Pyrrhus send to Rome as his ambassador? 9. Was it not Cineas?

NOTES:—1. *habeō*. 2. 'Repeat the verb. 3. Tr. 'expression on the faces' by one word. 4. Follow the idiom of the text. 5. A. 308, c; H. 511, N. 3. 6. Express the cause as a fact, v. n. p. 21, l. 8.

### 5.

#### FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

1. Did Pyrrhus defeat the Romans in his first battle?<sup>1</sup>
2. Yes, but the victory cost him dear.<sup>2</sup>
3. Did he not lose the flower of his army?
4. Who met<sup>3</sup> him with a new army?
5. That same Laevinus met him.
6. What did Pyrrhus say?
7. "Is not my fortune against the Romans like that of Hercules against the hydra?"
8. What was the hydra?
9. I don't know what it was.<sup>4</sup>

NOTES:—1. Abl. of means. Omit 'his.' 2. 'cost him dear' = *magnō ei stābat*; *magnō* is abl. of price. 3. S. T. 4. Not indicative.

### 6.

#### FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

1. Pyrrhus used to say that he did not know whether his arms, or the eloquence of Cineas, had gained the more cities for him.
2. One day<sup>1</sup> Cineas asked the king what he was planning to do after subduing the Romans.<sup>2</sup>
3. The king replied that it would not be difficult to seize Sicily and Africa by force of<sup>3</sup> arms, and that then<sup>4</sup> he would give himself up to the pleasures of peace.<sup>5</sup>
4. "Well," said Cineas, "what prevents your doing<sup>6</sup> that now?"

NOTES:—1. *aliquandō*. 2. Abl. abs. 3. Omit 'by force of.' 4. *tum dēmum*. 5. 'the pleasures of peace' = *dulce otium*. 6. S. T.

## 7.

## FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*The Gerund and Gerundive.* — A. 294, d, 295, 296, N., 297, 298, a-c, 299, 300, N., 301; H. 541, 542, I, N. 1, II, III, N. 1, N. 2, IV, N. 1, 543, 544, I, 2, N. 1, N. 2.

N. B.—The gerund with a direct object is regular only in the genitive case, and in the ablative case without a preposition.

1. Pyrrhus came to help<sup>1</sup> the Tarentini. 2. He was desirous<sup>2</sup> of conquering the Romans. 3. He understood the art of pleasing, and was of a forgiving disposition;<sup>3</sup> 4. so that he did not surrender the captives to his soldiers to be butchered,<sup>4</sup> 5. but returned them without ransom. 6. The senate had sent ambassadors to confer<sup>5</sup> concerning the ransoming of captives. 7. Often his mildness kept him from punishing.<sup>6</sup> 8. The Tarentini learned by experience<sup>7</sup> that he was their master rather than their ally.

NOTES :— 1. auxilium ferre with the dat. Express the purpose by the gen. of the gerund with causā. 2. cupidus. 3. Abl. of characteristic. 4. trucidō, v. A. 294, d; H. 544, n. 2. 5. Omit ‘to confer.’ 6. à, with abl. of gerund of pūniō. 7. Use abl. of gerund of experior.

## 8.

## FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

1. There were some who<sup>1</sup> complained of their lot. 2. These were reported to Pyrrhus for speaking<sup>2</sup> slightlyingly of him. 3. They were summoned by the king for investigation.<sup>3</sup> 4. They came before<sup>4</sup> him to plead their cause.<sup>5</sup> 5. He first asked them whether those things that had come<sup>6</sup> to his ears were true or not.<sup>7</sup> 6. By confessing their fault,<sup>8</sup> they escaped punishment. 7. They said that too much wine<sup>9</sup> was the cause of their speaking so. 8. Pyrrhus dismissed them with a smile.

NOTES:—1. Rel. cl. of characteristic. 2. Dat. of gerund. 3. The gen. of the gerund with *causā*, or the acc. with ad. 4. *apud*. 5. *causam dicere*. 6. Subj. by attraction. 7. *necne* or *an nōn?* 8. *cōfiteor*. 9. *nimium vīni*.

## 9.

## FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

1. After his victory Pyrrhus sent Cineas to Rome to propose peace<sup>1</sup> on honorable conditions. 2. When he had been introduced to the senate chamber, and there had spoken eloquently<sup>2</sup> concerning the fairness of the conditions, the mind of the senate seemed to be leaning towards making a treaty.<sup>1</sup> 3. But, influenced<sup>3</sup> by the opinion of Appius Claudius, the senate made the following reply to Pyrrhus:<sup>4</sup> "You can have no peace with the Romans until you have left Italy."

NOTES:—1. 'to propose peace,' ad with gerundive. 2. 'had spoken eloquently,' express by one word. 3. Lat. id. 'led.' 4. S. T.

**XV. Gaius Fabricius.**

## 1.

## FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*The Supine.* — A. 302, 303, R.; H. 546, 547.

1. Fabricius had come to ransom<sup>1</sup> the captives. 2. It was easy to see<sup>2</sup> that he was a good man. 3. Since he was very poor,<sup>3</sup> Pyrrhus offered him gold and gifts. 4. Fabricius declined everything. 5. The next day an elephant was brought near to frighten Fabricius. 6. The monster was terrible to see. 7. The beast was put behind a curtain. 8. This was easy to do. 9. At a given signal<sup>4</sup> it sent forth a noise dreadful<sup>5</sup> to hear. 10. Strange<sup>6</sup> to say, Fabricius was not frightened.

NOTES :— 1. Express the purpose in seven ways. 2. Abl. of supine. 3. Express by dat. of adj. agreeing with ‘him.’ 4. Abl. abs. 5. **horribilis.** 6. **mirabilis.**

## 2.

## FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

*The Participle.*—A. 289, 290, b, c, d, 1, 2, 291, a, b, 292, a, 293, a-c, 294, b; H. 548, 549, 1-5, N. 2, 550, N. 1, N. 4, N. 5, 438, 1.

See also suggestion 12, p. 139.

1. Pyrrhus admired Fabricius so much that he invited him to leave his fatherland, offering him<sup>1</sup> a fourth of his kingdom.
2. When all hope of establishing peace was at an end,<sup>2</sup> and when Fabricius, who<sup>3</sup> had been elected consul, had pitched his camp near to that of<sup>4</sup> Pyrrhus, the king’s physician came to him by night and offered to poison<sup>5</sup> Pyrrhus.
3. After the man had been bound,<sup>6</sup> he was taken back to his master with a letter<sup>7</sup> for<sup>8</sup> Pyrrhus.
4. When he knew all,<sup>9</sup> the king, marvelling at him, said that nothing was harder to do<sup>10</sup> than to divert Fabricius from the path of honor.<sup>11</sup>

NOTES :— 1. Turn the phrase into the passive voice, and use the abl. abs. 2. Abl. abs. 3. Use a participle instead of a rel. cl. 4. The redundant ‘that,’ in the phrase ‘that of’ is never translated into Latin. 5. Lat. id. = ‘kill by poison.’ What tense of the infinitive should be used? 6. Use a participle. 7. litterae. 8. ad. 9. Lat. id. = ‘all these being known.’ 10. Abl. of supine. 11. ‘path of honor,’ tr. by one word.

## 3.

## FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*The Infinitive Mode.*

*Tenses.*—A. 288, a; H. 537, 1, 3, N. 1.

*Subject of the Infinitive.*—A. 240, f; H. 536.

*Infinitive with Subject Accusative.*—A. 272, R., 330, A, B, 1-3; H. 535, I-III.

*Complementary Infinitive.* — A. 271, N., a; H. 533, I, 1, 2.

1. Fabricius heard Cineas telling a story.<sup>1</sup>
2. He said that a certain philosopher lived<sup>2</sup> at Athens.
3. This philosopher used to say<sup>3</sup> that everything must<sup>4</sup> have pleasure for its object.
4. If the enemy should do this, they could be easily conquered.
5. They say<sup>5</sup> that indulgence was foreign to the life of Fabricius.
6. When the Samnite ambassadors offered him money, they could not move<sup>6</sup> him.
7. He could govern his desires.
8. All men cannot be like Fabricius.<sup>7</sup>

NOTES:—1. 'telling a story,' translate by one word. 2. Pres. inf. 3. 'used to say,' what tense? 4. S. T. 5. ferunt. 6. i.e. 'corrupt.' 7. A. 234, 2; H. 391, 4.

#### 4.

#### FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*The Infinitive Mode (continued).*

*The Infinitive as Subject.* — A. 270, 1-3, a, b, 330, A.; H. 538, 1.

*Personal and Impersonal Construction with the Infinitive.* — A. 270, b, 330, a, 1, 2, b, 1, 2, c; H. 534, 1, N. 1, N. 2.

*Predicate after Infinitive.* — A. 271, c, 272, 2; H. 536, 2, 1)-3).

*Historical Infinitive.* — A. 275; H. 536, 1, N.

1. To make headway against<sup>1</sup> the Romans was difficult.
2. Pyrrhus, therefore,<sup>2</sup> determined to bring<sup>3</sup> Sicily beneath his sway.
3. It is said<sup>4</sup> that he plundered the temple of Proserpina.
4. This temple was at Locri.<sup>5</sup>
5. We know that this wealth was placed on ships.
6. The next day a storm arose,<sup>6</sup> the fleet was shattered, the ships cast upon the beach.
7. This disaster taught him that there are gods.
8. He ordered all the sacred treasure to be carried back.
9. It is said that after this<sup>7</sup> nothing succeeded for him,
10. and that he fell by a dishonorable death.

NOTES:—1. 'To make headway against,' subj. of 'was.' 2. itaque. 3. S. T. 4. Remember that the personal construction is preferred. 5. Locative. 6. Hist. infinitives for all the verbs. 'arose' = coorior. 7. posthāc.

## XVI. Gaius Duilius.

### 1.

#### FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

1. It is said that Gaius Duilius was the first to conquer the Carthaginians in<sup>1</sup> a naval battle. 2. When he saw that the Carthaginians' ships were the swifter, he made iron grappling-hooks,<sup>2</sup> adapted to seize<sup>3</sup> and hold them. 3. In this way<sup>4</sup> the Romans, who excelled in strength, took<sup>5</sup> thirty ships, captured the admiral's septireme, and<sup>6</sup> sank thirteen others. 4. It is certain<sup>7</sup> that no victory was more welcome to the Romans than this, and that Duilius was the first to celebrate<sup>8</sup> a naval triumph.

NOTES:—1. Lat. *by*. 2. Lit. 'hands.' 3. 'adapted to' = *utilis ad* with gerundive. 4.. *ad hunc modum*. 5. Hist. inf. 6. Omit. 7. *cōstat*, with infinitive. 8. 'was the first to celebrate,' S. T.

### 2.

#### FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*Substantive Clauses introduced by quod.* — A. 329, N., R., 333, N., a; H. 540, IV, n.

N. B. — Review the other varieties of substantive clauses, viz.: Infinitive, Subjunctive, and Indirect Questions.

1. It is established<sup>1</sup> that Hannibal escaped the hands of the Romans. 2. We know that he let himself down into a skiff. 3. He feared to return to his fatherland. 4. That<sup>2</sup> he escaped punishment for losing his fleet is well known.<sup>3</sup> 5. He sent one of his friends to Carthage. 6. This friend arrived before news

of the disaster reached home. 7. He asked the senate whether Hannibal ought to fight with the Roman fleet. 8. They replied, "There is no doubt but that he ought to fight."<sup>4</sup> 9. He said that Hannibal had fought and had been conquered. 10. Thus he escaped the cross.

NOTES :— 1. *cōstat* followed by a *quod* clause. 2. *quod*. 3. *nōtum est*. 4. S. T.

### XVII. Gaius Lutatius Catulus.

#### 1.

#### FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*The Imperative Mood.*—A. 269, f ; H. 487, 1, 2, 1), 2), 488.

*Prohibitions.*—A. 269, a, 1, 2, 3, b ; H. 489, 1), 2), 3).

1. The consul Catulus shall put an end<sup>1</sup> to the war.
2. Order him to besiege Drepanum with three hundred ships.
3. Announce to him that a very large Carthaginian fleet is at hand.
4. Don't allow<sup>2</sup> Hanno to unload his ships.
5. Don't wait.<sup>3</sup>
6. Straightway lay your course for the Aegatian Islands.
7. Catulus proposed<sup>4</sup> the following conditions of peace :
8. "Vacate all the islands which lie between Italy and Africa.
9. Pay a fixed tribute to the Roman people for twenty years."

NOTES :—1. Future imperative. 2. *permittō*. 3. Give this sentence in four ways. 4. *adferō*.

### XVIII. Quintus Fabius Maximus.

#### 1.

#### FORMAL INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

*Definition.*—A. 335, 336, 1 ; H. 522, 1, 2.

*Declarative Sentences in Indirect Discourse.*—A. 336, 2, N. 1, N. 2, a ; H. 523, I.

*Subordinate Clauses in Indirect Discourse.* — A. 336, 2, b, c; H. 524, I, 1), 2, 1).

*Tenses of the Infinitive and Subjunctive in Indirect Discourse.* — 336, A, 336, B, N. 1, N. 2; H. 525, I, 2.

### FOR ORAL OR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

In this exercise first give the sentences as they stand, then after **dicit**, then after **dixit**.

1. Hannibal was<sup>1</sup> nine years old. 2. Hannibal swore everlasting hatred against the Romans. 3. The second Punic war was brought on<sup>2</sup> by this circumstance. 4. Hannibal, who was seeking a pretext for war, destroyed Saguntum, 5. because Saguntum was in alliance with the Romans. 6. Therefore ambassadors were sent to demand Hannibal. 7. Fabius was the chief of the embassy. 8. The Carthaginians will not give up<sup>3</sup> Hannibal. 9. They will carry on war with the same courage with which they accept<sup>4</sup> it. 10. Hannibal crossed the Alps.

NOTES :— 1. Bear in mind that the infinitive is not subject to the laws of tense sequence. 2. S. T. 3. *i.e.* surrender. 4. Fut. perf.

### 2.

### FOR ORAL OR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

*Formal Indirect Discourse (continued).*

*Conditions in Indirect Discourse.* — A. 337, I, 2, a, b, 1-3; H. 527, I, II, III, N. 1.

*Questions in Indirect Discourse.* — A. 338, N. 1, N. 2, a; H. 523, II, I, 2, footnote 2.

*Commands in Indirect Discourse.* — A. 339, R., N. 1, N. 2; H. 523, III, N.

Give the first five sentences; first as they stand, then after **dicit**, then after **dixit**.

1. Take whichever<sup>1</sup> pleases you.<sup>2</sup> 2. Give us whichever<sup>1</sup> you desire. 3. If Fabius should be sent against Hannibal,

he would check his victorious career.<sup>3</sup> 4. If he protected Italy only, he changed the plan of the war. 5. Had there been a favorable opportunity<sup>4</sup> for a successful engagement,<sup>5</sup> the general would not have been wanting. 6. Do not ask whether Fabius deserved his fame. 7. But the delaying policy<sup>6</sup> of Fabius did not please the Romans. 8. They said, did' not Hannibal escape from the narrow pass?

NOTES :— 1. *utrum* = which of two. 2. Dative. 3. 'victorious career,' one word. 4. 'favorable opportunity,' one word. 5. S. T. 6. 'delaying policy,' one word. 7. How is a fact stated as a question expressed in indirect discourse?

### 3.

#### FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

1. After Fabius had shut Hannibal and his army within<sup>1</sup> the narrow pass, he thought that they could never escape. 2. But Hannibal ordered cattle, with blazing fagots fastened to their horns, to be driven towards the mountains. 3. The Romans, astonished at the strange sight,<sup>2</sup> wondered who were running about through the woods. 4. Fabius, suspecting<sup>3</sup> an ambush, kept<sup>4</sup> his men within their entrenchments. 5. Thus Hannibal escaped.

NOTES :— 1. Lat. *id.*, 'shut in *by*.' 2. 'strange sight,' one word. 3. See notes p. 19, l. 7; p. 31, l. 8. 4. *contineō*.

### 4.

#### FOR ORAL OR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

##### INFORMAL INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

*Definition.* — A. 340; H. 528, 1-3.

*Implied Indirect Discourse.* — A. 341, a-d; H. 528, 1.

*Subjunctive of Integral Part (attraction).* — A. 342, a, N.; H. 529, II, N. 1, 1), 2).

*Alius and alter.* — A. 203, a-c; H. 459, 1.

1. Fabius commanded his son to sell that field which<sup>1</sup> Hannibal had spared. 2. Minucius brought a charge against Fabius, because<sup>2</sup> he was wasting time. 3. For there were two commanders, one Fabius, the other Minucius. 4. Some thought that Fabius was cautious, others that he was afraid. 5. The commons were angered because<sup>3</sup> Fabius desired to have control of the army. 6. Fabius promised<sup>4</sup> his assistance if Minucius should engage in battle. 7. Fabius came to assist Minucius, who<sup>5</sup> had been conquered by Hannibal. 8. Minucius commanded his soldiers to call Fabius, who<sup>6</sup> had delivered him, father.

NOTES :—1. This rel. cl. is included in what Fabius says. 2. i.e. as Minucius affirmed. 3. cf. n. 2. 4. 'promised' = 'said that he would give,' hence implied indirect discourse. 5. Rel. cl. with subj. by attraction.

### 5.

#### FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

##### EXPRESSIONS OF PLACE.

*Place from which.*—A. 258, a; H. 412, I, II, 1.

*Place to which.*—A. 258, b; H. 380, I, II, 1.

*Place towards which.*—A. 258, b, N. 2, 2, N. 1; H. 380, 1, 412, 3, N.

*Place at or in which.*—A. 258, c, f; H. 425, I, II, 2.

*Place by, through, or over which.*—A. 258, g; H. 420, 3).

*Words used like names of towns.*—A. 258, c, R., d, f, 1, 2; H. 380, II, 2, 1, 2), 412, 1, 426, 1, 2.

*Summary.*—H. 427, 428.

1. Fabius marched towards Tarentum. 2. When he had come to the city, he invested it by a siege. 3. At Tarentum lived a young woman whose brother was in the army of Fabius, 4. and whose lover<sup>1</sup> was the prefect of the guard. 5. The brother, at the command of Fabius, crossed over to Tarentum, as a deserter. 6. He went to his sister's house. 7. She was

at home. 8. There he persuaded the prefect to betray the city. 9. Then a messenger was sent from the city to Fabius. 10. The Romans entered the city by that part of the wall which the prefect was guarding.

NOTES :— 1. *amans*.

## 6.

### FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

#### EXPRESSIONS OF TIME.

*Time when or within which.*—A. 256, 259, a, c; H. 429.

*Time how long or during which.*—A. 256, 259, c; H. 379.

*Use of prepositions in expressions of time.*—A. 256, a, 259, b; H. 429, 1, 2.

*Time before or after an event.*—A. 259, d; H. 430, N. 1, 1)-3), N. 3.

1. Livius boasted because he had held the citadel for many months. 2. Many years after, the son of Fabius was consul. 3. Fabius wished to know whether his son knew<sup>1</sup> that he was consul. 4. Within a few days the consul ordered Fabius to dismount from his horse. 5. The son knew who was consul. 6. For many years Fabius upheld the state by a policy of delay.<sup>2</sup> 7. In 216 B.C.<sup>3</sup> Paulus and Varro were consuls. 8. They pitched their camp near Cannae. 9. In a few hours they drew up their battle-line. 10. Their army was cut in pieces. 11. Rome had known<sup>4</sup> no such<sup>5</sup> calamity for two hundred years.

NOTES :— 1. Not indic. 2. 'policy of delay,' one word. 3. Lat. id. 'in the 538th year from the founding of the city.' Cf. p. 17, l. 20.

4. *sentiō*. 5. 'no such' = 'not so great.'

## 7.

### FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

1. A trivial circumstance<sup>1</sup> assisted Fabius in<sup>2</sup> recovering Tarentum. 2. In that city was a young woman who used to

receive<sup>3</sup> the prefect of the guard at her house. 3. Though she lived at Tarentum, she was born<sup>4</sup> at Rome, and had lived there fifteen years before she went to Tarentum. 4. Her brother was in the army of Fabius. 5. Her brother came to her by night,<sup>6</sup> and there met<sup>6</sup> the prefect, who promised, before he went forth<sup>7</sup> from the house, to betray<sup>8</sup> Tarentum to the Romans. 6. Thus,<sup>9</sup> within a few hours, Tarentum was recovered.

NOTES:—1. S. T. 2. ad. 3. What tense? 4. nāscor. 5. noctū. 6. conveniō. 7. ēgredior. 8. Fut. inf. with subj. acc. 9. sic.

### XIX. Aemilius Paulus et Terentius Varro.

#### 1.

#### FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

#### THE ROMAN CALENDAR.

*The Year.*—A. 259, e, last part; H. 431, 4.

*The Month.*—A. 376, a-d, 259, e; H. 641, 642, I, 1-3, II, N., III, 1-4, 644, I, II.

1. Fabius died 203<sup>1</sup> B.C. 2. The consuls entered upon their magistracy on the first of January. 3. King Numa died 673 B.C.<sup>2</sup> 4. The Salii used to convey the sacred shields through the city on the first of March. 5. The second Punic war began in 218 B.C. 6. Hannibal set out for Italy on the 10th of April.<sup>3</sup> 7. He reached the Alps on the 3d of October. 8. He defeated Scipio at<sup>4</sup> the Ticinus river, on the 14th of November. 9. He defeated Sempronius at the Trebia, on the 20th of December. 10. Some<sup>5</sup> say that the battle of Cannae<sup>6</sup> took place on the 2d of August.

NOTES:—1. Subtract 203 from 754 for the Roman equivalent A.U.C. 2. All dates relating to the Roman kings are mythical. 3. The exact dates of these battles are uncertain. 4. apud. 5. quidam. 6. proelium Cannēnse.

## 2.

## FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

## PRONOUNS.

*Personal.* — A. 194, a, c ; H. 446.

*Demonstrative.* — A. 195, d-g, k, l, 102, a-f ; H. 450, 1-4, 451, 3, 452, 2, 3.

*Reflexive.* — A. 196, a, 1, 2, N., f-i ; H. 448, N., 449, 1, 2, 4.

*Possessive.* — A. 197, b-e ; H. 447, N. 1, 398, 3.

*Relative.* — A. 201, a-e ; H. 453.

*Indefinite.* — A. 202, a-c ; H. 455, 1, 456-458, 1.

1. There were two consuls at Cannae, the one Paulus, the other Varro. 2. The former fell, the latter returned from the great slaughter. 3. Was there any mention of peace at Rome? 4. No; even<sup>1</sup> Varro was thanked because he had not despaired. 5. They took down arms from the very temples. 6. The citizens contributed<sup>2</sup> their private wealth. 7. They left almost no gold for themselves. 8. The tablets<sup>3</sup> in the hands of the clerks were hardly sufficient. 9. Hannibal gave his captives an opportunity of ransoming themselves. 10. Ten of those very<sup>1</sup> ones were sent to Rome. 11. No pledge was asked from any one.<sup>4</sup> 12. Each one swore that he would return. 13. A certain one of the ambassadors returned, as if he had forgotten something.

NOTES : — 1. *ipse*. 2. 'to contribute' = *in medium prōferre*. 3. sc. the omitted relative. 4. *quisquam*.

## 3.

## FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

1. Some say that the battle of Cannae, Rome's greatest defeat since<sup>1</sup> the founding of the city, took place on the 2d of August; others, on the 15th of June. 2. So high was the spirit of the state that no one made mention of peace; but

they took the very spoils of war from the temple walls<sup>2</sup> for arms, and knights and senators, vying with each other,<sup>3</sup> contributed their gold. 3. The senate, moreover, refused to ransom some captives taken<sup>4</sup> by Hannibal, saying that the republic had no need<sup>5</sup> of citizens who could be taken captive with arms in their hands.

NOTES:—1. post. 2. *pariēs*, -etis, m. 3. 'vying with each other,' certātim. 4. Express by a relative clause. 5. S. T.

## XX. Tiberius Gracchus et Gaius Gracchus

### 1.

#### FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

##### *The Genitive Case.*

*General Rule.*—A. 213, 1, 2; H. 393, 394, 395.

*Quality.*—A. 215, N., a, b; H. 396, V, N. 1.

*Partitive.*—A. 216, a, 1-4, c, e; H. 397, 1-3.

*Objective.*—A. 217; H. 396, III.

*With Adjectives.*—A. 218, a, b; H. 399, I, 1-3, II.

*Predicate Genitive.*—A. 214, 2, c, d; H. 401-404, N. 1, 405.

*With Verbs.*—A. 219, a, b, 220, 221, a, b, 222, a, b; H. 406, I-III, 407, I, 1, 2, II-IV, 409, I-III.

1. Tiberius Gracchus was the grandson of Scipio Africanus.
2. He was a boy of unusual talent.<sup>1</sup> 3. The mother, Cornelia, was full of wisdom.<sup>2</sup> 4. She thought that well-trained children were a matron's chief adornment. 5. She considered<sup>3</sup> them of more value<sup>4</sup> than the most beautiful jewels. 6. Her boys were called Cornelia's jewels. 7. Tiberius Gracchus was elected tribune of the people. 8. It was to his interest to win the favor of the people. 9. He did not forget them. 10. Some accused him of aiming<sup>5</sup> at the royal power.

NOTES:—1. *indolēs*. 2. *sapientia*. 3. *habeō*. 4. Omit 'value.' 5. Lat. id. 'of preparing a way for himself to.' Use gen. of gerund.

## 2.

## FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

1. The Gracchi, sons of Cornelia, the daughter of Scipio Africanus, were boys of unusual talent. 2. Cornelia, who was desirous<sup>1</sup> of educating<sup>2</sup> her children well, called them her jewels and sent them to school from childhood. 3. One<sup>3</sup> of these boys, Tiberius, was so full of love for the people that he won their favor, and was elected tribune. 4. When he desired his power as tribune<sup>4</sup> to be prolonged, the senate suspected<sup>5</sup> that he was seeking<sup>6</sup> the royal power, and he was accused of that crime. 5. He was killed by a mob<sup>7</sup> of senators, and his body was thrown into the Tiber. 6. He was a man<sup>8</sup> of great virtue, and of wonderful eloquence.

NOTES : — 1. *cupidus*. 2. Gen. of gerund. 3. *alter*. 4. 'as tribune,' use an adjective. 5. *suspicio*, -āri, -ātus. 6. *petō*. 7. *turba*. 8. Omit.

## 3.

## FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*The Dative Case.*

*General Rule.* — A. 224 ; H. 382, 383.

*Indirect Object.* — A. 225, d, e, 226 ; H. 384, I, II, 2, 3, 1), 2).

*With Special Verbs.* — A. 227, a ; H. 385, I, II, N. 1, N. 3.

*With Compounds.* — A. 228, N. 1, c ; H. 386, 1-4.

*A Dative rendered from.* — A. 229, a ; H. 385, 2.

1. Nature gave the same disposition to Gaius Gracchus.
2. He sought the tribunate to avenge his brother's death.
3. He favored<sup>1</sup> the people with lavish grants. 4. He did not spare<sup>2</sup> the treasury. 5. He gave citizenship to all Italians.
6. All good citizens opposed these plans of Gracchus. 7. The common people trusted<sup>3</sup> him. 8. He took corn from<sup>4</sup> the rich and gave it to the poor.

NOTES :— 1. *faveō*. 2. *parcō*. 3. *cōfidō*. 4. *auferō*, followed by accusative of the thing and the dative of the person.

## 4.

## FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*The Dative Case (continued).*

*With Passive Intransitives.* — A. 230 ; H. 384, 5.

*Possessor.* — A. 231 ; H. 387.

*Apparent Agent.* — A. 232, a ; H. 388, 1, 2.

*With Adjectives.* — A. 234, a ; H. 391, I.

1. The consul Opimius was ordered<sup>1</sup> to see to it that the republic should receive no harm. 2. The people had to be called to arms by the consul. 3. Gaius<sup>2</sup> had the family servants for a guard. 4. Gracchus was defeated<sup>3</sup> and compelled to flee.<sup>4</sup> 5. A slave was persuaded<sup>1</sup> to kill his master. 6. The death of Gaius was like that of<sup>5</sup> Tiberius. 7. Gracchus<sup>6</sup> had many friends. 8. One of<sup>7</sup> them was not faithful<sup>8</sup> to him. 9. He brought the tribune's head to<sup>9</sup> Opimius.

NOTES :— 1. *imperō*, used impersonally, followed by *ut* and subj. 2. Lat. id. 'The family servants were for a guard to Gaius.' 3. Use perf. part. 4. 2d periphrastic. 5. Omit 'that.' 6. Dat. of possessor. 7. *ex*. 8. *fidēlis*. 9. When is *to* not a sign of the dative?

## 5.

## FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

1. After the death of Tiberius, Gaius Gracchus, to whom nature had given the same character, was elected<sup>1</sup> tribune. 2. He pleased<sup>2</sup> the commons by many laws relating to<sup>3</sup> the distribution of corn and the giving of the citizenship. 3. But Opimius had to obey<sup>4</sup> the decree of the senate, and so<sup>5</sup> he told the people that they must take up<sup>6</sup> arms against Gracchus. 4. Gracchus seized<sup>7</sup> the Aventine and used his family servants

as a guard, for<sup>8</sup> he<sup>9</sup> had no other defenders. 5. He was compelled to flee, however, and, in order that he might not be seized, he persuaded a slave, who was faithful to him, to kill<sup>10</sup> him. 6. His body, like that of his<sup>11</sup> brother, was thrown into the Tiber.

NOTES:—1. *creō*. 2. *placeō*. 3. *dē*. 4. *pāreō*. Use 2d periphrastic impersonally. 5. *itaque*. 6. *capiō*. 7. Subordinate by using participle. 8. *quod*. 9. Dative of possessor. 10. Object cl. of purpose. 11. Omit 'that of his.'

## 6.

### FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

#### *The Accusative Case.*

*Direct Object.*—A. 237, a-d; H. 371, III, 372.

*Cognate.*—A. 238; H. 371, II.

*Two Accusatives, same Person.*—A. 239, a, 1, a; H. 373, I, 2.

*Two Accusatives, Person and Thing.*—A. 239, c, N. 1; H. 374, I, n. 4, 375, 376.

1. The Romans elected Opimius consul. 2. Tiberius Gracchus was elected tribune. 3. He lived a noble life,<sup>1</sup> and died an undeserved death.<sup>1</sup> 4. After his death the consul inflicted punishment<sup>2</sup> upon those who had sympathized with Gracchus. 5. Blossius, a friend of Tiberius, asked the senate for pardon.<sup>3</sup> 6. He valued Gracchus so highly<sup>4</sup> that he thought he ought to do whatever Gracchus desired. 7. For<sup>6</sup> this reason; he thought he ought to be pardoned.

NOTES:—1. Cognate accusative. 2. 'inflicted punishment,' tr. by one word. 3. *venia*. 4. S. T. 5. Lat. 'because of.'

**XXI. Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus.****1.****FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.**

*The Ablative Case.*

*General Rule.*—A. 242, N.; H. 411, I-III.

*Separation.*—A. 243, a, b, d, e; H. 413, N. 2, N. 3, 414, I-IV.

*Source and Material.*—A. 244, a; H. 415, I-III.

*Cause.*—A. 245, a, 1; H. 416, I, 1), 2), 421, III.

*Agent.*—A. 246; H. 415, I, 1, N. 1, 2.

1. Gnaeus Pompey was born of<sup>1</sup> senatorial stock. 2. Pompey's father was disliked by<sup>2</sup> the army because of his avarice.<sup>3</sup> 3. A plot was made against him by Tarentius. 4. Tarentius<sup>4</sup> was to kill<sup>5</sup> him and others<sup>4</sup> were to set his tent on fire. 5. Pompey, the youth, was informed of the plot. 6. But he was not moved by the peril.<sup>6</sup> 7. He withdrew from the tent secretly, and placed a strong guard about his father. 8. Terentius drew<sup>6</sup> his sword from its scabbard.<sup>7</sup> 9. Pompey threw himself into the midst of the lines. 10. The father was spared<sup>8</sup> on account of the tears of his son.

NOTES.—1. *nāscor*, followed by the abl. of source. 2. 'was disliked by' = 'was hateful to.' 3. Abl. of cause. 4. Dat. of apparent agent. 5. 2d periphrastic. 6. *ēripiō*. 7. *ex vāginā*, abl. of separation. 8. Use impersonally.

**2.****FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.**

1. The youthful Pompey was greatly beloved by Sulla, because he had followed Sulla's faction, and had gathered the remnants of his father's army that he might go to Sulla's assistance. 2. Among his soldiers, too, because of his many virtues, there was great affection for him. 3. Temperate in

food and drink, unwearied<sup>1</sup> by exertion, he was a skilful commander, and worthy of<sup>2</sup> the highest praise.

NOTES.—1. Lat. 'wearied by no.' 2. *dignus* with abl. of cause.

### 3.

#### FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*The Ablative Case (continued).*

*Comparison.*—A. 247, a, c; H. 417, I, N. 1, N. 2.

*Manner.*—A. 248, N., R.; H. 419, III, N. 1, N. 2.

*Accompaniment.*—A. 248, a, N.; H. 419, I, 1, 1), 2).

*Means.*—A. 248, c, 249; H. 420, I, 3), 421, I.

*Degree of Difference.*—A. 250, R.; H. 423.

1. Pompey was a more illustrious man than his father.
2. He, together<sup>1</sup> with a band of<sup>2</sup> distinguished youth, joined<sup>3</sup> Sulla.
3. Afterwards he went to Sicily with a fleet.
4. Carbo, an enemy of Sulla, was seized by the soldiers.
5. Though he begged for life with prayers and tears, he was killed.
6. Sthenius, the chief of a Sicilian state, saved<sup>4</sup> his life by a frank speech.
7. "You will act unjustly," said Sthenius, "if you punish all for the guilt<sup>5</sup> of one."
8. "Who, pray,<sup>6</sup> is that one?" asked Pompey.
9. "I," said Sthenius, "who am much more guilty<sup>7</sup> than my fellow-citizens."

NOTES:—1. Omit. 2. Omit 'band of.' 3. Lat. *id.* 'joined himself to.' 4. *servō*. 5. 'for the guilt' express in two ways. 6. 'who, pray,' *quisnam*. 7. *nocentior*.

### 4.

#### FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

*The Ablative Case (continued).*

*Quality.*—A. 251, a; H. 419, II, 2, 1)—4).

*Price.*—A. 252, a, c, d; H. 422, N. 1.

*Specification.*—A. 253, a; H. 424, N. 1.

*Absolute.*—A. 255, a, d, 1—5, N.; H. 431, I, 2, 4.

1. Pompey fought against Sertorius with variable success.  
 2. In a certain battle, a man of immense size made an attack  
 against him. 3. Many rushing upon him at the same time,<sup>1</sup> he  
 was wounded in the thigh. 4. He was deserted by his fleeing  
 men. 5. He escaped from his peril, contrary to his expecta-  
 tions, and at no great price.<sup>2</sup> 6. No one excelled<sup>3</sup> Sertorius in  
 courage. 7. Sertorius called Metellus an old woman, because  
 he was effeminate in his manner of life.<sup>4</sup> 8. After Sertorius  
 was dead, Pompey departed from Spain.

NOTES:— 1. S. T. 2. *pretium*. 3. *praecēdō*, with acc. 4. 'manner  
 of life,' abl. of *cultus*.

### 5.

#### FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

1. Pompey was a youth of remarkable talent,<sup>1</sup> and was skil-  
 ful in war<sup>2</sup> when only twenty-four years of age; but he could  
 not conquer Sertorius, who excelled<sup>3</sup> all his foes in knowledge<sup>4</sup>  
 of military affairs. 2. Spain was finally recovered by the  
 Romans at a great outlay<sup>5</sup> of men and of money. 3. After this  
 war was finished, Pompey was sent with a great fleet to crush  
 the pirates. 4. No victory was more speedy than this, for, by  
 scattering his ships in all the nooks and corners<sup>6</sup> of the sea, he  
 drove them out in less than forty days. 5. The war against  
 Mithridates was then intrusted<sup>7</sup> to him, against whom he set  
 out with the greatest speed.

NOTES:— 1. *ingenium*. 2. Not abl. 3. *praecēdō*, with acc.  
 4. *scientia*. 5. *sūmpsus*. 6. 'nooks and corners,' *recessūs*. 7. *mandō*.

## WORD-GROUPS.

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Before taking up the study of these groups of kindred words, the student will find it advisable to learn the principal rules for word formation, and the meanings and force of the most important prefixes and suffixes. See A., chap. viii ; H. 313-345.

### 1. AC-, sharp, pierce.

acēs, edge, battle-line.

ācer, sharp.

acerbus, sharp (to the taste), bitter, cruel.

### 2. AG-, drive.

agō, drive.

adigō, drive to, compel.

cōgō (co-agō), drive together, assemble.

exigō, drive out, complete.

fatigō, drive to weariness.

subigō, drive up; subdue.

agitō, keep driving, drive here and there.

āgmen, a thing driven; army; line of march.

### 3. AL- (AR-), feed, grow.

alō, feed.

altus, grown; high.

altum, the deep.

alacer, well-fed; quick, lively.

### 4. AL-, ALI-, other, strange.

alius, another.

aliās, another time.

aliēnus, belonging to another.

aliquis, some other, some one.

aliquandō, at some time.

aliquantō, somewhat, rather.

aliquot, some.

aliter, in a different manner.

alter, another, the other (of two).

altercor, quarrel.

### 5. AM-, love.

amicus, friend.

inimicus, enemy.

amicitia, friendship.

amor, love.

### 6. AN-, breathe.

anima, breath; soul.

animal, a breathing thing; animal.

animus, rational spirit, mind, soul.

### 7. i AR-, fit.

arma, arms, implements.

armō, arm, equip.

**ars**, skill in joining ; art, craft.  
**artūs**, joints.

**auctōritās**, rank, power.  
**auxilium**, increasing ; assistance.

**8. 2 AR-, burn, dry.**

**ārdor**, heat, fire.  
**exārdēscō**, burst into flames.  
**āridus**, dry.

**14. CAD-, fall.**

**cadō** (ad-, com-, in-, ob-, re-), fall, befall.  
**cadāver**, dead body.  
**cāsus** (*caditus*), falling ; event ; accident.  
**occāsiō**, opportunity, occasion.

**9. ARC-, keep off, shut in.**

**arceō**, keep away.  
**exerceō**, restrain. exercise.  
**exercitus**, trained body, army.  
**arx**, that which shuts in, citadel.

**cēdō** (ad-, com-, dē-, re-, sub-), give place, go.  
**recessus**, retreat, departure.  
**successor**, one following.  
**successus**, a coming up, advance ; success.

**10. 1 AV-, mark, delight, desire.**

**audeō**, dare.  
**audācia**, boldness.  
**avārus**, avaricious, desirous.  
**avāritia**, desire, avarice.  
**avidus**, eager.

**15. CAL-, CLA-, call.**

**clāmō**, call out.  
**clāmitō**, call often.  
**conclāmō**, call together.  
**clāmor**, a loud call.  
**praeclārus**, very bright, splendid.

**11. 2 AV-, notice.**

**audiō**, hear.  
**auris**, ear.

**16. CAND-, glow.**

**accendō**, set fire to, kindle.  
**incendō**, put fire in.  
**incendium**, fire, conflagration.

**12. 3 AV-, blow, waft.**

**avis**, bird.  
**aucupium** (*avis-capiō*), bird-catching.  
**augur**, an interpreter of omens, augur.  
**augurium**, interpretation of bird-omens.  
**auspicio**, bird-gazing, auspices.

**17. CAP-, take, hold.**

**capiō** (ad-, com-, prae-, re-), take, seize ; hold.  
**captīvus**, taken, captured.  
**captō**, strive to take ; catch.  
**inceptum**, thing begun, undertaking.

**13. AVG-, grow.**

**augeō**, increase.  
**auctor**, author.

praecipuē, taken before; especially.

prīnceps (*primus-capere*), foremost.

principium, beginning.

caput, head.

anceps (*ambi-ceps*), two-headed, doubtful.

#### 18. CAV-, *watch, ware.*

caveō, beware.

cautus, careful.

causa, cause.

accūsō, call to account.

accūsātor, one who calls to account.

cūra (*cavira*), care, anxiety.

cūrō, care.

incūriōsus, without care.

prōcūrō, look after, care for.

#### 19. CEL-, CVR-, *strike, drive.*

percōllō, strike down; strike with consternation.

procella, driving wind, storm.

celer, swift.

celeritās, swiftness.

celeber, trodden, frequented.

clādēs, destruction, devastation.

procūl, at a distance, away.

culter, striking thing; knife.

currō (ad-, com-, dē-, dis-, ob-, sub-), run.

cursus, a running, course.

concurrus, a meeting together.

incursiō, a running into, or against.

20. CER-, CRE-, *part, distinguish.*

cernō, separate; perceive.

dēcernō, decide; contend.

sēcrētus, separated; secret.

certus, settled, certain.

certē, certainly.

certō, match; fight.

certāmen, that which decides, contest.

certātim, in rivalry.

crīmen, means of distinguishing, fault.

discrimen, that which parts, separation.

#### 21. COL-, *till.*

colō, till, inhabit.

excolō, cultivate, improve.

incolō, abide, dwell.

incola, an inhabitant.

cultus, labor; care, culture.

colōnia, settlement.

#### 22. CRV-, *raw.*

cruor, blood.

crūdēlis, cruel.

crūdēlitās, cruelty.

#### 23. CVR-, CIR-, *curve.*

circus, circle, ring.

circum, around.

circā, around.

#### 24. I DA-, *give.*

dō, give; grant.

dēdō, give up, surrender.

dēditiō, surrender.	iūdicium, judgment.
reddō, give back.	discō (di-dec-scō), learn.
trādō, give over, deliver.	discipulus, learner, pupil.
dōnum, gift.	doceō, teach.
dōnō, give.	doctus, one taught; learned man.
dōs, thing given; dowry.	ēdoceō, teach thoroughly.
sacerdōs, giver of sacrifice, priest.	doctrīna, teaching, learning.

25. 2 DA-, *put*.

-dō (ab-, ad-, circum-, com-, ē-, per-, prō-, sub-), put, place.
conditor, one who puts together; builder.
prōditor, betrayer.
mandō, put into the hands of, order.
vēndō (vēnum-dō), put for sale, seli.

26. DĪC-, DIC-, *show, point*.

dīcō (ad-, in-, inter-, prae-), show by words; say, speak, tell.
ēdictum, proclamation, edict.
(diciō), saying, authority.
condicīō, agreement, stipulation.
dictitō, say often, maintain.
dictātor, absolute ruler, dictator.
abdicō, disown, disavow.
praedicō, make known.
praedicātiō, a saying forth, public proclamation.
index, one who points out, witness.
indictum, something pointed out; notice, information.
iūdex (iūs-dex), one who speaks the law; judge.
iūdicō, pronounce judgment.

27. DIV-, *bright, shine*.

dīvus, deity, god.
dīvīnus, divine.
dīvīnitus, divinely, from heaven.
deus, god.
dea, goddess.
Iūppiter (Diūpiter), Jupiter.
Iānus (Diānus), Janus.
Iāniculum, hill named after Janus.
Diāna (Divāna), shining one; Diana.
Iūnō (Divōna), Juno.
dīēs, day, light.
bīduum, a period of two days.
cottidiānus, daily.
hodiē, to-day.
postrīdiē, the day after.
priđiē, the day before.
dīū, all day; a long time.
dīūturnus, of long duration.
interdīū, during the day, by day.
quamdīū, as long as; how long.
dītissimus (sup. of dīs), resplendent; rich.
dīvitiae, riches.
iūvenis, young.
iūventūs, youth.
adiuvō, help, assist.

**adiūmentum** (*adiuvāmentum*),  
means of helping, aid.  
**iūcundus**, pleasant, agreeable.

**absēns**, absent.  
**possum** (*pot-sum*), be able, can.  
**praesēns**, being before ; present.

### 28. DVA-, DVI-, *apart, two.*

**duo**, two.  
**duodecim**, twelve.  
**duodēni**, twelve each.  
**dubius**, doubtful.  
**dubitō**, go to and fro ; hesitate.  
**duplex**, twofold.  
**duplicō**, fold double, duplicate.

**bīdūm**, two days.  
**bīs** (*dvi-iēs*), twice.  
**bīnī**, two apiece, two by two.  
**bellum** (\**dvellum*), contest between two ; war.  
**bellō**, wage war.  
**rebellō**, wage war again, revolt.  
**bellicōsus**, full of war, warlike.  
**imbellis**, unwarlike.

### 29. DVC-, *lead.*

**dūcō** (ab-, ad-, com-, dē-, ē-, in-, intro-, per-, re-, sub-, trāns-), lead.  
**dux**, leader.  
**ēducō**, bring up, train.  
**ēducātiō**, bringing up, training.

### 30. ED-, *eat.*

**edō**, eat.  
**ēscā**, something to eat, meat ; bait.

### 31. ES-, *be, live.*

**sum** (*esum*) (ab-, ad-, dē-, in-, inter-, prae-, prō-, super-), be.

### 32. FA-, *shine, show.*

(for), speak, say.  
**praeſor**, say beforehand, premise.  
**infāns**, that cannot speak; infant.  
**fābula**, thing told, story.  
**fācundus**, that speaks with ease, eloquent.  
**fācundia**, eloquence.  
**fāma**, what people say, report.  
**infāmis**, ill spoken of.  
**fānum**, a place dedicated by forms of speech ; a temple.  
**fātum**, thing spoken ; fate.  
**fātālis**, fatal.  
**fētiālis**, speaking, negotiating (of an embassy).

### 33. FAC-, *make, put.*

**faciō** (ad-, com-, dē-, ex-, inter-, sub-), make, build.  
**fiō**, be made, become.  
**interfector**, a slayer.  
**praefectus**, one set over, overseer.  
**facilis**, easy to do.  
**difficilis**, hard to do.  
**difficiliter**, with difficulty.  
**facultās**, ability, power.  
**difficultās**, difficulty, trouble.  
**facinus**, deed, act ; crime.  
**factum**, thing done, act.  
**profectō** (*prō-factō*), for a fact, actually.  
**adfectō**, strive after, aim at.  
**proficiſcor**, set out.

patefaciō, lay open, throw open.  
aedificō, build, erect a building.  
aedificium, building, edifice.

beneficium, good deed, favor,  
benefit.

carnifex, executioner, hangman.

opifex, worker, workman, artisan.

officium (opificium), service, kind-  
ness

pontifex [pōns-faciō, one who  
makes a bridge (to the gods)],  
high-priest.

sacrificium, a sacrifice.

faber, maker, workman, smith.

fabricō, make, build, construct.

Fabricius, proper name, cf. Eng-  
lish *Smith*.

#### 34. FER-, bear.

ferō (ad-, au(ab)-, com-, dē-, ex-,  
in-, ob-, per-, prae-, prō-, re-),  
bear, carry; tolerate.

vōciferor, cry out.

signifer, standard bearer.

forte, by chance.

fortūna, chance, hap, luck.

fūrtum, theft.

fūrāx, given to stealing.

#### 35. FID-, bind, trust.

fidēs, trust, confidence.

fidēlis, faithful.

perfidus, promise-breaking, faith-  
less.

perfidia, faithlessness.

fidūcia, trust, confidence.  
foedus, treaty.

#### 36. FLAG-, FVLG-, blaze.

flamma (flagma), blaze.

cōflagrō, burn, be consumed.

fulgeō, flash, lighten, gleam.

fulmen, lightning flash.

#### 37. FLV-, FLVGV-, flow.

fluō, flow.

flūmen, a flowing, river.

fluvius, river.

fluctus, wave.

#### 38. FRAG-, break.

frangō, break.

refringō, break up, break open.

fragmentum, piece broken off.

fragor, breaking, crash.

naufragium (navis-frangō), ship-  
wreck.

#### 39. FV-, FVD-, pour.

fundō, pour.

effundō, pour out.

infundō, pour in, pour upon.

profundō, pour out, pour forth.

profūsus, poured forth, lavish.

fōns (fovōns), that which pours,  
spring.

#### 40. FVG-, flee.

fugiō (au(ab)-, com-, ex-, per-,  
prō-, re-), flee.

fuga, flight.

fugō, put to flight.

profugus, in flight; exiled.

*perfuga*, deserter.  
*trānsfuga*, deserter.

41. **GEN-, GN-, GNĀ-**, *beget*.  
*gignō* (reduplicated root), beget.  
*gēns*, begetting ; race.  
*ingēns*, misbegotten, unnatural ; huge.  
*genus*, birth, race.  
*gener*, son-in-law.  
*ingenium*, inborn nature.  
*ingenuus*, free-born ; frank, simple.  
*benignus*, kind, good, friendly.  
*benignē*, kindly.

*nāscor* (*gnāscor*), be born.  
*nātus* (*gnātus*), born ; son.  
*renāscor*, born again, grow again.  
*cōgnātiō*, birth together ; blood relationship.

#### 42. **GES-**, *carry*.

*gerō* (*gesō*), carry.  
*digerō*, force apart, separate.  
*gestus*, bearing ; posture, gesture.

43. **GNA-, GNO-**, *know*.  
*ignōrō*, be unacquainted.  
*nārrō* (*gnārrō*), make known, tell.  
*nōscō* (*gnōscō*), get knowledge of.  
*agnōscō*, recognize, identify.  
*cōgnōscō*, become acquainted with.  
*incōgnitus*, not examined, untried.  
*ignōscō*, not know ; pardon, excuse.  
*nōtus* (*gnōtus*), known.

*ignōtus*, unknown, strange.  
*nōbilis*, well known ; famous.  
*nōbilitās*, celebrity, fame.  
*ignōbilis*, unknown, obscure.  
*nōmen*, means of knowing, name.  
*nōminō*, call by name.  
*cōgnōmen*, family name.  
*nota*, means of recognition, sign, mark.

#### 44. **GRAD-**, *walk*.

*gradus*, step.  
*aggredior*, walk to, approach.  
*congreḍior*, come together ; meet.  
*congressus*, meeting.  
*digredior*, go apart, separate.  
*ēgredior*, go out, come forth.  
*ingredior*, advance, go forward.  
*prōgredior*, go forth.  
*regredior*, go back.  
*trānsgredior*, pass over ; desert.

#### 45. **HAB-**, *have*.

*habeō*, have, hold.  
*adhibeō*, hold toward ; furnish.  
*exhibeō*, hold forth ; display.  
*inhibeō*, hold in, restrain.  
*prohibeō*, hold before ; debar.  
*dēbeō* (*dē-hibeō*), keep from ; be bound.  
*praebēō* (*prae-hibeō*), hold forth, give.  
*habitō*, have possession of ; dwell.  
*dēbilis* (*dē-habilis*), lame, feeble.

#### 46. **I-**, *go*.

*eō* (stem *i*) (*ab-*, *ad-*, *circum-*, *in-*, *ob-*, *per-*, *praeter-*, *re-*, *sub-*, *trāns-*), go.

aditus, a going to, approach.	iniūria, contrary to law; injury.
coetus (com-itus), a coming together; crowd.	iūdex, one who administers law, judge.
comitium, place of assembly.	iūdicō, judge.
exitus, going out, departure.	iūdīcīum, judgment; court.
exitium, going out; destruction.	iūrō, bind oneself; swear.
initium, a going in; entrance.	coniūrō, swear together, plot.
interitus, ruin, destruction.	coniūrātī, conspirators.
praetor (prae-itor), leader; praetor.	coniūrātīō, conspiracy.
praetōrius, of the leader.	iūsiūrandūm, oath.
reditus, a going back, return.	iungō, join.
subitus, sudden, unexpected.	adiungō, join to.
ambiō, go around, go about.	coniungō, join together.
• ambitō, going about; searching for favor.	coniūnx, one joined; husband, wife.
comes, going with, a companion.	iugum, yoke.
comitor, accompany.	quadrigae (quadri-iugae), team of four horses.
iter, going; journey.	iugulum, neck.
sēditiō, going aside, discord.	
<b>47. IAC-, go, send, throw.</b>	
iaciō (ab-, com-, dē-, ē-, in-, inter-, ob-, prō-, re-, sub-, super-), send, hurl.	lābor, slide, glide.
amiciō, throw about.	dēlābor, glide down.
iaceō, be thrown; lie.	elābor, slip away, escape.
iactō, keep throwing, shower; toss.	relābor, slide back.
iactātiō, a tossing, shaking; display.	
<b>48. IV-, IVG-, bind, yoke.</b>	
iūs, that which binds; law.	<b>50. LVC-, shine.</b>
iūstus, in accordance with right, just.	lūx, light.
iūstitia, justice.	praelūceō, shine before; shed light upon.
	lūcus, shining place; sacred grove.
	lūmen (luc-men), that which shines, light.
	lūna (luc-na), shining one; moon.
	inlūstris (in-luc-tris), illuminated; renowned.
	lūstrō, light up; purify.

51. **MA-, MAN-**, *measure*.

*manus*, that which measures,  
hand.

*comminus* (com-*manus*), hand to  
hand.

*mansuetudō*, being used to the  
hand, tameness.

*mandō* (*manus-dare*), put into the  
hands of.

*commendō*, commit to one's care.

*manūmittō*, set free.

*immensus*, not to be measured,  
vast.

*mēnsis*, month.

*mōs*, measuring rule of life,  
custom.

52. **MAN-, MEN-**, *man, mind, stay*.

*maneō*, stay.

*remaneō*, stay behind.

*mēns*, mind.

*mentiō*, a calling to mind ; men-  
tion.

*moneō*, make to think ; advise.

*admoneō*, bring to mind.

*monitus*, reminding.

53. **MIT-**, *send, throw*.

*mittō* (ā-, ad-, com-, dē-, dī-, ē-,  
intrō-, ob-, prae-, prō-, re-, sub-,  
trāns-), send.

*dēmissē*, humbly, abjectly.

*missiō*, sending ; release.

54. **MOV-, MV-**, *move*.

*moveō* (ad-, com-, per-, re-),  
move.

*immōtus*, unmoved.

*immōbilis*, immovable.

*mōmentum*, movement, motion.

*mūtō*, move, alter.

*commūtō*, alter wholly.

*permūtō*, change throughout.

55. **MV-**, *shut, fasten*.

*moenia*, walls.

*mūniō*, fortify.

*commūniō*, fortify on all sides.

*commūnis*, bound together ; com-  
mon.

*mūrus*, wall.

56. **OL-, OR-**, *grow, rise*.

*orior*, rise.

*coorior*, come forth ; stand up.

*exorior*, come out ; begin.

*origō*, source, beginning.

*ōrdō*, weaving ; row, series.

*ōrdinō*, arrange in rows.

*ōrdior*, begin.

*exōrdium*, beginning.

*adolēscō*, grow up ; ripen.

*adulēscēns*, growing, young.

*adulēsentia*, youth.

*indolēs*, inborn quality, nature.

57. **OS-**, *mouth, face*.

*ōs*, mouth.

*Ōstia*, sea-port of Rome at the  
mouth of the Tiber.

*ōrō*, use the mouth, speak.

*adōrō*, call upon, entreat ; honor.

perōrō, speak at length; close.  
ōräcūlum, means of speaking;  
oracle.  
ōrätiō, speech.

58. PA-, *feed.*

pater, father.  
paternus, of a father, paternal.  
patrimoniūm, patrimony.  
patrius, of a father, ancestral.  
patria, land of one's fathers.  
patrōnus, protector, defender.  
parricidium, the murder of a  
father.  
pāstor, one that feeds.

59. PAL-, PEL-, PVL-, *drive,  
scatter.*

pellō, drive, drive out.  
appellō, drive to; bring near.  
compellō, drive together.  
expellō, drive forth.  
perpellō, drive, constrain.  
prōpellō, drive forward.  
repellō, drive back.

60. PARC-, PLEC-, *weave, fold.*  
amplector, twine around, encircle.  
complector, clasp, embrace.  
implicō, enfold, entwine.  
duplex, twofold, deceitful.  
duplicō, double.  
multiplex, with many folds, mul-  
tiple.  
simplex, without a fold; single;  
simple.

supplex, folded down, kneeling;  
suppliant.  
suppliciter, suppliantly.  
supplicium, a kneeling, prayer;  
punishment (criminals being  
beheaded kneeling).

61. PED-, *tread.*

pēs, foot.  
impediō, entangle, hinder.  
impeditus, hindered.  
expediō, free the feet; explain.  
oppidum (lit. on the plain), town.

62. PLE-, PLO-, PLV-, *fill.*

pleō (com-, ex-, ob-, re-), fill.  
plēnus, full.  
locuplēs, full of land; rich.  
plēriquē, very many, most.  
plēbs, those that make the mass,  
common people.  
plēbēius, belonging to the com-  
mon people.  
plūs, fuller, more.  
complūrēs, several, very many.  
plūrimus, fullest, most.  
populus (redupl.), the people.  
pūblicus (po-pulicus), belonging  
to the people.  
pūblicō, make public.

63. POT-, *master.*

possum (*pot-sum*), be able.  
potior, stronger; better; prefera-  
ble.  
potius, rather, preferable.

**compos**, having power over.  
**potentia**, power.  
**potestās**, ability.  
**potior**, become master of.

rēgina, queen.  
rēgius, royal.  
rēgia, royal palace.  
rēgalis, royal.  
rēnum, sovereignty; kingdom.

#### 64. RAP-, RUP-, *snatch, break.*

rapiō, snatch.  
abripiō, snatch away, carry off.  
adripiō, snatch to oneself, seize.  
diripiō, tear in pieces.  
praeripiō, take away before another, tear away.  
prōripiō, snatch forth.  
rapīna, robbery.

rumpō, break.  
corrumpō, break to pieces, destroy, ruin.  
ērumpō, cause to break forth; break out.  
interrumpō, break apart, interrupt.  
perrumpō, a breaking.  
inruptiō, break through.

#### 66. SAC-, SEC-, SCI-, SCID-, *split, divide, distinguish.*

saxum, (broken)stone, rocky fragment.  
secō, cut.  
secūris, ax.  
sciō, know.  
nēsciō, not to know.  
conscīscō, determine in common, decree.  
dēscīscō, withdraw, leave.  
scīscitor, inform oneself; ask.  
excidium, destruction.  
rescindō, cut off; abolish.

65. REG-, RIG-, *stretch, guide.*  
regō, keep straight, guide; rule.  
corrigō, make straight; reform.  
dirigō, place straight, direct.  
ērigō, raise up, raise.  
porrigō, stretch forth.  
pergō (per-regō), go on, continue.  
surgō (sub-regō), raise up, ascend.  
adsurgō, rise up.

rēctē, in a straight line.  
regiō, direction; region.  
rēx, king.

caedō (scaedō), cut down, slay.  
abscidō, cut off.  
occidō, strike down, kill.  
praecidō, cut off in front, cut off.  
trucidō (trux-cidō), kill savagely, butcher.  
caedēs, slaughter.  
parcīcidium, the slaying of a father.

#### 67. SED-, SID-, *sit.*

sedeō, sit.  
sessor, one who sits.  
īnsideō, sit in, sit upon; hold.  
Insidiaē, sitting against, snare.

insidior, lie in ambush.	superadstō, stand over.
obsideō, sit before, be set.	cōstantia, firm standing, constancy.
obsidiō, siege.	
obses, hostage, pledge.	
praesidium, a sitting before ; de-	status, standing, state.
fence.	statuō (com-, in-, re-, sub-), make stand, set up ; decree.
sēdēs, seat, home.	institūtum, purpose ; plan ; institution.
adsidō, sit down.	statua, image, statue.
cōnsidō, sit together, sit.	statūra, a standing upright ; height.
cōncessus, assembly.	
(In the following d is changed to l).	statiō, standing still ; station.
sella, chair.	statim, firmly ; on the spot.
subsellium, low bench, seat.	
solum, official seat.	

68. SPEC-, <i>see, spy.</i>	
speciō (ad-, com-, dī-, per-, re-, sub-), look at, behold.	sistō (redupl.) (com-, dē-, ex-, ob-, re-, sub-), cause to stand, station ; stand.
cōspectus, visible, striking.	dēstinō, make fast ; resolve ; ap-
cōspicuus, visible ; remarkable.	point.
spectō, look steadfastly at.	obstinātus, firmly set, resolute.
spectaculum, sight, spectacle.	
exspectō, look out for ; await.	
exspectatiō, awaiting, expecta-	
tion.	
speciēs, a seeing, sight ; appear-	70. TAG-, <i>touch, seize.</i>
ance.	
speculum, looking-glass, mirror.	contingō, touch on all sides.
auspiciūm (avis-spicium), exami-	intactus, untouched, unbroken.
nation of birds.	obtingō, touch, strike ; fall to
haruspex (haru-spex), inspector	one's lot.
of entrails, soothsayer.	integer, untouched, whole.
	redintegrō, make whole again, re-
	new.

69. STA-, <i>stand, set.</i>	
stō (circum-, com-, ex-, prae-), stand.	71. TEN-, TA-, <i>stretch.</i>

tendō (com-, in-, ob-, por-), stretch,
tend.

attentus, stretched to, intent upon.
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**contentiō**, straining, exertion.

**tentō**, handle ; try ; assail.

**ostentō** (obs-tentō), keep stretching out, show.

**tentōrium**, thing stretched out, tent.

**teneō** (ab-, com-, dē-, per-, re-, sub-), hold ; seize ; keep.

**continuus**, joining with something.

**continuō**, immediately.

**pertināciter**, obstinately.

**prōtinus**, right onward.

**ēventus**, that which has come out, event.

**arbiter** (ad-bater), one that goes to ; spectator ; judge.

**arbitror** (ad-batrōr), hear, behold ; think.

**arbitrium** (ad-batrium), decision, mastery.

**ambulō** (ambi-balō), go about, walk.

**inambulō**, walk up and down.

#### 72. VEH-, VAG-, move, carry.

**vehō**, bear, carry.

**vehementer**, violently, eagerly.

**invehō**, carry into, bring in.

**prōvehō**, carry forward ; transport.

**trānsvehō**, convey across.

**via**, way, road.

**obvius**, in the way, meeting.

**obviām**, in the way; towards, against.

#### 74. VERT-, turn.

**vertō** (ā-, com-, dē-, ē-), turn, change.

**adversus**, turned towards, opposite.

**adversum**, opposite, against.

**adversārius**, one turned against, enemy.

**diversus**, turned different ways ; opposite, contrary.

**revertor**, turn back, return.

**trānsversus**, turned across, crosswise.

#### 73. VEN-, VA-, BA-, go.

**veniō** (ad-, circum-, com-, ē-, in-, inter-, ob-, per-, prae-, super-), come ; occur.

**adventus**, arrival.

**adventō**, come continually nearer, approach.

**cōtiō** (conventio), meeting ; discourse before a meeting.

**rūrsus** (re-versus), turned back ; back ; in return.

**rūrsum** (re-versum), same as rūrsus.

**ūniversus**, turned into one ; whole, entire.

**versō**, turn about in a place ; dwell, live, be.

**adversor**, be opposite ; resist, oppose.

**versus**, furrow; line, verse.

**versiculus**, little line.

75. VID-, *see.*

**videō**, see.

**invideō**, look at askance; envy.

**invidia**, envy.

**invidiōsus**, full of envy.

**prūdentia** (prō-videntia), foreseeing; good sense.

**vīsus**, a seeing, sight.

**vīsō**, view; go to see.

76. VĪV-, VĪG-, *live.*

**vīvō**, live.

**convīvium**, a living together, a feast.

**vīvus**, alive.

**vīta**, life.

77. VOC-, VAG-, *call.*

**vocō**, call.

**āvocō**, call away.

**advocō**, call one to a place.

**convocō**, call together.

**ēvocō**, call out; summon.

**prōvocō**, call forth; challenge.

**revocō**, call back.

**vocitō**, wont to call.

**vōx**, voice.

**vōciferor**, cry out.

**vāgītus**, crying.

78. VOL-, VOLV-, *roll, twist.*

**obvolvō**, wrap round.

**volūmen**, roll of writing, book.

**lōrum** (vlōrum), thong of leather.

79. VOL-, *wish.*

**volō**, wish.

**nōlō** (nōn volō), be unwilling.

**mälō** (mag-volō), prefer.

**benevolentia**, well-wishing.

**voluntās**, will, desire.

**voluntārius**, willing.

**voluptās**, enjoyment, pleasure.

# VOCABULARY.

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE VOCABULARY.

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<i>act.</i>	active.	<i>inf.</i>	infinitive.
<i>adv.</i>	adverb.	<i>intens.</i>	intensive.
<i>comp.</i>	comparative	<i>interrog.</i>	interrogative or interrogatively.
<i>dem.</i>	demonstrative.	<i>intrans.</i>	intransitive.
<i>dep.</i>	deponent.	<i>M.</i>	masculine.
<i>desid.</i>	desiderative.	<i>N.</i>	neuter.
<i>esp.</i>	especially.	<i>num.</i>	numeral.
<i>dim.</i>	diminutive.	<i>obj.</i>	object.
<i>e.g., exempli grātia</i>	for instance.	<i>orig.</i>	originally.
<i>F.</i>	feminine.	<i>P.</i>	participle.
<i>freq.</i>	frequentative.	<i>pass.</i>	passive.
<i>fut.</i>	future.	<i>plur.</i>	plūral.
<i>Gr.</i>	Greek.	<i>posit.</i>	positive.
<i>imper.</i>	imperative.	<i>pron.</i>	pronoun.
<i>impers.</i>	impersonal.	<i>subst.</i>	substantive.
<i>inch.</i>	inchoative.	<i>sup.</i>	superlative.
<i>indecl.</i>	indeclinable.	<i>W. G.</i>	Word-Groups.
<i>indef.</i>	indefinite.		

\* An asterisk before a word means that it is not found in use, but is assumed to account for some derived form.

[ ] Derivations from roots are enclosed in square brackets. Such derivations are given only when the roots are included in the list of roots and word-groups, pp. 183-196.

( . . . ) Secondary etymologies are enclosed in parentheses. Parentheses are also used to indicate such forms in the vocabulary as are incomplete: if substantives, they want the nominative case; if adjectives, the positive degree; if verbs, the present system.

— A dash in place of the genitive of a substantive, or of one of the principal parts of a verb, indicates that this case or this system is not in classical use.

For other abbreviations see page 74.

## VOCABULARY.

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### A

**A**, abbreviation for *Aulus*, a Roman praenomen, 59, 26.

**ā** (before consonants), ab (before vowels and some consonants), abs (before tē), prep. with the abl., *away from, from*, 1, 18; 9, 24 : to denote the place from which an action proceeds, *at, in, on*, 8, 27 : of time, *from, since, after*, 17, 20; 40, 1 : of agency, *by*, 2, 5; 4, 28.

**abaliēnō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (ab, *from; alienō, estrange*), *alienate, estrange*, 66, 1.

**abdicō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (ab, *from; dicō, devote*), *disavow, reject: with sē and abl., resign, abdicate an office*, 18, 25. (W. G. 26.)

**abdō**, 3, -idi, -itus [ab, *away; DA-, put*], *put away, hide, conceal*, 15, 3; 24, 6. (W. G. 25.)

**abdūcō**, 3, -dūxī, -ductus (ab, *away; dūcō, lead*), *lead away, lead off*, 18, 9. (W. G. 29.)

**abeō**, -īre, -ii, -itūrus (ab, *away; eō, go*), *go from, go away, depart*, 10, 22: *retire from*, 63, 6. (W. G. 46.)

**abiciō**, 3, -iēcī, -iectus (ab, *away; iaciō, throw*), *throw away, cast away, 1, 7: give up, resign*, 46, 23. (W. G. 47.)

**ablātus**, P. of *auferō*, 28, 21.

**abluō**, 3, -lūi, -lūtus (ab, *away; luō, wash*), *wash away, remove by washing, wash*, 13, 7.

**abripiō**, 3, -ripū, -reptus (ab, *away; rapiō, snatch*), *snatch away, carry off*, 25, 16. (W. G. 64.)

**abscēdō**, 3, -cessī, -cessus (abs, *away; cēdō, go*), *go off, withdraw, depart*, 53, 12.

**abscīdō**, 3, -cīdī, -cisus (abs, *off; caedō, cut*), *cut off, hew off*, 62, 3. (W. G. 66.)

**abscisus**, adj. (P. of *abscīdō*), *cut off, severed*, 62, 3.

**absēns**, -entis, adj. (P. of *absum*), *absent*, 21, 17; 52, 7. (W. G. 31.)

**absolvō**, 3, -solvī, -solūtus (ab, *from; solvō, loosen*), *set free, release: acquit*, 8, 14.

**absorbeō**, 2, -buī, -ptus (ab, *away; sorbeō, swallow*), *swallow down*, 66, 14.

**abstineō**, 2, -tinūi (*abs., away; teneō, keep*), *keep back, refrain, abstain*, 21, 8: *absent oneself from*, 27, 20. (W. G. 71.)

**abstrahō**, 3, -trāxi, -tractus (*abs., away; trahō, drag*), *drag away*, 18, 7.

**absum**, abesse, āfui, āfutūrus (*ab, away; sum, be*), *be away from, be absent*, 18, 4: *be far from, be distant*, 7, 15. (W. G. 31.)

**absūmō**, 3, -sūmpsi, -sūmptus (*ab, away; sūmō, take*), *take away, use up, consume*, 66, 5.

**āc**, see atque.

**Acca**, -ae, F., *Acca Larentia*, the foster-mother of Romulus and Remus, 1, 15.

**accēdō**, 3, -cessī, -cessūrus (*ad, to; cēdō, go*), *go to, come to, approach*, 8, 8; 35, 27: *enter upon, undertake*, 57, 1: *be added*, 39, 26. (W. G. 14.)

**accēndō**, 3, -cendī, -cēnsus [*ad, to; CAND., glow*], *kindle, set on fire*, 33, 30: *excite, arouse*, 18, 23; 34, 16. (W. G. 16.)

**accēnsus**, P. of accēndō, 33, 30.

**accidō**, 3, -cidī (*ad, to; cadō, fall*), *fall to, come to pass, befall, happen*, 12, 4. (W. G. 14.)

**accingō**, 3, -nxī, -nctus (*ad, on; cingō, gird*), *gird on, bind on*, 62, 28.

**acciō**, 4, -cīvī, -cītus (*ad, to; ciō, call*), *call to, invite, summon*, 5, 5; 23, 22.

**acciipiō**, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus (*ad, to oneself; capiō, take*), *take to*

*oneself, receive, accept*, 9, 22; 12, 17; 22, 9: *admit, take in*, 17, 2. (W. G. 17.)

**acclāmō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*ad, to; clāmō, call*), *call to, exclaim*, 31, 15.

**accommodō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*ad, to; commodō, fit*), *fit to, adapt, apply*, 54, 7.

**accurrō**, 3, -cucurri or -curri, -cursum (*ad, to; currō, run*), *run to, hasten to*, 1, 11. (W. G. 19.)

**accūsātor**, -ōris, M. (*accūsō, accuse*), *accuser, prosecutor, plaintiff*, 18, 2. (W. G. 18.)

**accūsō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*orig. = ad causam prōvocāre*), *call to account, blame, accuse*, 2, 4. (W. G. 18.)

**ācer**, **ācris**, **ācre**, adj. with comp. and sup. [AC-, sharp], *sharp, piercing, active, eager, brave*, 37, 4. (W. G. 1.)

**acerbē**, adv. with comp. and sup. [acerbus (AC-, sharp), bitter], *bitterly: severely, cruelly*, 65, 19. (W. G. 1.)

**acētum**, -ī, N. [AC-, sharp], *vinegar*, 66, 11.

**Achillēs**, -is, M., *Achilles*, the hero of Homer's Iliad and of the Trojan War, 25, 4.

**aciēs**, -ēi, F. [AC-, sharp], *sharp edge, point: line of battle*, 7, 1; 8, 24: *battle, engagement*, 47, 15; 53, 10. (W. G. 1.)

**ācritēr**, adv., comp. **ācrius**, sup. **ācerrimē** (*ācer, sharp*), *sharply, fiercely*, 12, 12; 48, 18.

**Actiacus**, adj. (*Actium, Actium*),  
of *Actium*, 68, 6.

**Actium**, -i, N., *Actium*, a town  
and promontory of Epirus, 66,  
16.

**āctus**, P. of *agō*, 59, 14.

**ad**, prep. with acc., to: of motion  
and direction, *to, towards*, 1,  
11; 1, 13: of place, *at, beside,*  
*near*, 4, 22; 7, 8; 29, 13: of  
time, *till, until*, 30, 6: of pur-  
pose, *for, in order to*, 2, 5;  
2, 20; 4, 21; 8, 24: according  
to, 5, 24; 51, 7: *ad postrēnum,*  
*finally*, 14, 8.

**adāctus**, P. of *adigō*, 19, 21.

**adamō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (ad, inten-  
sive; *amō, love*), *fall in love*  
*with, desire eagerly*, 17, 25.

**addicō**, 3, -dīxī, -dictus (ad, to;  
*dicō, speak*), *award, adjudge,*  
*give assent*, 18, 17. In augural  
lang., *be propitious, favor*, 11,  
10. (W. G. 26.)

**addō**, 3, -didi, -ditus [ad, to;  
2 DA-, *put*], *put to, join, add*,  
3, 7; 9, 4. (W. G. 25.)

**addūcō**, 3, -dūxī, -ductus (ad, to;  
*dūcō, lead*), *lead to, bring to*,  
23, 19: *induce, persuade*, 21,  
21: *draw, pull*, 24, 19. (W. G.  
29.)

**adēmptus**, P. of *adimō*, 23, 16.

**adeō**, -ire, -ii, -itus (ad, to; *eō, go*),  
*go to, come to, draw near*, 15,  
9: *enter on*, 63, 16. (W. G. 46.)

**adeō**, adv. (ad, to; *eō, thither,*  
*that point*), *thus far, to such a*  
*degree, so far*, 38, 12: *so, so*

*much, 9, 11; 16, 4: so very,*  
*29, 29: indeed, 51, 4.*

**adfectō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (freq. of  
*adficiō, do to*), *strive after, pur-*  
*sue, aim at*, 22, 13. (W. G. 33.)

**adferō**, *adferre, attulī, adlātus*  
(ad, to; *ferō, bring*), *bring, fetch,*  
*carry*, 17, 21; 21, 23: *vim*  
*adferre, offer violence to*, 15, 2.  
(W. G. 34.)

**adficiō**, 3, -fēcī, -fectus (ad, to;  
*faciō, do*), *do to, treat*, 31, 21:  
*affect, afflict*, 51, 17. (W. G. 33.)

**adfinis**, -e, adj. (ad, *near to*;  
*finis, end*), *adjoining*. As  
subst., M. and F., *relation by*  
*marriage*, 49, 6.

**adfirmō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (ad, inten-  
sive; *firmō, strengthen*),  
*strengthen; assert*, 4, 27.

**adflictus**, adj. with comp. (P. of  
*adfligō, throw down*), *cast down,*  
*miserable, wretched*, 39, 21; 71,  
15.

**adfligō**, 3, -ixī, -ictus (ad, at;  
*fligō, strike*), *dash at, overthrow:*  
*damage, shatter*, 37, 11.

**adflō**, 1, -āvī, — (ad, on; *flō,*  
*blow*), *blow on: blow towards*,  
37, 9.

**adhibeo**, 2, -ui, -itus (ad, *towards*;  
*habeō, hold*), *hold toward:*  
*summon, invite*, 56, 19: *con-*  
*sult*, 2, 17. (W. G. 45.)

**adhortatiō**, -ōnis, F. (*adhortor, en-*  
*courage*), *encouragement, exhor-*  
*tation*, 51, 27.

**adiciō**, 3, -iēcī, -iectus (ad, to; *iaciō,*  
*throw*), *throw to: add*, 45, 22.

adigō, 3, -ēgī, -āctus (ad, to; agō, drive), drive, urge: bind by oath, 19, 21. (W. G. 2.)

adimō, 3, -ēmī, -ēmptus (ad, to oneself; emō, take), take away, deprive of, 23, 16.

adipiscor, 3, adeptus, dep. (ad, to; apiscor, reach), arrive, reach: get, obtain, 11, 4; 41, 2.

aditus, -ūs, M. [ad, to; I., go], going to, approach, access, 63, 19. (W. G. 46.)

adiūmentum, -ī, N. (for adiuvāmentum; adiuvō, assist), means of helping, aid, assistance, 46, 8. (W. G. 27.)

adiungō, 3, -ūnxī, -ūnctus (ad, to; iungō, join), join to, add, annex, 12, 21. (W. G. 48.)

adiuvō, 1, -iūvī, -iūtus (ad, without force; iuvō, help), help, aid, 35, 22. (W. G. 27.)

adlātus, P. of adferō, 68, 16.

adliciō, 3, -lexī, -lectus (ad, to oneself; laciō, draw), allure, attract, persuade, 14, 8.

adligō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (ad, to; ligō, bind), bind to, 62, 29.

adloquor, 3, -cūtus, dep. (ad, to; loquor, speak), speak to, address, 12, 16; 18, 19.

administrō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (ad, upon; ministrō, attend), manage, control, rule, direct, 11, 4.

admīrandus, adj. (P. of admiror), to be wondered at, admirable, wonderful, 47, 25.

admīratiō, -ōnis, F. (admiror, wonder at), admiration, 8, 15.

admīror, 1, -ātus, dep. (ad, at; mīror, regard with wonder), regard with wonder, admire, 24, 14: be astonished, 28, 15.

admittō, 3, -mīsī, -missus (ad, to; mittō, send), send to, let go: admit, 70, 8. (W. G. 53.)

admodum, adv. (ad, up to; modus, limit), to the proper limit: fully, very, 28, 4.

admoneō, 2, -uī, -nitus (ad, to; moneō, give warning), bring to mind, admonish, warn, 48, 9. (W. G. 52.)

admoveō, 2, -mōvī, -mōtus (ad, to; moveō, move), move to, move towards, bring near, 28, 9; 32, 19. (W. G. 54.)

adolēscō, 3, -olēvī, -ultus (ad, up; olēscō, grow), grow up, come to maturity, 1, 16. (W. G. 56.)

adoperiō, 4, -erū, -ertus (ad, over; operiō, cover), cover, cover over, 8, 18.

adoptō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (ad, to oneself; optō, take by choice), take by choice, select, adopt, 63, 12.

adōrnō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (ad, for; örnō, prepare), provide, furnish, equip, 5, 9.

adōrō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (ad, to; örō, speak), entreat, implore, honor, worship, 44, 24. (W. G. 57.)

adquirō, 3, -quīsīvī, -quīsītus (ad, besides; quaerō, ask), get in addition, obtain besides, acquire, 13, 10.

adripio, 3, -ipui, -eptus (ad, to oneself; rapiō, *snatch*), *snatch, grasp, seize*, 18, 20. (W. G. 64.)

adsequor, -i, -secūtus, dep. (ad, up to; sequor, *follow*), *follow up, overtake*, 39, 16.

adsidō, 3, -ēdī, — (ad, upon; sidō, *sit*), *take a seat, sit down*, 55, 12. (W. G. 67.)

adsum, adesse, adfuī (ad, at; sum, *be*), *be at, be near, be present*, 20, 16; 32, 1: *assist, aid*, 68, 3. (W. G. 31.)

adsūmō, 3, -sūmpsī, -sūmptus (ad, to oneself; sūmō, *take*), *take to oneself, receive*, 12, 13.

adsurgō, 3, -surrēxi, -surrectus (ad, up; surgō, *rise*), *rise up, rise*, 43, 25. (W. G. 65.)

adulēscēns, -entis, adj. (P. of adulēscō, *grow*), *growing, young*. As subst., M. and F., *a youth*, 2, 6. (W. G. 56.)

adulēscentia, -ae, F. (adulēscēns, *young*), *youth*, 39, 24. (W. G. 56.)

adūlor, i, -ātus, dep., *fawn upon, flatter*, 26, 30.

adultus, adj. (P. of adulēscō, *grow*), *grown up, mature*, i, 16.

adveniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventus (ad, to; veniō, *come*), *come to, arrive at*, 18, 13: *draw near*, 10, 20; 31, 14. (W. G. 73.)

adventō, i, —, — (intens. of adveniō), *advance, press forward, approach*, 61, 29. (W. G. 73.)

adventus, -ūs, M. [ad, to; VEN-, come], *coming, approach*, 20, 18: *arrival*, 34, 21. (W. G. 73.)

adversārius, adj. (adversus, *opposed*), *opposite, hostile*. As subst., M., *an opponent*, 58, 6. (W. G. 74.)

adversor, i, -sātus, dep. (adversus, *opposed*), *resist, withstand, oppose*, 44, 6. (W. G. 74.)

adversus, adj. with sup. (P. of advertō, *turn to*), *turned towards, in front, facing*, 25, 19; 37, 9: *unfavorable*, 47, 7. (W. G. 74.)

adversus or adversum, adv. and prep. with acc. (ad, *towards, against*; vertō, *turn*) *opposite: against*, 3, 17; 8, 23. (W. G. 74.)

advocatiō, -ōnis, F. (advocō, *summon*), *summoning as counsel: venire in advocatiōnem, to act as counsel*, 68, 8.

advocātus, -i, M. (advocō, *summon*), *one called to aid, adviser, advocate*, 68, 4.

advocō, i, -āvī, -ātus (ad, to; vocō, *call*), *call, summon*, 13, 17; 15, 2. (W. G. 77.)

aedificium, -ī, N. (aedificō, *build*), *building, house*, 64, 1. (W. G. 33.)

aedificō, i, -āvī, -ātus [\*aedifex, builder, fr. aedis, *dwelling; FAC-, make*], *build, construct*, 10, 11; 11, 6. (W. G. 33.)

aedilis, -is, M. (aedis, *dwelling*), *commissioner of buildings, aedile*, 50, 18.

**aedis** or **aedēs**, -is, F. [AID-, *burn*, orig. *a hearth*], *dwelling of the gods, temple*, 4, 9 : in plur., *a house*, 5, 16; 12, 16.

**Aegātēs**, -um, F., *the Aegates islands* off the western coast of Sicily, near which the Romans won a great naval battle, 241 B.C., 32, 10.

**aeger**, -gra, -grum, adj., *ill, sick, feeble*, 48, 6.

**aegrē**, adv. comp. *aegrius*, sup. *aegerrimē*, *painfully, unwillingly*, 44, 18.

**aegritudō**, -dinis, F. (*aeger, sick*), *sickness, vexation*, 3, 9.

**aegrōtō**, I., -āvī, — (*aegrōtus, sick*), *be sick*, 47, 26.

**Aegyptus**, -i, F. *Egypt*, the country about the mouth of the Nile, 66, 2.

**Aemilius**, -ī, M., name of a distinguished Roman gens; especially *L. Aemilius Paulus*, consul 216 B.C., 37, 2.

**aemulatiō**, -ōnis, F. (*aemulor, rival*), *rivalry, emulation, competition*, 52, 2.

**aequalis**, -e, adj. with comp. (*aequus, equal*), *equal, like, even*. As subst. M., *contemporary, comrade*, 59, 28.

**aequē**, adv. with comp. and sup. (*aequus, equal*), *equally, in like manner, just as*, 46, 23.

**aequitās**, -ātis, F. (*aequus, even*), *uniformity, evenness: fairness, kindness*, 9, 18; 27, 17.

**aequō**, I., -āvī, -ātus (*aequus, equal*), *make equal, equalize*, 34, 17.

**aequus**, adj., *even, level: favorable, kind, fair, reasonable, honorable*, 26, 25: *undisturbed, calm*, 70, 5.

**aerārium**, -i, N. (*aerārius, of copper*), *part of the temple of Saturn at Rome, in which the public treasure was kept, the treasury*, 19, 20.

**aes**, aeris, N. *copper, bronze, money*: *aes aliēnum, debt*, 50, 23.

**aestās**, -ātis, F. [AID-, *burn*], *summer*, 70, 22.

**aestīvus**, adj. (*aestās, summer*), *of summer, summer*, 47, 27.

**aetās**, -ātis, F. (for *aevitās* fr. *aevum, age*), *life of man, age, old age, life, time of life*, 2, 7; 15, 12; 38, 22; 50, 15.

**Aetnaeus**, adj., *Aetnaean, of Actna*, 22, 24.

**Africa**, -ae, F., *Libya, the Carthaginian territory*; sometimes used of the continent, 32, 16.

**Africānus**, adj. *African*, 53, 18. As subst. M. refers to *P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus*, the conqueror of Hannibal, 39, 23.

**ager**, agrī, M. [AG-, *drive*], *field, farm, estate, pasture*, 34, 6; 16, 16: *territory*, 2, 4; 9, 20: *the open country*, 45, 29.

**aggredior**, 3, -gressus, dep. (ad. to; gradior, step), *approach: fall upon, attack*, 32, 11. (W. G. 44.)

**agitō**, *i*, -āvī, -ātus (freq. of agō, move), set in violent motion, move, urge, 22, 2: consider, 11, 14. (W. G. 2.)

**āgmen**, -inis, N. [AG-, drive, lead], that which is driven, multitude: army on the march, column, 35, 17; 43, 9: march, 57, 2. (W. G. 2.)

**āgnōscō** (adgn-), *3*, -nōvī, -nitus (ad, to oneself; (g)nōscō, get knowledge of), recognize, 2, 8. (W. G. 43.)

**agō**, *3*, ēgī, āctus [AG-, drive, lead], lead, drive, 13, 6; 13, 25; 25, 12: conduct, 4, 18: chase, pursue, aim at, 32, 5: act, do, perform, manage, 6, 6: 25, 10; 54, 24: discuss, speak, treat, 6, 23: pass, spend, 69, 27: grātiās agere, thank, 29, 24: nihil agis, it is of no use, you cannot succeed, 48, 18: āctum est, it is all over with, all is lost, 59, 18. (W. G. 2.)

**Agrippa**, -ae, M., Menenius Agrip-pa, 16, 19.

**āiō**, v. defect, say yes, assent, say, 12, 16.

**āla**, -ae, F., wing, 21, 9.

**alacer**, -cris, -cre, adj. [I AL-, feed], well-fed; lively, quick, nimble, 43, 19. (W. G. 3.)

**Alba**, -ae, F. (albus, white), Alba or *Alba Longa*, 'the long white city,' an ancient city of Latium, 2, 2.

**Albānus**, adj. (Alba), *Alban*, of Alba, 8, 20. As subst. M., an

inhabitant of Alba, *i*, *i*; 6, 19.

**albus**, adj. white, 19, 25.

**alea**, -ae, F., game with dice, die, 52, 16.

**Alexander**, -dri, M., Alexander the Great, the Macedonian king and conqueror, 50, 13.

**Alexandrēa**, -ae, F., Alexandria, the capital of Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great 332 B.C., 66, 18.

**aliās**, adv. (alius, other), at another time, some other time, 16, 3; 66, 7. (W. G. 4.)

**aliēnus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (alius, other), of another, foreign, strange, 29, 10. (W. G. 4.)

**aliquam**, adv. [ALI-, some or other], in some degree, somewhat: aliquamdiū, for a while, for some time, 49, 8.

**aliquamdiū**, see aliquam.

**aliquandō**, adv. [ALI-, some or other; quandō, when], at some time or other, once, 46, 7; 49, 11: at length, finally, 68, 24. (W. G. 4.)

**aliquantō**, adv. (aliquantus, some, a little), by some little, in a degree, somewhat, 26, 13. (W. G. 4.)

**aliquantum**, -i, N. (aliquantus, some, a little), some, a considerable amount, 7, 13.

**aliqui**, aliqua, aliquod, pron. adj. indef. [ALI-, some or other; qui, who], some, any, 12, 24; 48, 8.

**aliquis**, aliqua, aliquid, pron.

subst. indef. [ALI-, *some or other*; quis, *who*], *some one, any one*, 39, 14. (W. G. 4.)

aliquot, indef. num. indecl. [ALI-, *other; quot, how many*], *some, several, a number*, 49, 28. (W. G. 4.)

aliquotiēns, adv. [ALI-, *other*; quotiēns, *how often*], *several times*, 61, 24.

aliter, adv. [ALI-, *other*], *in another manner, differently*. — With atque, ac, quam, or ut, *otherwise than*, 69, 22.

alius, -a, -ud, adj. pronoun [AL-, ALI-, *other*], *another, other, different*, 10, 14; 15, 17; 39, 9; 67, 14: *alius . . . aliis, one . . . another*, 4, 7; 7, 7. (W. G. 4.)

Allia, -ae, F., river *Allia*, a small stream near Rome, made famous by the defeat of the Romans by the Gauls 390 B.C., 20, 12.

Alliēnsis, -e, adj. (*Allia*), *of the Allia*, 20, 14.

alō, 3, aluī, altus, or alitus [I AL-, *feed*], *feed, support, sustain*, 5, 8. (W. G. 3.)

Alpēs, -ium, F., *the Alps*, 50, 2.

alter, -tera, -terum, gen. alterius, dat. alteri, pronom. adj. [AL-, ALI-, *other*], *the second, the other*, 7, 18; 11, 29; 22, 1: *alter . . . alter, one . . . another, the one . . . the other (of two)*, 7, 21; 11, 26; 13, 11; 23, 10. (W. G. 4.)

altercor, 1, -ātus, dep. (alter, *an-*

*other, of two*), *dispute, wrangle*, 45, 7. (W. G. 4.)

alteruter, -utra, -utrum, gen. alterutriūs, pronom. adj. [I AL-, *other*], *one or the other, one of two*, 65, 24.

altum, -i, N. (*altus, high*), *height, depth: the deep, the sea*, 52, 28. (W. G. 3.)

altus, adj. with comp. and sup. [P. of alō, *feed*, I AL-], *nourished: high, lofty*, 10, 25; 14, 13. (W. G. 3.)

alveus, -i, M., *hollow, cavity: trough, boat*, 1, 7.

amāns, -antis, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of amō, *love*), *fond, loving*, 67, 29.

ambiō, -ire, -ivī and -īi, -ītus (ambi-, *around*; eō, *go*), *go around, go about: entreat*, 28, 19. (W. G. 46.)

ambitiō, -ōnis, F. (ambiō, *go around*), *going about: esp. of candidates for office, the soliciting of votes: ambition*, 42, 16. (W. G. 46.)

ambō, ambae, ambō, num. adj., *both*, 11, 30; 37, 5.

ambulō, 1, -āvī, -ātus [am-(ambi-), *about*; BA-, *go*], *walk, take a walk*, 19, 3. (W. G. 73.)

amiciō, 4, —, -ictus (am-(ambi-), *about*; iaciō, *throw*), *throw around, wrap about: cover*, 22, 22. (W. G. 47.)

amicitia, -ae, F. (*amicus, friend*), *friendship, alliance*, 59, 28. (W. G. 5.)

**amicus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (*amō, love*), *loving, friendly, kind*, 49, 7. (W. G. 5.)

**amicus**, -ī, M. (*amicus, loving*), *loved one, friend*, 25, 22. (W. G. 5.)

**āmittō**, 3, -īsī, -issus (*ab, away*; *mittō, send*), *send away: lose*, 16, 10. (W. G. 53.)

**amnis**, -is, M., *river*, 63, 22.

**amor**, -ōris, M. (*amō, love*), *love*, 8, 3. (W. G. 5.)

**amphora**, -ae, F. (Gr. ἀμφορέας), *amphora*, *large oblong vessel for liquids, with a handle on each side, wine-jar*, 42, 21 (v. notes fig. 23, p. 120).

**amplector**, 3, -exus, dep. (*am-, on both sides, around*; *plectō, weave*), *twine around, embrace*, 8, 11: *surround*, 12, 5. (W. G. 60.)

**ampliō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*amplus, large*), *widen, extend, enlarge*, 54, 14.

**amplius**, indecl. adj. and adv. (*comp. of amplus and amplē*), *more*, 55, 2.

**amplus**, adj. with comp. and sup. [*am- (ambi-), around*; *PLE, PLV-, fill*], *large extent, great, ample*, 32, 4.

**amputō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus [*am- (ambi-), around, off*; *putō, cut*], *cut around, cut away, cut off*, 45, 2.

**Amūlius**, -ī, M., *Amulius*, son of Proca, king of Alba, grandfather of Romulus and Remus, 1, 1.

**anceps**, -cipitis, adj. [*an- (ambi-) on both sides; CAP-, in caput, head*], *two-headed: double: doubtful, hazardous, uncertain*, 31, 14. (W. G. 17.)

**ancile**, -is, N., *small oval shield, the sacred shield that fell from heaven during the reign of Numa*, 5, 18 (v. notes, fig. 2, p. 82).

**ancilla**, -ae, F., *maid-servant, handmaid*, 14, 25.

**Ancus**, -ī, M., *Ancus Marcius*, the fourth king of Rome, 9, 16.

**angor**, -ōris, M., *strangling: anguish*, 62, 11.

**angustia**, -ae (sing. very rare); and **angustiae**, -ārum, F., (*angustus, narrow*), *narrowness*, 2, 21: *narrow pass, defile*, 34, 3: *difficulty*, 33, 26.

**anima**, -ae, F. [AN-, *breathe*; cf. *animus*], *air: breath: life*, 60, 7. (W. G. 6.)

**animadvertisō**, 3, -tī, -sus (*animus, attention; advertō, turn to*), *give attention to, attend to, consider, observe*, 1, 14; 50, 12: *censure, inflict punishment, punish*, 42, 3; 44, 5.

**animal**, -ālis, N. [AN-, *breathe*], *living being, animal*, 21, 6. (W. G. 6.)

**animus**, -ī, M. [AN-, *breathe*; cf. *anima*], *rational soul: intellect, mind*, 27, 7: *heart, feeling, nature, disposition*, 2, 11; 13, 12; 26, 9: *courage, spirit*, 7, 3; 9, 20; 33, 4: *movēre animum, arouse anger*, 7, 30. (W. G. 6.)

**annālis**, -is, M. (*annālis*, of a year; sc. *liber*, *book*), record of events, *annals*, 15, 7.

**annōna**, -ae, F. (*annus*, *year*), year's produce, 58, 18.

**annus**, -i, M., *year*, 5, 24.

**āns̄er**, -eris, M., *goose*, 21, 7.

**ante**, adv. and prep. with acc.: adv., before, 8, 12: followed by *quam*, sooner than, before, 53, 13: prep. before, 53, 26.

**anteā**, adv. (*ante*, before; *ea*, these things), before, previously, 41, 26.

**antecēdō**, 3, -cessī, — (*ante*, before; *cēdō*, go), go before, precede, 36, 12.

**anteeō**, -ire, -iv̄ or ii, — (*ante*, before; *eō*, go), go before, precede, 57, 3.

**antequam**, see ante, 71, 4.

**Antiochus**, -i, M., *Antiochus*, a philosopher, Cicero's teacher at Athens, 79 B.C., 58, 10.

**antīquus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (*ante*, before), ancient, 15, 7.

**Antōnius**, -i, M., *C. Antonius Hybrida*, Cicero's colleague in his consulship, 63 B.C., 59, 19. *Marcus Antonius*, Mark Anthony, one of the second Triumvirate, 43 B.C., 61, 18.

**ānulus**, -i, M., *ring*, *finger-ring*, 3, 24 (v. notes, fig. 19, p. 115).

**anus**, -ūs, F., *old woman*, 15, 8; 45, 10.

**anxius**, adj. (cf. *angustus*), anxious, troubled, 2, 11; 17, 19.

**aper**, apr̄p M., *wild boar*, 35, 13.

**aperiō**, 4, -erūi, -ertus, open, uncover, 3, 8; 35, 9; 43, 26: disclose, reveal, 27, 1.

**apertē**, adv. with comp. and sup. (*apertus*, uncovered), openly, manifestly, 41, 17.

**apertus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of *aperiō*, uncover), uncovered, open, 6, 1.

**Apollōnia**, -ae, F., *Apollonia*, an important town in Illyria, 63, 13.

**Apollōnius**, -i, M., *Apollonius Molon*, a celebrated rhetorician of Rhodes, 49, 16.

**appārēō** (adp-), 2, -ui, -itūrus (ad, to; pārēō, be at hand), appear, be evident, be apparent, 23, 14.

**appāritor** (adp-), -ōris, M. (appārēō, appear), servant, lictor, 24, 17.

**appellātiō** (adp-), -ōnis, F. (appellō, address), addressing, name, 67, 18.

**appellō** (adp-), 1, -āv̄i, -ātus [ad, to; PEL-, drive], address: call by name, term, name, 5, 2. (W. G. 59.)

**Appennīnus**, adj. (sc. mōna), the *Apennines*, the range of mountains running through Italy, 54, 20.

**Appius**, -i, M., *Appius*, a Roman praenomen especially common in the Claudian gens, 17, 24; 27, 19.

**applaudō** (adp-), 3, -sī, -sus (ad, upon; plaudō, strike), strike upon, applaud, 71, 21.

**applicō** (adp-), 1, -āvī or uī, -ātus (ad, to; plicō, fasten), join, connect: apply, direct.

**appōnō** (adp-), 3, -posuī, -positus (ad, near; pōnō, put), put at, place by, set before, 15, 13; 66, 8.

**apprehendō** (adp-), 3, -di, -hēnsus (ad, upon; prehendō, lay hold), seize, take hold of, 30, 21.

**approbō** (adp-), 1, -āvī, -ātus (ad, for; probō, test as good), assent to, favor, 22, 10: make evident, prove, 38, 22.

**appropinquō** (adp-), 1, -āvī, -ātus (ad, to; propinquō, draw near), come near, approach, 3, 18; 35, 11.

**Appulēius**, -ī, m., *L. Appuleius*, tribune of the plebs 391 B.C., 19, 27.

**aptē**, adv. with sup. (*aptus*, fitted), closely fitting: suitably, rightly, 10, 22.

**aptus**, adj. fitted: fit, suitable, 36, 23.

**apud**, prep. with acc., with, 14, 20: at, 33, 7: by, near, 20, 12: in the presence of, before, 8, 7: among, 6, 21; 14, 8: at the house of, 47, 28: in the works of, 55, 26.

**Apūlia**, -ae, F., *Apulia*, a country in southeastern Italy, 23, 7.

**aqua**, -ae, F., water, 1, 9.

**aquila**, -ae, F., eagle, 10, 20: standard of a legion, 64, 9 (v. notes, fig. 6).

**aquilifer**, -ferī, M. [aquila, eagle; FER-, carry], eagle bearer, stand-

ard bearer, 51, 23 (v. notes, fig. 12).

**āra**, -ae, F., altar, 5, 7; 32, 19. **arbiter**, -trī, M. [ad, to; BA-, go], spectator, hearer, witness, 6, 8. (W. G. 73.)

**arbitrium**, -ī, N. (arbiter, judge), judgment, decision: authority, power, 51, 7: ad arbitrium, according to one's pleasure, 51, 7. (W. G. 73.)

**arbitror**, 1, -ātus, dep. (arbiter, judge), testify, depose: believe, think, 66, 6. (W. G. 73.)

**arceō**, 2, -cūi, — [ARC-, make secure], shut up, enclose: keep away, 1, 18. (W. G. 9.)

**arcessō**, 3, -īvī, -ītus (intens. of accēdō, come to), cause to come, call, send for, invite, 8, 24; 26, 14.

**Ardea**, -ae, F., *Ardea*, an ancient town of Latium, 14, 18.

**ārdor**, -ōris, M. [2 AR-, burn], burning, fire: ardor, enthusiasm, zeal, 38, 12. (W. G. 8.)

**argentēus**, adj. (argentum, silver), silver, made of silver, 29, 11.

**argentum**, -ī, N., silver, silver-plate, 29, 28.

**Argos**, N. (only nom. and acc.), usually in the form **Ārgī**, -ōrum, M., *Argos*, the capital of Argolis, a district in northeastern Peloponnesus, 30, 16.

**āridus**, adj. [2 AR-, dry], dry, arid, parched, 33, 27. (W. G. 8.)

**arma**, -ōrum, N. [1 AR-, fit], implements, instruments: arms,

*weapons*, 4, 9; 7, 2; 19, 16.  
(W. G. 7.)

**armātus**, adj. with sup. (P. of *armō*, *arm*), *armed, equipped in arms*, 16, 13; 24, 2. As subst. M., *armed men, soldiers*, 19, 10; 25, 14.

**Armenia**, -ae, F., *Armenia*, 46, 19.

**armilla**, -ae, F. (*armus, shoulder, arm*), *bracelet, armlet*, 3, 24.

**armō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus [I AR-, fit], *fit with weapons, arm*, 2, 2. (W. G. 7.)

**Arpinum**, -i, N., *Arpinum*, Cicero's birthplace, about fifty miles southeast of Rome, 57, 8.

**ars**, artis, F. [I AR-, fit], *practical skill, art*, 11, 11: *learning, studies, accomplishments*, 39, 24: *cunning, stratagem*, 36, 4. (W. G. 7.)

**artūs**, -uum, M. plur. [I AR-, join], *joints*, 48, 7. (W. G. 7.)

**arx**, arcis, F. [ARC-, shut in], *castle, citadel, fortress*, 3, 20; 20, 18. (W. G. 9.)

**ās**, assis, M. *one, unity*: as the unit of money, originally one pound of copper, but gradually reduced to half an ounce, with a value of a little less than one cent, 42, 17.

**ascendō** (adsc-), 3, -scendī, -scēnsus (ad-, up to; scandō, climb), *mount, climb, ascend*, 21, 14.

**Asia**, -ae, F., *Asia*, usually applies to Asia Minor, sometimes to the continent, 12, 26.

**asper**, -era, -erum, adj. (ab, with- out; spēs, hope), *without hope: adverse, hostile, cruel*, 56, 20.

**asperitās**, -ātis, F. (asper, rough), *unevenness, roughness: sharpness*, 66, 11.

**āspērnor**, 1, -ātus, dep. (ab, from; spērnor, remove), *disdain, reject, despise*, 55, 27.

**aspiciō**, (adsp-), 3, -ēxi, -ectus (ad, at; speciō, look), *look at, look upon: examine, observe*, 43, 24. (W. G. 68.)

**aspis**, -idis, F., *asp, viper*, 66, 24.

**astūtia**, -ae, F. (astūtus, adroit), *adroitness, shrewdness*, 31, 9.

**asylūm**, -i, N. (Gr., ἀσύλον, place of refuge), *place of refuge, asylum*, 3, 8.

**at**, conj., *but, on the other hand*, 2, 6; 17, 3: *on the contrary*, 32, 8.

**Athēnae**, -ārum, F., *Athens*, the famous Grecian city, the capital of Attica, 29, 4.

**atque or (before consonants) āc**, conj. (ad, in addition to; -que, and), *and, and what is more, as well as, together with*, 5, 17; 11, 2; 15, 20; 28, 6: with words implying comparison, *as, than*, 12, 7.

**atquī**, conj., *but somehow, but yet, however, and yet*, 11, 13.

**atrōciter**, adv. with comp. and sup. (atrōx, savage), *fiercely, cruelly*, 60, 5.

**atrōx**, -ōcis, adj. with comp. and sup., *savage, fierce, wild, cruel*, 8, 6; 53, 24.

**attentus** (ad<sup>t</sup>-), adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of attendō, attend to), attentive, intent, 15, 20. (W. G. 71.)

**attonitus** (ad<sup>t</sup>-), adj. (P. of attōnō, thunder at), thunder-struck, stunned: astounded, 34, 1.

**Attus**, -ī, M., praenomen of *Attus Navius*, see Nāvius, 11, 9.

**actor**, -ōris, M. [AVG-, grow], promoter, producer: author, cause, 29, 23. (W. G. 13.)

**auctōritās**, -ātis, F. (auctor, author), origination: authority, 11, 9. (W. G. 13.)

(**auctus**), adj. (P. of augeō, increase), abundant, ample, 9, 6.

**aucupium**, -ī, N. [aueps, bird-catcher: fr. avis, bird; CAP-, take], bird catching, fowling, 69, 29. (W. G. 12.)

**audācia**, -ae, F. (audāx, bold), daring, courage, valor, boldness, 16, 12: audacity, presumption, insolence, 10, 11; 39, 20. (W. G. 10.)

**audeō**, 2, ausus [for avideō, I. AV-, mark, desire], venture, dare, 4, 11; 44, 23. (W. G. 10.)

**audiō**, 4, -īvī or -īi, -ītus [2 AV-, mark, notice], hear, 3, 7: as-sent to, 12, 18. (W. G. 11.)

**audītus**, P. of audiō, 22, 6.

**auferō**, auferre, abstulī, ablātus (ab, away; ferō, carry), take away, bear off, remove, carry away, 4, 24; 5, 19; 21, 26. (W. G. 34.)

**aufugiō**, 3, -fūgī, — (ab, away; fugiō, flee), flee away, run away, 7, 14. (W. G. 40.)

**augeō**, 2, auxī, auctus [AVG-, increase], increase, augment, spread, 6, 15; 34, 12. (W. G. 13.)

**augur**, -uris, M. and F., seer, augur, 11, 10. (W. G. 12.)

**augurium**, -ī, M. (augur, augur), observance of omens, divination, augury, 2, 19: augurium agere, to try the omens, 11, 13. (W. G. 12.)

**Augustus**, -ī, M., *Augustus*, the cognomen given to Octavius Caesar as emperor, 67, 8.

**augustus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (augeō, increase), consecrated: majestic, noble, 4, 28.

**aulaeum**, -ī, N., curtain, 28, 10.

**Aulus** -ī, M., *Aulus*, a Roman praenomen, 59, 26.

**aureus**, adj. (aurēm, gold), of gold, golden, 37, 26.

**auris**, -is, F. [2 AV-, mark, notice], ear, 26, 18. (W. G. 11.)

**aurum**, -ī, N., gold, 21, 21.

**auspiciūm**, -ī, N. [auspex, augur; avis, bird; SPEC-, see], divination by the flight of birds, augury from birds, 2, 17. (W. G. 12 and 68.)

**ausus**, P. of audeō, 44, 23.

**aut**, conj., or: aut . . . aut, either . . . or, 23, 25; 32, 13.

**autem**, conj. adversative, post-positive, but, on the other hand, however, 29, 16; 31, 8: more-

*over, in addition, 5, 20: introductory, now, 9, 23.*

**auxilium, -ī, N.** [AVG-, grow], *help, assistance, support, 8, 24; 20, 6: plur. auxiliary troops, 53, 21.* (W. G. 13.)

**avāritia, -ae, F.** (*avārus, covetous*), *inordinate desire, greed, avarice, 42, 25.* (W. G. 10.)

**avārus, adj.** with comp. and sup. [*I AV-, delight, desire*], *grasping, eager, covetous, 29, 20.* (W. G. 10.)

**Aventinus, -ī, M.** (sc. mōns), *the Aventine, the most southern of the seven hills of Rome, 13, 1.*

**Aventinus, adj., of the Aventine, on the Aventine, 13, 1.**

**aveō, 2, —, —, defective; imper. avē, hail, in salutation, 68, 11.**

**Avernus, adj.** (with or without *lacus*), *Avernus, a lake near Cumae, 22, 22.*

**āvertō, 3, -tī, -sus (ab, away; vertō, turn), turn away, avert, 11, 29; 29, 2; 31, 9.** (W. G. 74.)

**avidus, adj.** with comp. and sup. [*I AV-, mark, delight*], *longing eagerly, desirous, eager, 50, 6.* (W. G. 10.)

**avis, -is, F.**, [*3 AV-, blow, waft*], *bird, 21, 8: omen, 11, 10.* (W. G. 12.)

**āvocō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (ā, away; vocō, call), call off, call away, 60, 16.** (W. G. 77.)

**āvolō, 1, -āvī, -ātūrus (ā, away; volō, fly), fly away: hasten away, 14, 23.**

**avunculus, -ī, M.** (dim. of *avus*), *maternal uncle, uncle, 63, 11.*

**avus, -ī, M.** [*I AV-, mark, delight*], *grandfather, ancestor, 2, 1; 57, 9.*

**B**

**baculum, -ī, N.** [BA-, go], *stick, staff, walking-stick, 14, 13.*

**Bāiae, -ārum, F.**, *Baiae, a favorite watering-place of the Romans on the coast of Campania, 22, 21.*

**barba, -ae; F., beard, 20, 27.**

**barbarus, adj.** with comp. (Gr., βάρβαρος), *of strange speech: barbarous, savage. As subst., the barbarian, 45, 5.*

**bellicōsus, adj.** with comp. and sup. (bellicus, of war), *warlike, given to fighting, 9, 9.* (W. G. 28.)

**bellō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (bellum, war), wage war, carry on war, 52, 10.** (W. G. 28.)

**bellum, -ī, N.** [old dvellum, DVA-, apart, two], *war, conflict, 3, 16.* (W. G. 28.)

**bēlua, -ae, F., beast, wild beast, monster, 25, 15.**

**bene, adv.** with comp. melius,

sub. optimē (*bonus, good*), well, 22, 8; 67, 23: successfully, 33, 20.

**beneficium**, -ī, N. [bene, well; FAC-, do], favor, benefit, kindness, service, 23, 26. (W. G. 33.)

**benevolentia**, -ae, F. (*benevolus, friendly*), good-will, kindness, friendship, 14, 7. (W. G. 79.)

**benignē**, adv. with comp. and sup. (*benignus, kind*), in a friendly manner, kindly, courteously, 14, 6. (W. G. 41.)

**benignus**, adj. [bene, well; GEN-, born], well born: kind, pleasing, friendly, 46, 22. (W. G. 41.)

**bibliothēca**, -ae, F. (Gr., βιβλιοθήκη), library, room for books, 54, 17.

**bibō**, 3, bibī, —, drink, 43, 4.

**Bibulus**, -ī, M., L. Calpurnius Bibulus, consul with Julius Caesar, 59 B.C., 50, 25.

**biduum**, -ī, N. (bi-, two; diēs, days), period of two days, two days, 46, 30. (W. G. 27.)

**bini**, -ae, -a, num. distr. [DVI-, two], two by two, two to each, 27, 27. (W. G. 28.)

**bis**, adv. num. [DVI-, two], twice, 59, 2. (W. G. 28.)

**blanditia**, -ae, F. (*blandus, bland*), caressing, flattery, 14, 7.

**Blosius**, -ī, M., C. Blosius Cumānus, a philosopher and friend of Tiberius Gracchus, 42, 3.

**bona**, -ōrum, N. (*bonus, good*), goods, property, 41, 15.

**bonus**, adj., comp. melior, sup. optimus, good, morally good, 23, 9; 28, 18: brave, 29, 21. As subst., bonī, M., the better classes, the aristocracy, 41, 8.

**bōs**, bovis, M. and F. (Gr., βοῦς), ox, bull, cow, 13, 2.

**bracchium**, -ī, N. (Gr., βραχίων), fore-arm, lower arm, 55, 17.

**brevī**, adv. (abl. of brevis, short), in a little while, soon, 45, 27.

**brevis**, -e, adj. with comp. and sup., short, brief, 32, 12.

**Britanni**, -ōrum, M., the inhabitants of Britain, 51, 18.

**Brundisium**, -ī, N., Brundisium, a sea-port in Calabria, in southern Italy, 52, 17.

**Brūtus**, -ī, M., Brutus, a surname of the Junian gens. Mention is made of : 1. M. Junius Brutus, who conspired against Caesar, 55, 2; 2. D. Junius Brutus Albinus, killed by Anthony, 43 B.C., 63, 17.

**bulla**, -ae, F., bubble: the bulla, an amulet worn by free-born children, 11, 18 (v. notes, fig. 5, p. 88).

## C

C., abbreviation for *Gaius*, a Roman praenomen, 28, 2.

**cadāver**, -ēris, N. [CAD-, fall].

dead body, corpse, carcass, 60, 8. (W. G. 14.)

**cadō**, 3, cecidi, cāsūrus [CAD-,

*fall], fall, 7, 7: die, be slain, 4, 4. (W. G. 14.)*

**caecitās**, -ātis, F. (*caecus, blind*), *blindness, 27, 20.*

**caedēs**, -is, F. [for \* *scaedēs*, SCID-, *split, cut*], *cutting down: killing, murder, slaughter, 8, 16; 20, 29. (W. G. 66.)*

**caedō**, 3, *cecidī, caesus* [for *scaedō*, SCID-, *split, cut*], *cut, hew: kill, 8, 10: vanquish, cut to pieces, destroy, 20, 12; 37, 10. (W. G. 66.)*

**caelestis**, -e, adj. (*caelum, sky*), *from heaven, of the heavens, heavenly, 10, 23.*

**Caelius**, -ī, M. (sc. mōns), *the Cae-lian hill, one of the hills of Rome, 9, 4.*

**caelum**, -ī, N., *sky, heaven, heav-ens, 4, 9: air, climate, 22, 18.*

**Caesar**, -aris, M., *Caesar, a family name of the famous Julian gens., e.g., C. Julius Caesar, the great dictator, 47, 10.*

**Cāiēta**, -ae, F., *Caieta, a town and harbor in Latium, 22, 21.*

**calamitās**, -ātis, F., *loss, injury, misfortune, calamity, disaster, 61, 14.*

**callidus**, adj. with comp. and sup., *practised, expert: crafty, cunning, 13, 7.*

**Calpurnia**, -ae, F., *Calpurnia, wife of Julius Caesar, 55, 5.*

**calvitium**, -ī, N. (*calvus, bald*), *baldness, a bald spot, 56, 23.*

**Calvus**, -ī, M., *C. Licinius Macer Calvus, an orator and poet,*

who lampooned Julius Caesar, 56, 17.

**calvus**, adj., *bald, hairless, 56, 23.*

**Camillus**, -ī, M., *Camillus, family name of the Furian gens, referring especially to M. Furius Camillus, the conqueror of Veii, 19, 1.*

**Campānī**, -ōrum, M., *the inhabi-tants of Campania.*

**Campānia**, -ae, F., *Campania, a district of Italy, 22, 17.*

**Campānus**, adj., *Campanian, be-longing to Campania, 40, 4: as subst., a Campanian, 22, 16.*

**campus**, -ī, M., *plain, field, 4, 22.*

**Canīnius**, -ī, M., *gentile name of C. Caninius Rebilus, consul for a few hours in 45 B.C., 63, 3.*

**canis**, -is, M. and F. [*CAV-, watch*], *dog, 21, 5.*

**Cannae**, -ārum, F., *Cannae, town in Apulia, where Hannibal de-feated the Romans in 216 B.C., 37, 5.*

**canō**, 3, *cecinī* — [*CAN-, make a musical sound*], *make music, sing, 5, 23: receptū canere, to sound a retreat, 34, 21.*

**cantus**, -ūs, M. [*CAN-, make mu-sic*], *singing, song: note, 69, 27.*

**capessō**, 3, -īvi or -ii, -ītūrus (de-sid. of *capiō, take*), *seize eagerly, lay hold of: strive to reach, resort to, betake oneself to, 7, 12.*

**capillus**, -ī, M. (*caput, head*), *hair of the head, hair, 38, 23.*

**capiō**, 3, cēpī, *captus* [*CAP-, take*],

*take in hand, take up, seize, 6, 26: take captive, 1, 20: capture, occupy, take possession of, 9, 5; 16, 3: suffer, be subjected to, 41, 20: receive, 50, 22.* (W. G. 17.)

**Capitōlinus**, adj., *of the Capitol, Capitoline, 40, 28.*

**Capitōlium**, -i, N. (*caput, head*), *the Capitol, temple of Jupiter at Rome, the hill on which the Capitol stood, 3, 22; 21, 19.*

**capra**, -ae, F., *she-goat: Caprae palūs, the Goat's Pool, the place in the Campus Martius where Romulus disappeared, 4, 22.*

**captivus**, adj. [CAP-, *take*], *taken prisoner, captive, 25, 18. As subst. M. and F., a captive, 12, 2.* (W. G. 17.)

**captō**, i, -āvī, -ātus (freq. of *capiō*), *strive to seize, catch at: watch for, 50, 16.* (W. G. 17.)

**Capua**, -ae, F., *Capua, a large and wealthy city of Campania, 22, 26.*

**capulūs**, -i, M. (*capiō, take*), *that which is grasped, handle, hilt, 64, 15* (v. notes, fig. 29).

**caput**, -itis, N. [CAP-, *take*], *head, 8, 18: life, 28, 27: capital, 22, 26: extremity, top, 14, 13.* (W. G. 17.)

**Carbō**, -ōnis, M., *family name of C. Papirius Carbo, 43, 29.*

**carcer**, -eris, M., *prison, jail, 10, 10* (v. notes, fig. 4).

**carnifex**, -ficiis, M. [carō, *flesh*; FAC-, *make*], *executioner, hangman, 70, 17.* (W. G. 33.)

**carpentum**, -i, N., *carriage, chariot, 10, 20; 13, 20* (v. notes, fig. 7, p. 90).

**Carthāginiēnsis**, -e, adj., *of Carthage, Carthaginian. As subst. M., a Carthaginian, 32, 12.*

**Carthāgō**, -inis, F., *Carthage, a great city in northern Africa, 22, 27.*

**cārus**, adj. with comp. and sup. *dear, precious, beloved, 17, 14.*

**casa**, -ae, F., *small house, cottage, hut, 1, 15.*

**Casca**, -ae, M., *C. Servilius Casca, one of Caesar's assassins, 55, 16.*

**Cassius**, -i, M., *gentile name of C. Cassius Longinus. See Longinus, 55, 2.*

**castigō**, i, -āvī, -ātus [*castus, pure*; AG-, *drive*], *set right, correct, punish, 45, 11.*

**castrum**, -i, N., *fortified place, castle, fort: plur. castra, -ōrum, N., military camp, 14, 19.*

**cāsus**, -ūs, M. [CAD-, *fall*], *fall, 7, 8: misfortune, calamity, fate, destruction, 56, 4.* (W. G. 14.)

**catēna**, -ae, F., *chain, fetter, 59, 4.*

**Catilina**, -ae, M., *family name of L. Sergius Catiline, who made a dangerous conspiracy against the Roman government in 63 B.C., 58, 25.*

**Catō**, -ōnis, M. (*catus, sagacious*), *name of a famous family of the Porcian gens, e.g., M. Porcius Cato Uticensis, 56, 29.*

**Catullus**, -i, M., *family name of*

*C. Valerius Catullus*, one of the greatest lyric poets of Rome, 56, 18.

**catulus**, -i, m. (dim. of *catus*, *cat*), *young animal, whelp, puppy, cub*, 1, 13.

**Catulus**, -i, m., family name of *Q. Lutatius Catulus*, political opponent of Pompey, 45, 19. See also *Lutatius*, 31, 22.

**Caudinus**, adj., of *Caudium*. *Furculae Caudinae*, the Caudine Forks, 23, 13.

**causa**, -ae, F. [CAV-, *watch*], *cause, reason, motive, occasion*, 3, 16; 47, 3 : *excuse, pretext*, 32, 21 : *lawsuit, case*, 8, 15 : *situation, condition*, 13, 6 : abl. *causā* with preceding gen., *for the purpose of, on account of*, 18, 4 ; 41, 4. (W. G. 18.)

**cautus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of *caveō*, *take care*), *careful, wary, cautious*, 34, 11. (W. G. 18.)

**caveō**, 2, cāvī, *cautus* [CAV-, *watch*], *be on one's guard, take care, beware*, 37, 17. (W. G. 18.)

**cēdō**, 3, cessī, *cessus* [CAD-, *fall*], *withdraw, retire*, 60, 28 : *submit to, yield*, 52, 30. (W. G. 14.)

**celeber**, -bris, -bre, adj. with sup. [CEL-, *drive*], *frequented, thronged: renowned, famous*, 57, 15. (W. G. 19.)

**celer**, -eris, -ere, adj. with comp. and sup. [CEL-, *drive*], *swift, fleet, quick*, 3, 27 ; 45, 30. (W. G. 19.)

**celeritās**, -atis, F. (*celer, swift*), *swiftness, speed, quickness*, 36, 27. (W. G. 19.)

**celeriter**, adv. with comp. and sup. (*celer, swift*), *quickly, swiftly, immediately*, 30, 25.

**cēlō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus, *hide from, conceal, keep secret*, 12, 15.

**cēna**, -ae, F., *dinner, principal meal*, 55, 30.

**cēnō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus, (*cēna, dinner*), *dine, take a meal*, 14, 20 : *eat, 29, 13.*

**cēnseō**, 2, cēnsū, *cēnsus, tax, estimate*: *resolve, decree, decide*, 39, 11.

**cēnsor**, -ōris, m. (cf. *cēnseō*, *estimate*), *censor, a Roman magistrate*, 29, 27.

**cēnsus**, -ūs, m. (*cēnseō, estimate*), *registering of citizens and property by the censors, census*, 12, 22.

**centiēns**, num. adv. (*centum, hundred*), *hundred times*, 66, 4.

**centum**, num. adj. indecl., *hundred*, 4, 17.

**centuria**, -ae, F. (*centum, hundred*), *division of a hundred, century*, 4, 19.

**centuriō**, -ōnis, m. (*centuria, century*), *commander of a century, captain, centurion*, 22, 6.

**Cerēs**, -eris, F., *Ceres, daughter of Saturn, goddess of agriculture*, 22, 19.

**cernō**, 3, crēvī, *crētus* [CER-, CRE-, *part*], *separate, part*: *distinguish, see, perceive*, 17, 1. (W. G. 20.)

**certāmen**, -inis (*certō, contend*), *decisive contest, struggle, battle*, 4, 1: *contest, match*, 1, 17. (W. G. 20.)

**certātīm**, adv. (*certō, struggle*), *in rivalry, zealously, eagerly*, 11, 26. (W. G. 20.)

**certē**, adv. with comp. (*certus, assured*), *really, surely, certainly*, 36, 7. (W. G. 20.)

**certō**, 1, -āvī, -ātūs (*certus, assured*), *match, fight: combat, compete, vie*, 43, 20. (W. G. 20.)

**certus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of *cernō*), *settled, certain: sure, true, definite, fixed, specified, trustworthy*, 5, 13; 32, 16: *with faciō, informed, assured*, 63, 19. (W. G. 20.)

**cervix**, -īcīs, F., *neck*, 62, 2.

**cessō**, 1, -āvī, -ātūs (*freq. of cēdō, go away*), *delay, cease from, stop: do nothing, be idle, rest*, 38, 4; 40, 23.

**cēterum**, adv. (acc. N. sing. of *cēterus, the other*), *for the rest: but*, 17, 23.

(*cēterus*), adj., *other, remainder*, 35, 15. As subst. M., *the others, all the rest*, 14, 26.

**charta**, -ae, F., *leaf of the Egyptian papyrus, paper*, 69, 4.

**Chrysogonus**, -ī, M., L. Cornelius *Chrysogonus*, a freedman of Sulla, 58, 5.

**cibus**, -ī, M., *food, victuals*, 17, 2.

**cicātrīx**, -īcīs, F., *scar, cicatrice*,

68, 7.

**cicer**, -erīs, N., *chick-pea*, 57, 10.

**Cicerō**, -ōnis, M. (*cicer, chick-pea*), a Roman family name of the Tullian gens, especially *M. Tullius Cicero*, the renowned orator, 106–43 B.C., 56, 13.

**Cineās**, -ae, M., *Cineas*, the friend of King Pyrrhus of Epirus, 26, 25.

**cingō**, 3, -xi, -inctus, *go around, surround: beset, besiege*, 35, 21.

**Cinna**, -ae, M., L. Cornelius *Cinna*, consul 86–84 B.C., 48, 23.

**circā**, adv. and prep., a later form for *circum*, 6, 1. (W. G. 23.)

**circum**, adv., and prep. with acc. (acc. of *circus*), *around, round about, all around*, 6, 1: *near, among*, 3, 5. (W. G. 23.)

**circumarō**, 1, -āvī, — (*circum, around; arō, plough*), *plough around*, 16, 17.

**circumdō**, 1, -dedī, -datus [*circum, around*; 2 DA-, *put*], *place around, cause to surround: enclose, surround*, 10, 12; 43, 6. (W. G. 25.)

**circumeō**, -ire, -ivī or -ii, *circumitus (circum, around; eō, go), go around: visit*, 27, 13. (W. G. 46.)

**circumfundō**, 3, -füdi, -fūsus (*circum, around; fundō, pour*), *pour around: surround: pass crowd around*, 22, 9.

**circumstō**, 1, -stetī, — (*circum, around; stō, stand*), *stand around*, 24, 2: *surround*, 7, 10. (W. G. 69.)

**circumveniō**, 4, -vēnī, -ventus (*circum, around; veniō, come*), *come around, encircle, surround*, 8, 27. (W. G. 73.)

**circus**, -ī, M. [*CVR-*, *curve*], *circle, race-course, circus*, 11, 5. (W. G. 23.)

**citātus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of *citō, rouse*), *quick, rapid, in haste, at full speed*, 14, 23.

**cīvīcūs**, adj. (*cīvis, citizen*), *of citizens, civil, civic*, 49, 15.

**cīvīlīs**, -e, adj. with comp. (*cīvis, citizen*), *of citizens, civil, civic*, 42, 23.

**cīvis**, -is, M. and F. [*CI-, rest, lie*], *citizen*, 6, 11.

**cīvītās**, -ātīs, F. (*cīvis, citizen*), *citizenship*, 41, 6: *the state*, 6, 1.

**clādēs**, -is, F. [*CEL-, strike*], *destruction, misfortune, disaster*, 30, 11: *defeat*, 21, 28. (W. G. 19.)

**clām**, adv. and prep. with acc., *secretly, privately, without the knowledge of others*, 43, 5.

**clāmitō**, 1, -āvī, -ātūs (freq. of *clāmō, call*), *cry aloud, bawl, call loudly*, 4, 6. (W. G. 15.)

**clāmō**, 1, -āvī, -ātūs [*CAL-, call*], *call, cry out, shout*, 55, 15. (W. G. 15.)

**clāmor**, -ōris, M. [*CAL-, call*], *loud call, shrieking, shouting*, 11, 24; 18, 8. (W. G. 15.)

**clandestīnus**, adj. (*clam, secretly*), *secret, hidden, concealed*, 10, 10.

**clangor**, -ōris, M. [*CAL-, call*],

*sound, clang, noise: scream*, 10, 21: *cackling*, 21, 9.

**clārus**, adj. with comp. and sup. [*CAL-, call*], *clear, bright, shining*, 60, 18: *loud, 24, 22: famous, glorious, eminent*, 49, 17.

**classis**, -is, F. [*CAL-, call*], *class*, 12, 23: *fleet*, 30, 5.

**Claudius**, -ī, M., *Claudius*, name of a famous Roman gens, esp. *Appius Claudius*, the wicked decemvir, 17, 25: *Appius Claudius Caecus* who refused to make peace with Pyrrhus, 27, 19.

**claudō**, 3, -sī, -sus, *close, shut*, 15, 6: *shut in, imprison, confine*, 23, 24.

**clausula**, -ae, F. (*claudō, close*), *close, conclusion*, 71, 20.

**clausus**, adj. (P. of *claudō*), *closed, shut*, 6, 1.

**clēmēns**, -entīs, adj. with comp. and sup., *mild, calm, gentle, merciful*, 66, 28.

**clēmenter**, adv. with comp. and sup. (*clēmēns, mild*), *mildly, with forbearance, mercifully*, 56, 9.

**clēmentia**, -ae, F. (*clēmēns, mild*), *moderation, mildness, forbearance, mercy*, 26, 10.

**Cleopātra**, -ae, F., *Cleopatra*, the famous queen of Egypt, 66, 2.

**cliēns**, -entīs, M., *personal dependent, client*, 18, 1.

**clīvus**, -ī, M. [*CLI-, lean*], *declivity, slope, hill*, 40, 28.

**Clōdius**, -ī, M., another form of *Claudius*, gentile name of *P. Clodius Pulcher*, Cicero's deadliest foe, 60, 24.

**Clūsīnus**, adj., *belonging to Clusium*, 16, 4. As subst. M., *an inhabitant of Clusium*, 20, 5.

**Clūsium**, -ī, N., *Clusium*, an ancient city of Etruria, Porsenna's capital, 20, 4.

**Cn.**, abbreviation for *Gnaeus*, a Roman praenomen, 45, 21.

**coāctus**, P. of *cōgō*, 45, 10.

**Coclēs**, -itis, M., *one-eyed*, surname of Horatius, who defended the bridge against Porsenna's army, 16, 9.

**(coepiō)**, 3, *coepī*, coeptus, *begin, commence*, 1, 19.

**coērceō**, 2, -cūi, -citus (com-, completely; *arceō*, enclose), *enclose on all sides, restrain, repress, hold in check, control*, 54, 21.

**coetus**, -ūs, M., for *coitus* [com-, together; I-, go], *coming together: assemblage, crowd, company*, 24, 5. (W. G. 46.)

**cōgitatiō**, -ōnis, F. (*cōgitō*, think), *thinking: thought, design, plan, project*, 10, 25; 60, 16.

**cōgitō**, 2, -āvī, -ātus (com-, intensive; *agitō*, move violently), *consider thoroughly, ponder: intend, plan*, 67, 20.

**cōgnātiō**, -ōnis, F. (*cōgnātus*, *kin-dred*), *blood-relationship, kin-dred*, 40, 24. (W. G. 41.)

**cōgnōmen**, -inis, N. (com-, with,

*added; (gnōmen), name, surname*, 16, 9. (W. G. 43.)

**cōgnōminō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus, (*cōgnōmen*, *surname*), *furnish with a surname, surname*, 67, 8.

**cōgnōscō**, 3, -gnōvī, -gnitus (com-intensive; (*g*)nōscō, know), *become acquainted with, ascertain, learn*, 1, 6; 26, 8: perf. tenses, *know*, 26, 7. (W. G. 43.)

**cōgō**, 3, *coēgī*, coāctus [com-, together; AG-, drive], *drive together, collect: force, drive, compel*, 18, 26; 45, 10. (W. G. 2.)

**Collātia**, -ae, F., *Collatia*, a Sabine town near Rome, 14, 24.

**Collātinus**, -ī, M., family name of *L. Tarquinius Collatinus*, husband of Lucretia, 14, 19.

**collis**, -is, M., *hill*, 5, 1.

**collum**, -ī, N., *neck*, 63, 24.

**colō**, 3, *coluī*, cultus [COL-, till], *till, cultivate: esteem, practise, cherish*, 4, 30: *honor, worship*, 5, 2. (W. G. 21.)

**colōnia**, -ae, F. (*colōnus*, *husband-man*), *colony, settlement*, 40, 15. (W. G. 21.)

**columba**, -ae, F., *dove, pigeon*, 63, 23.

**com-**, prep. = *cum*, used only in composition.

**combūrō**, 3, -ūssī, -ūstus, *burn up, consume*, 56, 12,

**comes**, -itis, M. and F. [com-, with; I-, go], *companion, associate, comrade*, 26, 10. (W. G. 46.)

cōmitās, -ātis, f. (cōmis, kind), courtesy, kindness, good-fellowship, 43, 5.

comitātus, -ūs, m. (comitor, join as a companion), escort, train, 68, 4.

Comitium, -ī, n. [com-, together; I-, go], the Comitium, place of assembly, the place next the Forum where the elections were held, 16, 17. (W. G. 46.)

comitor, i, -ātus, dep. (comes, companion), join as an attendant, accompany, attend, 53, 23. (W. G. 46.)

commeātus, -ūs, m. (commeō, go and come), going to and fro: leave of absence, 18, 12: provisions, stores, 32, 1.

commendō, i, -āvī, -ātus (com-, completely; mandō, intrust), commit for protection, intrust, 40, 21: commend, ask favor for, 68, 4. (W. G. 51.)

commigrō, i, -āvī, -ātus (com-, with; migrō, go), remove, migrate, 10, 19.

comminus, adv. (com-, with; manus, hand), in close contest, hand to hand, 30, 23. (W. G. 51.)

committō, 3, -misi, -missus (com-, together; mittō, send, let go), bring together, unite: engage in, begin, 25, 10: intrust, commit, 62, 7: give occasion, cause, 48, 13. (W. G. 53.)

commodē, adv. with comp. and sup. (commodus, with due meas-

ure), duly, properly, well, completely, 71, 19.

commodus, adj. with comp. and sup. (com-, with; modus, measure), with due measure, full: suitable, fit, agreeable, 55, 30.

commoveō, 2, -mōvī, -mōtus (com-, intensive; moveō, move), move, shake: disturb, arouse, excite, 20, 10. (W. G. 54.)

communiō, 4, -īvī, -ītus (com-, on all sides; mūniō, fortify), fortify on all sides, intrench, 37, 6. (W. G. 55.)

commūnis, -e, adj. with comp. [com-, together; MV-, bind], common, general, universal, 50, 21. (W. G. 55.)

commūniter, adv. (commūnis, common), together, in common, jointly, 12, 26.

commūtō, i, -āvī, -ātus (com-, completely; mūtō, change), alter wholly, change entirely: exchange, change, 49, 3. (W. G. 54.)

cōmō, 3, cōmpsī, cōmptus (com-, together; emō, take), arrange, dress, adorn, 71, 1.

compār, -paris, adj. (com-, with; pār, equal), like, equal, 3, 9.

comparātiō, -ōnis, f. (comparō, prepare), preparing: gaining, acquisition, 17, 19.

i comparō, i, -āvī, -ātus (com-, completely; parō, prepare), prepare, make ready, furnish, 11, 1: gain, get, secure, 41, 3.

2 comparō, i, -āvī, -ātus (compār,

*like), bring together as equals, match, compare, 2, 8.*

1 **compellō**, 3, -pulī, -pulsus (*com-, together; pellō, drive*), *drive together: compel, force, impel, 1, 21; 46, 21.* (W. G. 59.)

2 **compellō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*1 compellō, urge*), *accost: reproach, rebuke, 41, 12.*

**comperiō**, 4, -perī, -pertus [*com-, thoroughly; PER-, try*], *obtain knowledge of, find out, learn, 27, 30.*

(**compēs**, -pedis), *F.*, sing. only *abl., fetter, shackle, chain, 59, 4.*

**compilō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus, *plunder, rob, pillage, 29, 26.*

**complector**, 3, -plexus, dep. [*com-, together; PLEC-, weave*], *clasp, embrace, 10, 24.* (W. G. 60.)

**compleō**, 2, -ēvī, -ētus [*com-, intensive, completely; PLE-, fill*], *fill up, fill full, 32, 7.*

**complōrātiō**, -ōnis, *F.* (*complōrō, bewail*), *loud complaint, lamentation, 8, 1.*

**complūrēs**, -a, or -ia, gen. -ium, adj. [*com-, intensive; plūs, more, fr. PLE-, PLV-, full*], *more than one, not a few, many, 10, 8.* (W. G. 62.)

**compōnō**, 3, -posuī, -positus (*com-, together; pōnō, put*), *bring together: adjust, settle, calm, appease, 46, 28.*

**compos**, -potis, adj. [*com-, completely; POT-, master*], *master of, powerful over, 67, 13.* (W. G. 63.)

**compositum**, -ī, *N.* (*compōnō, ar-*

*range), agreement, compact, 11, 27.*

**comprehendō**, 3, -dī, -hēnsus (*com-, together, completely; prehendō, seize*), *bind together: seize, 30, 19: arrest, capture, 41, 24.*

**comprimō**, 3, -pressī, -pressus (*com-, together; premō, press*), *press together, compress: restrain, put down, check, subdue, 58, 26.*

**compulsus**, *P. of compellō, 1, 21.*

**concēdō**, 3, -cessī, -cessus (*com-, completely; cēdō, go*), *go away, withdraw, 20, 1: concede, allow, grant, 23, 29.* (W. G. 14.)

**concidō**, 3, -cidi, — (*com-, together; cadō, fall*), *fall together: be slain, fall, perish, 60, 9.* (W. G. 14.)

**conciliō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*concilium, meeting*), *bring together, unite, reconcile: procure, win, obtain, 4, 13; 40, 14: cause, bring about, 28, 21.*

**concipiō**, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus (*com-, together; capiō, take*), *take hold of, take in: imagine, conceive, 11, 12.* (W. G. 17.)

**concitātus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (*P. of concitō*), *rapid, swift: roused, 18, 23.*

**concitō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*com-, intensive; citō, move*), *put in quick motion, rouse, urge, incite, 8, 24: cause, occasion, 32, 20.*

**conclāmō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*com-, together, or intensive; clamō, call out*), *cry out together, shout, 7, 8.* (W. G. 15.)

**concoquō**, 3, -cōxī, -coctus (com-, together; coquō, boil), digest, 17, 7.

**concordia**, -ae, F. (concors, of the same mind), agreeing, together, union, harmony, concord, 16, 19.

**concupiscō**, 3, -cupīvī, -itus, inch. (com-, forcibly: cupiō, desire), long for, aspire to, strive after, 50, 6.

**concurrō**, 3, -currī, or -cucurrī, -cursus (com-, together; currō, run), run together, assemble: meet, meet in battle, contend, 7, 3; 45, 3. (W. G. 19.)

**concursus**, -ūs, M. (concurrō, run together), running together, crowd, mob, 18, 8: attack, 7, 4. (W. G. 19.)

**condemnō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (com-, together; damnō, convict), convict, condemn, find guilty, 8, 7.

**condicō**, -ōnis, F. [com-, together; DIC-, show, point], agreement, condition, terms, 26, 25. (W. G. 26.)

**conditor**, -ōris, M. (condō, build), maker, builder, founder, 21, 30. (W. G. 25.)

**condō**, 3, -didī, -ditus [com-, together; 2 DA-, put], put together, found, establish, build, 2, 15: lay up, put away, conceal, 15, 25. (W. G. 25.)

**condūcō**, 3, -dūxī, -ductus (com-, together; dūcō, draw), draw together, assemble: contribute to, serve, 42, 16. (W. G. 29.)

**cōfēctus**, P. of cōficiō, 46, 1.

**cōferō**, cōferre, contuli, contātus, bring together, collect, 17, 15; 54, 17: devote, apply, bestow, 62, 8: sē cōferre, to betake oneself, go, 14, 5. (W. G. 34.)

**cōfessiō**, -ōnis, F. (cōfiteor, confess), confession, acknowledgment, 26, 16.

**cōfestim**, adv., immediately, forthwith, 27, 20.

**cōficiō**, 3, -fēcī, -fectus (com-, completely; faciō, make), make ready, make, 7, 29: complete, accomplish, settle, close, finish, 10, 15; 46, 1: destroy, kill, 7, 24: grind, masticate, 17, 3. (W. G. 33.)

**cōfidentia**, -ae, F. (cōfidēns, bold), confidence, assurance, boldness, 15, 20.

**cōfiteor**, 2, -fessus, dep. (com-, completely; fateor, confess), acknowledge, confess, 34, 22.

**cōflagrō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (com-, completely; flagrō, burn), burn, be consumed, 9, 14. (W. G. 36.)

**cōfligō**, 3, -flīxī, -flictus (com-, together; fligō, strike), come into collision: contend, fight, 12, 10.

**cōflō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (com-, together; flō, blow), blow together: accumulate, bring together, 50, 23: effect, cause, arouse, 34, 5.

**cōfluō**, 3, -fluxī, — (com-, together; fluō, flow), flow together: gather, assemble, 53, 22.

**cōnfodiō**, 3, -fōdi, -fossus (com-, completely; fodiō, dig), *dig up*: *transfix, stab*, 47, 18.

**cōnfigiō**, 3, -fügī, — (com-, together; fugiō, flee), *flee, flee for refuge, take refuge*, 3, 4. (W. G. 40.)

**congređior**, 3, -gressus, dep. (com-, together; gradior, come), *come together, meet: fight*, 33, 18. (W. G. 44.)

**congressus**, -ūs, M. [com-, together; GRAD-, walk], *meeting, interview, conference*, 6, 9. (W. G. 44.)

**congruō**, 3, -ui, —, *coincide, agree*, 2, 10.

**coniciō**, 3, -iēcī, -iectus (com-, together; iaciō, throw), *throw together, unite: throw, thrust, put, place, hurl*, 1, 7; 18, 27; 43, 9. (W. G. 47.)

**coniungō**, 3, -iünxi, -iünctus (com-, together; lungō, join), *connect, join, unite*, 10, 13. (W. G. 48.)

**coniünx or coniux**, -iugis, M. and F. [com-, together; IVG-, bind], *married person, spouse, husband, wife*, 1, 15. (W. G. 48.)

**coniüratiō**, -ōnis, F. (coniürō, *swear together*), *uniting in an oath, alliance, plot, conspiracy*, 42, 26. (W. G. 48.)

**coniürātus**, adj. (P. of coniürō) *bound together by an oath, allied*. Plur. M. as subst., *conspirators*, 55, 12. (W. G. 48.)

**coniürō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (com-, together; iürō, *swear*), *swear*

*together: form a conspiracy*, 15, 5. (W. G. 48.)

**conlātus**, P. of cōnferō, 17, 15.

**conlaudō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (com-, altogether; laudō, praise), *praise highly, extol*, 35, 3.

**conlēctus**, P. of conligō, 21, 25.

**conlēga**, -ae, M., *colleague, associate*, 37, 7.

**conligō**, 3, -lēgī, -lēctus (com-, together; legō, gather), *gather, collect, assemble*, 21, 25.

**conlocō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (com-, together; locō, place), *set right, arrange: station, settle, place*, 45, 30: *give in marriage*, 30, 2.

**conloquium**, -ī, N. (conloquor, talk), *conversation, conference*, 6, 5; 24, 5.

**conloquor**, 3, -cūtus, dep. (com-, together; loquor, talk), *talk, confer*, 28, 9.

**cōnor**, 1, -ātus, dep., *undertake, endeavor, attempt, try*, 55, 18.

**conqueror**, 3, -questus, dep. (com-, altogether; queror, complain), *complain, bewail, lament*, 14, 6.

**conquirō**, 3, -quīsīvī, -quīsītus (com-, intensive, earnestly, eagerly; quaerō, seek), *seek for, hunt up, search out: procure, collect*, 30, 12.

**cōnsalūtō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (com-, intensive, cordially; salūtō, salute), *greet, salute cordially*, 44, 21.

**cōnscendō**, 3, -endī, -ēnsus (com-, intensive, actively; scandō,

*climb), mount, ascend : embark on ship, 52, 26.*

**cōscientia**, -ae, F. (*cōsciō*, be conscious), knowledge, consciousness, 59, 13.

**cōsciscō**, 3, -scīvī, -scītus (com-, intensive; *scīscō*, approve), approve of, decree: adjudge, appropriate: with mortem sibi, to commit suicide, 18, 28. (W. G. 66.)

**cōnscribō**, 3, -ipsī, -iptus (com-, together; scribō, write), write together, enroll, enlist, levy, 10, 7.

**cōscriptus**, -i, M. (P. of *cōscribō*), one enrolled, esp. in the phrase patrēs (et) *cōscripti*, referring to the senate, 67, 14.

**cōsecreō**, i, -āvī, -ātus (com-, entirely; sacrō, consecrate), dedicate, devote, consecrate, 5, 7.

**cōsensu**s, -ūs, M. (*cōsentīō*, agree), unanimity, concord, agreement, consent, 21, 15; 45, 23.

**cōsentīō**, 4, -sēnsī, -sēnsus (com-, together; sentiō, feel), agree, accord: conspire, 42, 2.

**cōsequor**, 3, -secūtus, dep. (com-, intensive, sharply; sequor, follow), follow, follow up, pursue: overtake, reach, 7, 19: obtain, win, get, 11, 2.

**cōserō**, 3, -seruī, -sertus (com-, together; serō, twine), connect, entwine, join, 4, 2: with manū, manūs, fight hand to hand, 7, 6.

**cōservō**, i, -āvī, -ātus (com-, in-

tensive; servō, keep), keep safe, preserve, save, 60, 15.

**cōssessus**, -ūs, M. [com-, together; SID-, sit], convention, meeting, assembly, 27, 31. (W. G. 67.)

**cōsiderō**, i, -āvī, -ātus, look at closely, regard attentively, 2, 7.

**cōsidō**, 3, -sēdī, sessus [com-, together; SID-, sit], sit together, take seats, 7, 1. (W. G. 67.)

**cōsilium**, -ī, N. (cf. *cōsulō*, consult), council, deliberative assembly: counsel, deliberation, 4, 18: plan, purpose, design, 26, 30: prudence, wisdom, counsel, 60, 12.

**cōsistō**, 3, -stītī, -stitus (com-, completely; sistō, stand), stand still: stand, halt, take a stand, 21, 12; 34, 1. (W. G. 69.)

**cōsōbrinus**, -ī, M. (com-, with, associated with; soror, sister), mother's sister's son, first cousin, 40, 23.

**cōsōlor**, i, -ātus, dep. (com-, completely; sōlor, comfort), encourage, cheer: comfort, soothe, console, 17, 16.

**cōspectus**, -ūs, M. [com-, together; SPEC-, see], seeing, sight, view, 4, 24. (W. G. 68.)

**cōspiciō**, 3, -spēxī, -spectus (com-, together; speciō, look at), look at attentively, perceive, see, 8, 13. (W. G. 68.)

**cōspicuus**, adj. (cf. *cōspiciō*), visible, apparent: distinguished, remarkable, 70, 21. (W. G. 68.)

**cōspirō**, i, -āvī, -ātus (com-, to-

gether ; *spīrō, blow*), *blow together* : *plot, conspire*, 17, 1.

cōnstanter, adv. with comp. and sup. (*cōstāns, firm*), *firmly, constantly, resolutely*, 70, 8.  
*cōstantia, -ae*, F. (*cōstāns, firm*), *steadiness, firmness, constancy*, 15, 20 ; 64, 24. (W. G. 69.)

cōnstat, see cōnstō.

cōsternō, 1, -āvī, -ātus, *confound, dismay, terrify*, 4, 5.

cōstituō, 3, -ūi, -ūtus (com-, intensive, *firmly* ; *statuō, set*), *put, place*, 5, 1 : *arrange, draw up*, 37, 8 : *assign, select, appoint*, 4, 20 : *manage, administer*, 64, 20 : *determine, resolve, decide*, 33, 15. (W. G. 69.)

cōnstō, 1, -stītī, -stātūrus (com-, *together* ; *stō, stand*), *agree, accord, be consistent with*, 41, 13 : *be certain, be established, be known*, 15, 24 ; 55, 24 : *be composed of, consist of*, 29, 11. (W. G. 69.)

cōnsuētūdō, -inis, F. (*cōnsuētus, accustomed*), *custom, habit*, 35, 8.

cōnsul, -ulīs, M. (cf. cōnsulō, *consult*), *consul*, 17, 20.

cōnsulāris, -e, adj. (*cōnsul*), *of a consul, of consular rank*, 41, 8.

As subst., *an ex-consul*, 37, 22.

cōnsulātus, -ūs, M. (*cōnsul*), *office of consul, consulship*, 47, 23.

cōnsulō, 3, -lūi, -ltus, *deliberate, take counsel* : *inquire of, ask*

*advice, consult, 15, 27 ; 31, 12 : take measures, resolve, determine, 56, 13.*

cōtemnō, 3, -temp̄sī, -temptus (com-, intensive, *utterly*; temnō, *despise*), *esteem lightly, contemn, despise, disdain*, 36, 19.

cōtemp̄tor, -ōris, M. (*cōtemptus, despised*), *he who disregards, contemner, despiser*, 29, 20.

cōtendō, 3, -dī, -tus (com-, intensive, *tight* ; *tendō, stretch*), *draw tight, strain* : *march rapidly, hasten*, 13, 18 : *ask, entreat*, 49, 9. (W. G. 71.)

cōtentio, -ōnis, F. [com-, intens. ; TEN-, *stretch*], *effort, exertion, struggle*, 41, 7 : *contest, strife, dispute*, 2, 16. (W. G. 71.)

cōtineō, 2, -tinūi, -tentus (com-, *together* ; *teneō, hold*), *hold together* : *shut in, keep, repress, restrain*, 6, 11 ; 46, 5 : *include, contain*, 69, 20. (W. G. 71.)

cōtingō, 3, -tigī, -tāctus (com-, intensive, *on all sides* ; *tangō, touch*), *touch, reach* : *happen, come to pass, fall to the lot of*, 25, 22. (W. G. 70.)

cōtinuō, adv. (*continuus, joining*), *immediately, forthwith, directly*, 50, 16. (W. G. 71.)

cōtinuus, adj. [com-, intensive, *on all sides* ; TEN-, *stretch, reach*], *joining, uninterrupted, continuous*, 71, 10. (W. G. 71.)

cōntiō, -ōnis, F. [for *cōventiō*, fr. com-, *together* ; VEN-, *come*],

*gathering, meeting, assembly, 4,  
21. (W. G. 73.)*

*contrā, adv. and prep. with acc. :  
adv., opposite, face to face : on  
the contrary : prep., against, in  
the face of, contrary to, 20, 8 ;  
22, 15.*

*contrahō, 3, -trāxī, -tractus (com-,  
together ; trahō, draw), draw  
together, collect, assemble, 49,  
26.*

*contrārius, adj. (contrā, over  
against), lying over against,  
contrary, opposite, 51, 25.*

*contubernalis, -is, M. and F. (com-,  
together ; taberna, hut), tent-  
companion, 43, 1 : comrade,  
companion, 68, 19.*

*contumēlia, -ae, F., insult, abuse,  
reproach, 65, 21.*

*cōnūbium, -i, N. (com-, together ;  
nūbō, marry), marriage, wed-  
lock : right of marriage, 3, 6.*

*convalēscō, 3, -lūi, —, inch., re-  
cover, regain health, grow strong,  
12, 18.*

*conveniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventus (com-,  
together ; veniō, come), come  
together, assemble, 3, 11 : meet,  
address, accost, 68, 1. (W. G.  
73.)*

*convertō, 3, -tī, -sus (com-, inten-  
sive, completely ; vertō, turn),  
turn around, turn : attract, fix,  
rivet, draw, direct, 3, 13 ; 20,  
26. (W. G. 74.)*

*convincō, 3, -vīcī, -victus (com-,  
completely ; vincō, conquer),  
overcome, convict, 54, 11.*

*convīvium, -ī, N. [com-, together ;  
viv-, live], meal in company,  
social feast, banquet, 14, 23 (v.  
notes, fig. 20, p. 116). (W.G. 76.)*

*convocō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (com-, to-  
gether ; vocō, call), call together,  
assemble, summon, 40, 18. (W.  
G. 77.)*

*coorior, 4, -ortus, dep. (com-, in-  
tensive ; orior, rise), come forth,  
arise, 4, 23.*

*cophinus, -ī, M. (Gr., κόφινος),  
basket, 51, 3.*

*cōpia, -ae, F. (co- opia ; com-, in-  
tensive ; ops, wealth), abun-  
dance, plenty, 54, 16. Plur.,  
forces, troops, 31, 14 : cōpiam  
facere, to give an opportunity,  
39, 7.*

*cōpiōsē, adv. with comp. and sup.  
(cōpiōsus, rich), copiously, abun-  
dantly : at length, fluently, 48,  
15.*

*cōram, adv. and prep. with abl.  
(com-, with ; ūs, face), in the  
presence of, before the eyes, before,  
36, 5.*

*Cornēlia, -ae, F., 1. *Cornelia*,  
daughter of Scipio Africanus  
and mother of the Gracchi,  
40, 1. 2. *Cornelia*, daughter of  
Anna and wife of Caesar, 48, 23.*

*Cornēlius, -ī, M., *Cornelius*, name  
of a distinguished gens to which  
belonged many of the noblest  
families of Rome, e.g. Scipio,  
Sulla, etc.*

*corneus, adj. (cornū, horn), of  
horn, 29, 12.*

*cornū*, -ūs, N., *horn*, 33, 28.  
*corōna*, -ae, F., *garland, wreath*, 49, 15 (v. notes, fig. 24, p. 125).  
*corpus*, -oris, N., *body*, 7, 22: *dead body*, 13, 23.  
*corrīgō*, 3, -rēxī, -rēctus (com-, intensive; *regō*, *keep straight*), *make straight: improve, reform, correct*, 8, 23; 54, 6. (W. G. 65.)  
*corrūpō*, 3, -rūpī, -ruptus (com-, intensive; *rumpō*, *break*), *destroy, ruin: corrupt, bribe*, 28, 19. (W. G. 64.)  
*corvus*, -ī, M. [CAL-, *call*], *raven*, 68, 11: *grappling-iron*, 30, 19.  
*cōs*, cōtis, F., *flint-stone, whetstone*, 11, 14.  
*cottidiānus*, adj. [cottidiē (quot, *how many*; diēs, *day*)], *of every day, daily: usual, ordinary, common*, 66, 7; 69, 15. (W. G. 27.)  
*Crassus*, -ī, M., *family name of M. Licinius Crassus*, surnamed *Dives* because of his wealth, one of the first triumvirate, 60 B.C.; killed by the Parthians 53 B.C., 50, 26.  
*crēber*, -bra, -brum, adj., *frequent, repeated*, 69, 27.  
*crēdō*, 3, -dīdī, -ditus [CRAT-, *faith*; DA-, *put*], *put faith in, trust: believe, suppose, think*, 4, 25.  
*cremō*, 1, -āvī, -ātus, *burn, consume by fire*, 47, 22.  
*Cremōna*, -ae, F., *Cremona*, a town in Cisalpine Gaul on the Po, 59, 7.  
*creō*, 1, -āvī, -ātus, *bring forth, make: choose, appoint, elect*, 5, 9.  
*crepitus*, -ūs, M. (*crepō*, *rattle*), *rattling, creaking, clashing, clapping*, 21, 10.  
*crēscō*, 3, crēvī, crētus (inch. fr. *creō*, *make*), *come into being, spring up: rise, grow, flourish, increase*, 9, 3.  
*crīmen*, -inis, N. [CER-, CRE-, *part*], *charge, accusation*, 19, 25. (W. G. 20.)  
*crīminor*, 1, -ātus, dep. (*crīmen, judgment*), *accuse of crime, complain of, denounce*, 34, 13.  
*crīnis*, -is, M., *hair*, 4, 11; 7, 30.  
*cruciō*, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*crux, cross*), *put to the rack, torture, torment*, 65, 7.  
*crūdēlis*, -e, adj. (*crūdus, raw*), *unfeeling, cruel, severe*, 64, 23. (W. G. 22.)  
*crūdēlitās*, -ātis, F. (*crūdēlis, cruel*), *severity, cruelty, barbarity*, 41, 27. (W. G. 22.)  
*crumēna*, -ae, F., *money-bag, purse*, 69, 9.  
*cruor*, -ōris, M. [CRV-, *raw*], *gore, blood*, 18, 22. (W. G. 22.)  
*crux*, -ucis, F., *gallows, cross*, 31, 19.  
*crystallinum*, -ī, N. (sc. vās, *vase*), *crystalline vase*, 69, 24.  
*crystallinus*, adj., *of crystal, crystal*, 69, 18.  
*cubiculum*, -ī, N. (*cubō, recline*), *room for reclining, bed-chamber*, 43, 5.

**cubō**, *i*, *cubui*, *-itum*, *lie down*, *recline*, *lie sick*, 48, 15.

**culpa**, *-ae*, F., *fault*, *error*, *blame*, *guilt*, 26, 17.

**culter**, *-trī*, M. [CEL-, *strike*], *knife*, *butcher's knife*, 15, 3 (v. notes, fig. 9, p. 96). (W. G. 19.)

**cultus**, *-ūs*, M. [COL-, *till*], *labor*, *care*: *style*, *luxury*, *refinement*, 70, 21. (W. G. 21.)

**cum**, prep. with abl., *with*, *together with*, *in the company of*, *at the same time with*, *accompanied by*, *and*, 3, 12; 3, 14; 4, 23; 23, 2.

**cum**, conj., of time, *when*, *at the time when*, *after*, *while*, *as long as*, *whenever*, 1, 19; 4, 21: of cause, *since*, *inasmuch as*, 1, 13; 3, 4: of concession, *though*, *although*, 40, 23: *cum . . . tum*, *both . . . and*, *while . . . especially*, 42, 14.

**Cūmae**, *-ārum*, F., *Cumae*, an ancient Greek city on the coast of Campania, 22, 25.

**cunctatiō**, *-ōnis*, F. (*cunctor*, *delay*), *delay*, *hesitation*, 34, 10.

**cunctatōr**, *-ōris*, M. (*cunctor*, *delay*), *delayer*, *loiterer*, *lingerer*, 34, 11: name given to *Fabius Maximus* because of his deliberate war policy, 33, 15.

**cunctor**, *i*, *-ātus*, dep., *delay*, *linger*, *hesitate*, 13, 24.

**cuniculus**, *-ī*, M., *rabbit*: *mine*, *excavation*, 19, 23.

**cupiditās**, *-ātis*, F. (*cupidus*, *desir-*

*ous*), *longing*, *desire*, *ambition*, 26, 29; 60, 15.

**cupiō**, *3*, *-īvī*, *-itus*, *long for*, *desire*, *wish*, 17, 19; 46, 3.

**cūr**, adv. interrog., *why?* *wherefore?* *for what reason?* 3, 8.

**cūra**, *-ae*, F. [for \**cavira*, fr. CAV., *watch*], *trouble*, *care*, *diligence*, *attention*, 58, 26.

**Curēs**, *-ium*, F., *Cures*, the ancient chief town of the Sabines, 5, 4.

**cūria**, *-ae*, F., *curia*, one of the ten divisions into which each of the three tribes of patricians was divided, 4, 20: *senate-house*, *place of meeting of the senate*, 13, 18.

**Curiātiūs**, *-ī*, M., *Curiatius*, gentile name of the three Alban brothers who fought against the Horatii, 6, 23.

**cūrō**, *i*, *-āvī*, *-ātus* (*cūra*, *care*), *care for*, *attend to*: *have done*, *command*, *see to*, 47, 22. (W. G. 18.)

**cursus**, *-ūs*, M. [CEL-, CVR-, *drive*], *running*, 7, 22: *course*, *march*, *voyage*, 5, 24; 32, 10. (W. G. 19.)

**curūlis**, *-e*, adj. (*currus*, *chariot*), *of a chariot*: *curule*, 20, 20: *sella curūlis*, *curule chair*, *official chair*, 5, 9. (See notes, fig. 1, p. 81).

**custōdia**, *-ae*, F. (*custōs*, *guard*), *watch*, *guard*, *protection*, 43, 6.

**custōdiō**, *4*, *-īvī*, *-itus* (*custōs*,

*guard), watch, keep, defend, guard, 5, 22.*  
*custōs, -ōdis, M. and F., guard, watch, defender, 21, 5.*

**Cyrus, -ī, M., Cyrus the Great, the founder of the Persian empire, died 529 B.C., 55, 26.**

**D**

**Dāci, -ōrum, M., the Dacians, a people living on the northern bank of the Danube, 54, 21.**

**damnō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (damnum, hurt, loss), adjudge guilty, condemn, doom, 19, 27; 56, 3: capite damnāre, to condemn to death, 70, 13.**

**dē, prep. with abl., from: of place and motion, from, down from, out of, 21, 19: of cause, because of, according to, 63, 5: of relation, about, in respect to, concerning, over, 11, 6; 14, 21; 63, 7.**

**dea, -ae, F. (deus, god), goddess, 6, 5. (W. G. 27.)**

**dēbeō, 2, -ūi, -itus (dē, from; habeō, have, hold), withhold: owe, be due, 24, 11: ought, must, should, 13, 8. (W. G. 45.)**

**dēbilis, -e, adj. with comp. (dē, not; habilis, manageable), lame, disabled, 59, 2. (W. G. 45.)**

**dēcēdō, 3, -cessī, -cessus (dē, from; cēdō, go), go away, depart, withdraw, 13, 23: die, 17, 15. (W. G. 14.)**

**decem, num. adj. indecl., ten, 17, 21.**

**December, -bris, -bre, adj., of the tenth: the tenth month (from March), December, 63, 3.**

**decem virī or decemvirī, -ūm or -ōrum, M., commission of ten men, decemviri: the compilers of the Twelve Tables, 17, 21.**

**decennis, -e, adj. (decem, ten; annus, year), of ten years, 19, 18.**

**dēceptus, P. of dēcipiō, 46, 11.**

**dēcernō, 3, -crēvī, -crētus (dē, from; cernō, separate), decide, determine, decree, vote, 2, 17; 41, 19. (W. G. 20.)**

**Decimus, -ī, M., Decimus, a Roman praenomen, 63, 17.**

**decimus, adj. (decem), tenth, 20, 13.**

**dēcipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus (dē, away; capiō, take, catch), catch, deceive, cheat, 46, 11.**

**dēclarō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (dē, intensive; clārō, make clear), disclose, reveal: announce, declare, 41, 17.**

**dēcrētus, P. of dēcernō, 56, 25.**

**dēcurrō, 3, -cucurrī or -currī, -cursus (dē, down; currō, run), run down, run, hasten, 40, 28. (W. G. 19.)**

**decus, -oris, N., grace, honor: splendor: ornament, adornment, 12, 24.**

**dēcutiō, 3, -cussī, -cussus (dē,**

*from ; quatīō, shake), shake off, strike down, strike off, 14, 13.*

**dēditīcius, -ī, adj.** (*dēdītus, surrendered*), *surrendered. As subst., prisoner of war, 65, 29.*

**dēditiō, -ōnis, F. (dēdō, surrender), giving up, surrender, 20, 10.** (W. G. 24.)

**dēdītus, adj.** (P. of *dēdō, render*), *given up, surrendered: engaged in; lānae dēdītus, engaged in spinning, 14, 25.*

**dēdō, 3, -didi, -ditus [dē, away; 2 DA-, put], give away, give up, surrender, 10, 1.** (W. G. 24.)

**dēdūcō, 3, -dūxi, -ductus (dē, from, down; dūcō, lead), lead down, lead away: conduct, escort, accompany, lead, 7, 26; 18, 15.** (W. G. 29.)

**dēfatīgātiō, -ōnis, F. (dēfatīgō, dē, utterly; fatīgō, weary), weariness, fatigue, exhaustion, 43, 17.**

**dēfendō, 3, -dī, -sus (dē, from, off; \*fendō, ward, strike), ward off, repel: defend, guard, 1, 20; 17, 12.**

**dēferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus (dē, down, from; ferō, bear), bring away, take, carry, carry down, remove, 27, 21; 47, 20: report, bring word, submit, announce, 26, 14; 51, 1: deliver, confer, give, offer, 38, 24; 63, 22.** (W. G. 34.)

**dēficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus (dē, from; faciō, make), withdraw, revolt, desert: leave, abandon: be wanting, fall short, fail, become weak, 17, 4; 26, 20. (W. G. 33.)**

**dēflectō, 3, -flēxī, -flexus (dē, from; flectō, bend), trans. bend aside, divert: intrans. turn aside, deviate, 45, 13.**

**dēfōrmītās, -ātis, F. (dēfōrmis, misshapen), ugliness, deformity, 56, 24.**

**dēfūnctus, P. of dēfungor, 51, 30.**

**dēfungor, 3, -fūnctus, dep. (dē, completely; fungor, perform), have done with, perform, finish: die, 51, 30.**

**dēgō, 3, dēgī, — (dē, along, by; agō, drive), of time, spend, pass, 40, 29.**

**dēhonestō, 1, -āvī, — (dē, away from; honestō, honor), disgrace, dishonor, 59, 11.**

**dēiciō, 3, -iēcī, -iectus (dē, down; iaciō, throw), throw down, hurl down, bring down, 11, 29; 13, 19; 21, 14.** (W. G. 47.)

**dein, see deinde, 34, 5.**

**deinceps, adv. [dein, next; CAP, take], one after another, in succession, 6, 14.**

**deinde or dein, adv., then, next, thereafter, hereafter, 1, 16; 1, 17; 2, 23; 9, 6.**

**dēlābor, 3, -lapsus, dep. (dē, down, from; läbor, glide, slip), fall, sink, glide down, descend, 5, 17. (W. G. 49.)**

**dēlectō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (dē, away; laiciō, allure), allure, attract, delight, please, 44, 10.**

dēlēctus, adj. (P. of dēligō, choose), picked, choice, select, 35, 11.

dēleō, 2, -ēvī, -ētus, erase, blot out: destroy, 10, 8.

dēliberābundus, adj. (dēliberō, consider), pondering, reflecting, 14, 11.

dēliberō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (dē, thoroughly; librō, balance), weigh well, consider maturely, deliberate, 24, 7.

dēliciae, -ārum, F. (cf. dēlectō), delight, pleasure, charm, luxury, 38, 12.

dēligō, 3, -lēgī, -lēctus (dē, out from; legō, gather), choose, pick out, 11, 22.

dēligō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (dē, thoroughly; ligō, bind), tie, bind fast, 33, 28.

dēlirō, 1, —, —, be crazy, be deranged, 15, 17.

dēmigrō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (dē, from; migrō, depart), migrate, move, depart, 16, 6.

dēmissē, adv. with comp. and sup. (dēmissus, low), low: abjectly humbly, 44, 1. (W.G. 53.)

dēmittō, 3, -mīsī, -missus (dē, down: mittō, send'), send down, let down, let fall, 5, 11; 28, 12. thrust. put, 60, 8. (W.G. 53.)

dēnārius, adj. (dēni, by tens), containing ten each: worth ten (asses). As subst. (sc. nummus), a silver coin worth originally ten, afterwards sixteen asses = about 16 cents, 69, 9.

dēnegō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (dē, utterly; negō, refuse), reject, refuse, say no, 49, 8.

dēnique, adv., and thereafter, at last, at length, finally, 19, 22: in fact, in a word, 71, 10.

dēns, dentis, M., tooth, 17, 3.

dēnūdō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (dē, utterly; nūdō, lay bare), lay bare, strip, 19, 11.

dēnūtiō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (dē, from; nūtiō, declare), declare, announce, order, command, 21, 26; 53, 28.

dēnuō, adv. (dē, from; novō, new, beginning), once more, anew, again, 15, 18.

dēpereō, -ire, -iī, -itūrus (dē, utterly; pereō, perish), perish, die, 35, 23.

dēpōnō, 3, -posuī, -positus (dē, away; pōnō, put), lay away, put aside, set down, 61, 30: put away, give up, 19, 5.

dēposcō, 3, -poposcī, — (dē, intensive; poscō, demand), demand, 18, 1.

dēprecōr, 1, -ātus, dep. (dē, from, away; precōr, pray), avert by prayer, deprecate, 44, 2: pray, plead, offer a plea, 42, 4: pray for, intercede in behalf of, 49, 7.

dēprehendō, 3, -dī, -hēnsus (dē, from; prehendō, take), take away, seize, intercept, capture, 56, 9: discover, surprise, 14, 24.

dēprimō, 3, -pressī, -pressus (dē,

*down; premō, press), press down, weigh down: sink, 32, 13.*

**dērīdeō**, 2, -sī, -sus (dē, down, to scorn; rīdeō, laugh), *laugh to scorn, scoff at, deride, 15, 13.*

**dēscendō**, 3, -dī, -ēnsus (dē, down; scandō, climb), *descend, come down, 5, 11: go down, come down, go, 13, 8: dismount, 36, 14.*

**dēsciscō**, 3, -ivī, -itus (dē, from; sciscō, distinguish, separate), *withdraw, revolt from, desert, 40, 13. (W. G. 66.)*

**dēscrībō**, 3, -ipsī, -iptus (dē, down; scribō, write), *write down: mark off, define, divide, fix, 5, 24.*

**dēserō**, 3, -ruī, -rtus (dē, un-; serō, bind), *leave, forsake, abandon, 7, 9; 45, 4.*

**dēsiderium**, -ī, N. (cf. dēsiderō, long for), *longing, ardent desire, grief, 61, 4: want, need, 20, 3.*

**dēsiliō**, 4, -iluī, -ultus (dē, down; saliō, leap), *leap down, dismount, 16, 14; 36, 18.*

**dēsipiō**, 3, —, — (dē, from, without; sapiō, be wise), *be silly, act foolishly, 15, 12.*

**dēsistō**, 3, -stitī, -stitus (dē, from; sistō, stand), *leave off, cease, desist from, 20, 7. (W. G. 69.)*

**dēspératiō**, -ōnis, F. (dēspērō, be hopeless), *hopelessness, despair.*

**dēspērō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (dē, negative; spērō, hope), *be hopeless, despair of, 38, 19.*

**dēspondeō**, 2, -spondī, -spōnsus (dē, from; spondeō, promise), *promise, pledge: promise in marriage, 7, 28.*

**dēstinō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus [dē, intensive; STA-, stand], *make fast, bind: resolve, purpose, design, plan, 27, 3; 54, 15. (W. G. 69.)*

**dēstringō**, 3, -inxī, -ictus (dē, from, off; stringō, strip), *strip off: of a sword, draw, 43, 7.*

**dēsum**, -esse, -fui, -futūrus (dē, away; sum, be), *be absent, fail, be wanting, 3, 2. (W. G. 31.)*

**dēsūmō**, 3, -ūmpsi, — (dē, from; sūmō, take), *take, choose: take upon oneself, assume, 30, 1.*

**dētegō**, 3, -ēxī, -ēctus (dē, negative, un-; tegō, cover), *uncover, expose, 57, 3.*

**dēterreō**, 2, -ui, -itus (dē, from; terreō, frighten), *frighten off: deter, restrain, hinder, 11, 8.*

**dētestor**, 1, -ātus, dep. (dē, down, against; testor, bear witness), *curse, denounce, 19, 7.*

**dētineō**, 2, -tinuī, -tentus (dē, from, off; teneō, hold), *keep back, delay, detain, 52, 6. (W. G. 71.)*

**dētrahō**, 3, -trāxī, -tractus (dē, off; trahō, draw), *draw off, take off, pull down, take away, take down, 23, 30; 38, 28.*

**dētrīmentum**, -ī, N. (dēterō, rub away), *that which is worn away: loss, harm, damage, 33, 27.*

**dēturbō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (dē, down;

**turbō**, move confusedly), beat down, overthrow, throw down, 21, 13.

**deūrō**, 3, -ussī, -ūstus (dē, down, completely; ūrō, burn), burn up, consume, destroy, 15, 14.

**deus**, -ī, M. [DIV-, bright, shine], god, deity, 4, 24. (W. G. 27.)

**dēvertō**, 3, -tī, — (dē, away; vertō, turn), turn away, turn aside, betake oneself, 38, 11. (W. G. 74.)

**dēvictus**, P. of dēvincō, 47, 3.

**dēvincō**, 3, -vīcī, -victus (dē, utterly; vincō, conquer), overcome, subdue, conquer completely, 21, 28.

**dēvolō**, 1, —, -ātūrus (dē, down; volō, fly), fly down, 64, 4.

**dexter**, -tera, -terum, and -tra, -trum, adj. with comp. and sup., the right, 58, 29.

**dextra**, -ae, F. (dexter, sc. manus), the right hand, 40, 25.

**diadēma**, -atis, N. (Gr., διάδημα), royal crown, diadem, 40, 22.

**Diana**, -ae, F. [for Divāna, DIV-, bright], Diana, Italian goddess of light and of the moon; identified with the Greek Artemis, goddess of the chase, 12, 25. (W. G. 27.)

**(diciō)**, -ōnis, F. [DIC-, show], do-minion, sovereignty, authority, 27, 1. (W. G. 26.)

**dicō**, 3, dixī, dictus [DIC-, show], say, speak, tell, 5, 10: declare, assert, 15, 10: appoint, 19, 27: name, call, 13, 26: causam dicere, to plead a case, 58, 23: iūs dicere, to pronounce judgment, 70, 13. (W. G. 26.)

**dictātor**, -ōris, M. (dictō, dictate), dictator, chief magistrate with unlimited power, 21, 16. (W. G. 26.)

**dictatūra**, -ae, F. (dictātor, dictator), office of a dictator, dictatorship, 67, 17.

**dictitō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (intens. of dicō, say), say often, maintain, assert, 40, 16. (W. G. 26.)

**dictum**, -ī, N. [DIC-, show], remark, saying, word, 44, 25: command, 12, 18.

**diēs**, gen. diēi or diē, M., sometimes F. in the singular [DI-, shine], day, civil day, 5, 25; 8, 29: time, 30, 6: in diēs, day by day, 54, 15. (W. G. 27.)

**difficilis**, -e, adj. with comp. and sup. (dis-, negative; facilis, easy), hard, difficult, troublesome, perilous, 27, 4. (W. G. 33.)

**difficiliter**, adv. with comp. and sup. (difficilis, difficult), with difficulty, 29, 1. (W. G. 33.)

**difficultās**, -ātis, F. (difficilis, difficult), difficulty, distress, want, scarcity, need, 58, 18. (W. G. 33.)

**dīgerō**, 3, -gessī, -gestus (dis-, apart; gerō, carry), force apart, distribute, divide, 17, 7. (W. G. 42.)

**dīgnitās**, -ātis, F. (dignus, worthy), worth, merit: authority, distinc-

*tion, rank, reputation, honor,* 11, 1; 52, 4.

**dignus**, adj. with comp. and sup., *worthy, deserving*, 36, 21.

**digredior**, 3, -gressus, dep. (dis-, apart; gradior, walk), *go apart, separate, depart*, 15, 24. (W. G. 44.)

**digressus**, P. of **digredior**, 15, 24.

**diligenter**, adv. with comp. and sup. (*diligēns, industrious*), *industriously, assiduously, diligently*, 58, 2.

**diligentia**, -ae, F. (*diligēns, careful*), *attentiveness, earnestness, faithful care*, 39, 26.

**diligō**, 3, -lēxi, -lēctus (dis-, apart; legō, choose), *single out, esteem, love*, 43, 13.

**dīmīcātiō**, -ōnis, F. (*dīmīcō, fight*), *fight, struggle, encounter*, 64, 8.

**dīmīcō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (dis-, intensive; micō, move to and fro), *fight, struggle*, 4, 4.

**dīmissus**, P. of **dīmittō**, 44, 16.

**dīmittō**, 3, -mīsī, -missus (dis-, apart; mittō, send), *send different ways, send forth*, 49, 22: *dismiss, let go, disband, release, send away*, 23, 26; 25, 9; 26, 22; 44, 16. (W. G. 53.)

**dīrigō**, 3, -rēxi, -rēctus (dis-, intensive; regō, lay straight), *arrange, send, aim, steer*, 52, 28. (W. G. 65.)

**dirimō**, 3, -ēmī, -ēmptus (dis-, apart; emō, take), *take apart, separate: end, settle*, 61, 11.

**dīripiō**, 3, -ūi, -eptus (dis-, apart; rapiō, seize), *tear asunder, tear in pieces: lay waste, ravage, pillage, plunder*, 45, 16; 59, 17. (W. G. 64.)

**dīruō**, 3, -ruī, -rūtus (dis-, in different directions; ruō, clash, hurl), *tear asunder, overthrow, destroy*, 9, 2.

**discēdō**, 3, -cessī, -cessus (dis-, apart; cēdō, go), *go apart, scatter: go away, depart*, 45, 25: *march away*, 19, 22; 33, 22.

**discipulus**, -ī, M. (*discō, learn*), *learner, disciple, follower*, 57, 18. (W. G. 26.)

**discō**, 3, didicī, — [DIC-, show], *learn, become acquainted with*, 57, 16: *learn how*, 66, 5. (W. G. 26.)

**discordia**, -ae, F. (*discors, inharmonious*), *disunion, dissension, discord*, 17, 9.

**discordō**, 1, -āvī, — (discors, inharmonious; dis-, divided; cor, heart), *be at variance, differ, quarrel*, 17, 1.

**discrimen**, -inis, N. [dis-, apart; CER-, CRE-, separate], *that which parts, interval: crisis, danger*, 41, 21: *decisive battle*, 33, 14. (W. G. 20.)

**discurrō**, 3, -currī and -cucurri, -cursus (dis-, in different directions; currō, run), *run different ways*, 3, 15: *run to and fro, wander, roam*, 34, 1. (W. G. 19.)

**discutiō**, 3, -cussī, -cussus (dis-, apart; quatiō, shake), *dash to pieces, shatter: put an end to*.

*thwart, dispel, remove, 22, 5; 26, 17.*

**d̄is̄ertus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of *d̄isserō*, *set in order*), skillful, clever, fluent, eloquent, 58, 12.

**d̄ispēnsātor**, -ōris, M. (*d̄ispēnsō*, *pay out*), steward, treasurer, paymaster, 69, 11. (W. G. 68.)

**d̄ispiciō**, 3, -spēxī, -spectus (*d̄is-*, apart; *speciō*, see), discern, perceive, distinguish, 60, 21. (W. G. 68.)

**d̄ispliceō**, 2, -uī, -itus (*d̄is-*, negative; *placeō*, please), displease, be unsatisfactory, 50, 27.

**d̄ispōnō**, 3, -posuī, -positus (*d̄is-*, apart; *pōnō*, put), place here and there, arrange, dispose, 45, 26.

**dispositus**, P. of *d̄ispōnō*, 45, 26.

**d̄isputō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*d̄is-*, intensive; *putō*, think), argue, discuss, converse, explain, 48, 15.

**dissēnsiō**, -ōnis, F. (*dissentiō*, differ), difference of opinion, dissension, strife, discord, 47, 10.

**d̄isserō**, 3, -ruī, -rtus (*d̄is-*, here and there, in order; *serō*, arrange), examine, argue, speak, 27, 17.

**dissimilis**, -e, adj. with comp. and sup. (*d̄is-*, not, un-; *similis*, like), unlike, dissimilar, different, 6, 18.

**dissimilitūdō**, -inis, F. (*dissimilis*, unlike), unlikeness, difference, 29, 19.

**dissimulō**, 1, -āvī-ātus (*d̄is-*,

*not*; *simulō*, make like), make unlike: hide, conceal, 3, 10.

**dissipō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*d̄is-*, apart; \* *supō*, throw), spread abroad, scatter: waste, squander, 41, 18.

**dissuādeō**, 2, -suāsī, -suāsus (*d̄is-*, apart, from; *suādeō*, persuade), advise against, dissuade, oppose, 27, 22.

**distrāhō**, 3, -āxī, -actus (*d̄is-*, apart; *trahō*, draw), pull asunder, divide, 8, 30: separate, 7, 11.

**distribuō**, 3, -uī, -ūtus (*d̄is-*, apart; *tribuō*, grant), divide, distribute, apportion, 4, 20.

**dīū**, adv. comp. *dīūtius*, sup. *dīūtissimē*, all day: long, a long time, 8, 20. (W. G. 27.)

**dīūturnus**, adj. with comp. (*dīū*, a long time), of long duration, lasting, long, 9, 10. (W. G. 27.)

**dīversus**, adj. with sup. (P. of *dīvertō*, turn different ways), turned different ways: opposite, contrary, different, 8, 30; 56, 11. (W. G. 74.)

**dīvidō**, 3, -visī, -visus [*d̄is-*, apart; VID-, see], divide, part: distribute, share, apportion, 19, 26; 68, 18.

**dīvinitus**, adv. (divinus, divine), from heaven, by divine influence, 4; 10. (W. G. 27.)

**dīvinus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (divus, god), of a god, of a deity, divine, 15, 10. (W. G. 27.)

**dīvitiae**, -ārum, F. (dives, rich),

*wealth, riches, 17, 19. (W. G. 27.)*

**dīvus**, adj. [DIV-, shine], *of a deity: deified, 65, 29. (W. G. 27.)*

**dō**, *i*, *dedi*, *datus* [I DA-, give], *hand over, give up, pay, surrender, 27, 9: give, grant, intrust, i, 15; 5, 8: permit, allow, 9, 8: poenās dare, to suffer punishment, 31, 9: finem dare, to make an end, 25, 17. (W. G. 24.)*

**doceō**, *2, -ui, -ctus* [DIC-, show], *cause to know, teach, show, instruct, 5, 12; 40, i. (W. G. 26.)*

**doctrīna**, *-ae*, F. (for *doctorīna*, fr. *doctor, teacher*), *teaching, instruction, learning, 40, 9: erudition, wisdom, 57, 20. (W. G. 26.)*

**doctus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of *doceō, teach*), *learned, skilled, trained, 48, 3. (W. G. 26.)*

**dolor**, *-ōris*, M., *pain, suffering, 48, 14: grief, sorrow, 18, 19.*

**dolōsē**, adv. (*dolōsus, crafty*), *craftily, deceitfully, 3, 24.*

**dolus**, *i*, M. (cf. Gr., δόλος, *trick*), *device, artifice: deception, cunning, 19, 23.*

**domiciliū**, *i*, N. (*domus, house*), *habitation, dwelling, 10, 26.*

**dominātiō**, *-ōnis*, F. (*dominor, be lord*), *rule, dominion, supremacy, 50, 6.*

**dominātūs**, *-ūs*, M. (*dominor, be lord*), *rule, command, sovereignty, tyranny, 62, 10.*

**dominor**, *i, -ātus*, dep. (*dominus, lord, master*), *be lord, have dominion, rule, 59, 14.*

**dominus**, *-i*, M. (cf. *domō, tame, master*), *master, possessor, ruler, lord, 4, 30; 41, 25.*

**domō**, *i, -ui, -itus*, *domesticate, tame: vanquish, subdue, 11, 5.*

**domus**, gen. *-ūs* or *-i*, F., *house, dwelling-house, building, 9, 14: home, 7, 26: domī, at home, 9, 9.*

**dōnātūvum**, *-i*, N. (*dōnō, give*), *largess, gift, 68, 19.*

**dōnec**, conj., *as long as, while: until, 16, 12.*

**dōnō**, *i, -āvī, -ātus* (*dōnum, gift*), *give as a present, bestow, confer, 11, 18. (W. G. 24.)*

**dōnum**, *i*, N. [I DA-, give], *gift, present, 27, 13. (W. G. 24.)*

**dormiō**, *4, -ivī, -itus*, *sleep, 12, 5.*

**dorsum**, *-i*, N., or *dorsus*, *-i*, M., *back, of a beast of burden: ridge, cliff, range, 54, 20.*

**dōs**, *dōtis*, F. [I DA-, give], *marriage portion, dowry, 29, 30. (W. G. 24.)*

**Drepanum**, *-i*, N., *Drepanum*, a town on the western coast of Sicily, *31, 24.*

**dubitō**, *i, -āvī, -ātus* (*dubius, doubtful*), *waver in opinion, be in doubt: hesitate, 64, 16. (W. G. 28.)*

**dubius**, adj. [DVA-, apart, two], *moving two ways: doubtful, uncertain, 15, 17. (W. G. 28.)*

**ducō**, *3, -ūxī, -uctus* [DVC-, lead],

*lead, conduct, guide, 24, 16; 65, 1 : marry, 48, 23 : construct, make, 12, 22 : draw, protract, prolong, 34, 13 : consider, think, regard, 68, 18 : conduct, marshal, 46, 30.* (W. G. 29.)

**Duilius**, -ī, M., *Duilius*, name of a Roman gens, e.g., *C. Duilius*, the famous conqueror of the Carthaginians, 260 B.C., 30, 17. **dulcis**, -e, adj. with comp. and sup., *sweet: agreeable, pleasant, 27, 9.*

**dum**, conj., *while, 2, 11 : until, 12, 18 : provided that, if only, 43, 1.* With modo often written dummodo.

**dummodo** or **dum modo**, conj., *provided, if only, 49, 10.*

**duo**, -ae, -o, num. adj. [DVA-, two], *two, 6, 14.* (W. G. 28.)

**duodecim**, num. adj. indecl. (duo, two ; decem, ten), *twelve, 2, 19. (W. G. 28.)*

**duodēni**, -ae, -a, num. adj. distr. (cf. duodecim, twelve), *twelve each, twelve apiece, 59, 8. (W. G. 28.)*

**duplex**, -icis, adj. [DVA-, two ; PLEC-, fold], *twofold, double, 65, 18.* (W. G. 28 and 60.)

**duplicō**, 1, -āvī, -ātūs (*duplex, twofold*), *double, 9, 3.* (W. G. 28 and 60.)

**dux**, *ducis*, M. and F. [DVC-, lead], *leader, guide: commander, general, 3, 21.* (W. G. 29.)

**Dyrrachium**, -ī, N., *Dyrrachium*, a coast town of Illyria, the landing-place of those coming from Italy, 52, 21.

## E

**ē**, prep. with abl., *from, see ex, 4, 24.*

**eburneus**, or **eburnus**, adj. (ebur, *ivory*), *of ivory, 20, 21.*

**ecquid**, adv. interrog.: *direct, at all, 55, 9 : indirect, whether, 15, 14.*

**ēdictum**, -ī, N. (*ēdicō, declare, proclaim*), *proclamation, edict, 61, 30.* (W. G. 26.)

**ēdō**, 3, *ēdī, ēsus* [ED-, eat], *eat, 47, 27.* (W. G. 30.)

**ēdō**, 3, -didi, -ditus [*ex, out, forth*; 2 DA-, put], *give out, raise, put forth, 71, 20 : bear, produce, 16.*

*1, 6 : publish, declare, tell, 64, 28 : show, exhibit, 50, 20 : perform, 52, 25.* (W. G. 25.)

**ēdoceō**, 2, -cui, -ctus (ex, thoroughly; doceō, teach), *teach thoroughly, instruct, 30, 11.* (W. G. 26.)

**ēducātiō**, -ōnis, F. (*ēducō, rear*), *rearing, training, education, 39, 26.* (W. G. 29.)

**ēducō**, 3, -dūxī, -ductus (ex, out, forth; dūcō, lead), *lead forth, 19, 3.* (W. G. 29.)

**ēducō** 1, -āvī, -ātūs (cf. *ēducō*), *bring up, rear, 1, 16.*

**effēminātus**, adj. with sup. (P.

of effēminō, *make feminine*), *womanish, effeminate*, 45, 13.  
 efferō, *efferre, extulī, ēlātus* (*ex, out, forth*; ferō, *bear*), *carry out, take away*, 42, 20: *puff up, elate*, 9, 7. (W. G. 34.)

efficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus (*ex, thoroughly, successfully; faciō, do*), *work out, bring to pass, effect, make, cause*, 41, 31; 48, 14. (W. G. 33.)

efflāgitō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*ex, intensive; flāgitō, demand*), *demand urgently, request, insist upon*, 50, 16.

effugiō, 3, -fūgī, — (*ex, from, away; fugiō, flee*), *flee away, avoid, escape*, 31, 8. (W. G. 40.)

effundō, 3, -fūdī, -fūsus (*ex, out; fundō, pour*), *pour out, pour forth, shed, spread abroad*, 1, 8; 51, 4; 54, 21: *empty, exhaust*, 41, 5. (W. G. 39.)

egeō, 2, -uī, —, *be needy, be in want*, 38, 30.

Ēgeria, -ae, F., *Egeria*, the nymph that met and instructed Numa, 6, 5.

ego, pron. pers., *I, me, we, us*, 9, 26; 36, 8.

ēgredior, ēgredī, -gressus, dep. (*ex, out, forth; gradior, walk*), *go out, march out, go away*, 20, 1; 24, 3. (W. G. 44.)

ēgregius, adj. (*ex, out, selected from; grex, herd*), *select, distinguished, excellent, eminent, noble*, 8, 13; 21, 10.

ēgressus, P. of ēgredior, 24, 3.

ēiciō, 3, -iēcī, -iectus (*ex, out; iaciō, cast*), *cast out: with sē, rush out: of ships, strand, wreck, cast ashore*, 30, 10. (W. G. 47.)

ēlābor, 3, ēlapsus, dep. (*ex, away; läbor, slip*), *slip away, get off, escape*, 49, 1. (W. G. 49.)

ēlabōrō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*ex, out, thoroughly; labōrō, labor*), *labor, endeavor, take pains*, 62, 19.

ēlanguēscō, 3, -langūī, —, *inch. (ex, intensive; languēscō, grow faint)*, *grow faint, fail, slacken, relax*, 38, 12.

ēlātus, adj. (P. of efferō, *lift up*), *exalted, raised, uplifted*, 11, 29.

ēlegantia, -ae, F. (*ēlegāns, select, choice*), *taste, propriety, elegance*, 70, 23.

elephantus, -i, M., nom. sing. usually *elephās*, or *elephāns*, *elephant*, 25, 11.

ēliciō, 3, -licuī, — (*ex, forth, out; laciō, allure*), *draw out, bring out: call down, evoke*, 5, 10.

ēligō, 3, -lēgī, -lēctus (*ex, out; legō, gather*), *pluck out: choose, select*, 4, 18.

ēloquentia, -ae, F. (*ēloquēns, eloquent*), *eloquence*, 26, 28.

ēmittō, 3, -misi, -missus (*ex, forth, out; mittō, send, let go*), *send out, send forth*, 28, 11: *hurl, cast*, 10, 2: *release, set free*, 63, 25. (W. G. 53.)

**emō**, 3, ēmī, ēmptus, *buy, purchase*, 15, 15.

**enim**, conj., postpositive, *namely, that is to say, I mean*, 36, 27: *for, because*, 3, 9.

**ēnitor**, 3, -nīxus or -nīsus, dep. (ex, forth; nītor, strain, struggle), *force a way out, climb: endeavor, strive*, 61, 13.

**ēnsis**, -is, M., *two-edged sword*, 43, 7.

**ēō**, ire, īvī or ii, itūrus [I-, go], *go, walk, move*, 3, 19; 7, 26: *fare, prosper*, 8, 4.

**ēō**, adv., *for that reason, therefore*, 18, 16: *to that place, thither*, 3, 3: *so far, to that degree*, 35, 7.

**Ephesius**, adj., *Ephesian, of Ephesus*, 12, 25.

**Ephesus**, -ī, F., *Ephesus*, a celebrated city of Ionia in western Asia Minor, famed for its Diana temple.

**epigramma**, -atis, N. (Gr., ἐπιγραμμα, *inscription*), *inscription: epigram*, 56, 17.

**Ēpirus**, -ī, F., *Epirus*, a province in the north of Greece, 25, 2.

**epistula**, -ae, F. (Gr., ἐπιστολή, *letter*), *a written communication, letter*, 56, 10.

**epulor**, 1, -ātus, dep. (epulum, *feast*), *feast, banquet, dine*, 38, 6. (See notes, fig. 20, p. 116.)

**eques**, -itis, M. (*equus, horse*), *horseman, rider: cavalryman, knight*, 4, 19; 37, 22; 39, 3.

**equester**, -tris, -tre, adj. (*eques*,

*horseman), equestrian, of cavalry, of the knights*, 40, 27.

**equitō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*eques, horseman*), *ride*, 57, 1.

**equus**, -ī, -M., *horse, steed*, 14, 23.

**ērēctus**, adj. with comp. (P. of *ērigō, raise up*), *upright: attentive, on the alert, eager*, 18, 14.

**ergā**, prep. with acc., *towards, in respect of, in relation to, for*, 16, 15; 44, 3.

**ergō**, adv., *consequently, therefore, then, accordingly*, 11, 15; 14, 26.

**ērigō**, 3, -rēxi, -rēctus (ex, out, up; regō, *make straight*), *raise up*, 46, 22. (W. G. 65.)

**error**, -ōris, M. (cf. errō, *wander*), *wandering: error, doubt, uncertainty*, 60, 19.

**ērubēscō**, 3, -būi, —, inch. (ex, without force; rubēscō, *grow red*), *grow red: blush, feel ashamed*, 68, 8.

**ērudiō**, 4, -ivī, -ītus (ex, out of; rūdis, *uncultivated*), *educate, teach*, 40, 2.

**ērumpō**, 3, -rūpī, -ruptus (ex, forth; rumpō, *break*), *intrans., burst forth, break out*, 23, 17. (W. G. 64.)

**ēsca**, -ae, F. [ED-, eat], *meat, food*, 69, 22. (W. G. 30.)

**ēscendō**, 3, -endī, -ēnsus (ex, forth, up; scandō, *climb*), *climb up, mount, ascend*, 18, 16.

**Esquilinus**, -ī, M. (sc. mōns), *the Esquiline hill, the largest of the seven hills of Rome*, 12, 21.

**et**, conj. and adv. 1. As conj., *and, and yet, but*, 1, 1 : *et . . . et, both . . . and*, 3, 23. 2. As adv., *also, too, as well, even*, 3, 26 ; 68, 28.

**etiam**, adv. (*et, and* ; *iam, now*), *even yet, still, even now, and also, also, even*, 3, 7 ; 3, 12 : *etiam nunc, even yet, even at this time*, 52, 14.

**Etrūria**, -ae, F., *Etruria*, a country of central Italy, 10, 18.

**Etrūscī**, -ōrum, M., *the Etruscans*, the inhabitants of Etruria, 16, 1.

**etsī**, conj. (*et, even* ; *sī, if*), *though, although*, 44, 1.

**Euripiđēs**, -is, M., *Euripides*, a celebrated Athenian tragic poet, 480–406, B.C., 50, 7.

**Eurōpa**, -ae, F., *Europe*, 47, 5.

**ēvādō**, 3, -sī, -sus (*ex, out* ; *vādō, go*), *come out, go forth: get away, escape*, 23, 16 : *rise, climb, mount*, 21, 4 : *turn out, become, prove to be*, 62, 23.

**ēveniō**, 4, -vēnī, -ventus (*ex, out* ; *veniō, go, come*), *come out, come forth: happen*, 30, 8.

**ēventus**, -ūs, M. [*ex, out* ; *VEN-, come*], *event, fortune: issue, outcome, result*, 12, 4 ; 44, 30.

**ēvertō**, 3, -tī, -sus (*ex, out, inside out* ; *vertō, turn*), *overturn, turn upside down; overthrow, ruin, destroy*, 32, 23 ; 62, 20.

**ēvocō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*ex, out* ; *vocō, call*), *call out, summon, call forth*, 13, 21.

**ex** or before consonants ē, prep. with abl., *out, out of, from* : of place, *out of, from*, 4, 24 ; 5, 4 : partitive uses, *of, among, from among*, 4, 17 ; 28, 1 : of the cause, *by reason of, in consequence of*, 58, 8 : of measure and correspondence, *to, according to, with, by*, 11, 27 : of time, *following, after*, 31, 10.

**ēxārdēscō**, 3, -ārsī, -ārsus, inch. (*ex, out* ; *ārdēscō, blaze*), *blaze out, take fire: be inflamed, be provoked, break out*, 47, 11. (W. G. 8.)

**exarō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*ex, out* ; *arō, plough*), *plough out: raise, write*, 69, 5.

**exasperō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*ex, intensive* ; *asperō, make rough*), *roughen: provoke, irritate*, 68, 18.

**excēdō**, 3, -cessī, -cessus (*ex, out* ; *cēdō, go*), *go out, depart, withdraw*, 27, 23.

**excelsus**, adj. (P. of *excellō, be eminent*), *elevated, tall, high*, 56, 22 : *noble, illustrious, eminent*, 10, 24 ; 39, 22.

**excerpō**, 3, -psī, -ptus (*ex, out* ; *carpō, pick*), *pick out, choose, select, gather*, 62, 25.

**excidium** (*exsci-*), -ī, N. [*ex, intensive* ; *SCID-, split*], *overthrow, ruin, fall*, 19, 24. (W. G. 66.)  
**excieō** and **exciō**, 4, -īvī, -ītus and -itus (*ex, out* ; *cieō, call*), *call out: rouse, awaken*, 21, 10.

**excipiō**, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus (*ex, out; capiō, take*), *take out, withdraw: welcome, entertain, receive, 14, 6: capture, 64, 2; 69, 14: meet, befall, 53, 19.*

**excitō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (freq. of *exciō*), *call out, summon forth, wake, rouse, 21, 6.*

**exclāmō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*ex, out; clāmō, call, shout*), *call out, exclaim, 29, 7.*

**excōgitō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*ex, out; cōgitō, think*), *think out, contrive, devise, invent, 30, 20.*

**excolō**, 3, -colūī, -cultus (*ex, intensive; colō, till*), *cultivate, ennable: refine, adorn, beautify, 70, 27. (W. G. 21.)*

**excubiae**, -ārum, F. (*ex, out; cf. cubō, lie, sleep*), *watching, keeping watch, 71, 7.*

**excūsatiō**, -ōnis, F. (*excūsō, excuse*), *excuse, 42, 12.*

**excūsō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*ex, free from; causa, judicial process*), *excuse, 65, 27.*

**executiō**, 3, -cussī, -cussus (*ex, out; quatīō, shake*), *shake out, shake off, throw off, 25, 16; 33, 3.*

**exemplum**, -ī, N. (*cf. eximō, take out*), *sample, specimen: example, incident, case, precedent, 39, 3; 64, 25: kind, nature, 65, 7.*

**exerceō**, 2, -ui, -itus (*ex, out; arceō, shut*), *keep out of an enclosure; employ, train, exercise, 43, 19: carry into effect, administer, 54, 13. (W. G. 9.)*

**exercitus**, -ūs, M. (*exerceō, train*), *army, 3, 22. (W. G. 9.)*

**exhauriō**, 4, -hausī, -haustus (*ex, out; hauriō, draw*), *draw out, exhaust: impoverish, 68, 23.*

**exhaustus**, P. of *exhauriō*, 68, 23.

**exhibeō**, 2, -ui, -itus (*ex, out, forth; habeō, hold*), *hold forth, present: show, display, 66, 28. (W. G. 45.)*

**exhorreō**, 2, -ui, — (*ex, intensive; horreō, tremble*), *tremble before, shudder at; dread, 67, 18.*

**exigō**, 3, -ēgī, -āctus (*ex, out; agō, drive*), *drive out: spend, pass, 29, 29. (W. G. 2.)*

**exiguus**, adj. with sup., *little, small, inadequate, short, 37, 17.*

**eximus**, adj. (*cf. eximō, take out*), *taken out, excepted: uncommon, distinguished, select, choice, 45, 6; 56, 14.*

**eximō**, 3, -ēmī, -ēmptus (*ex, out, from; emō, take*), *take out, remove: deliver, release, 59, 7.*

**existimō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*ex, out, up; aestimō, reckon*), *value, estimate: judge, consider, think, 29, 20.*

**exitium**, -ī, N. [*ex, out; I-, go*], *destruction, ruin, death, 15, 4; 17, 24. (W. G. 46.)*

**exitus**, -ūs, M. [*ex, out; I-, go*], *going out, departure: close, end, 47, 24: death, lot, fate, 53, 27. (W. G. 46.)*

**exōrdium**, -ī, N. (*ex, starting from; ḍōrdō, row*), *beginning, origin, 1, 1. (W. G. 56.)*

**exorior**, 4, -ortus, dep. (*ex, forth, out; orior, rise*), *come forth, spring up, rise*: *begin*, 6, 20. (W. G. 56.)

**expediō**, 4, -ivī, -itus (*ex, out; pēs, foot*), *set free, liberate*, 33, 27: *make ready, procure, prepare*, 21, 27; 29, 30. (W. G. 61.)

**expellō**, 3, -puli, -pulsus (*ex, out; pellō, drive*), *drive out, drive away*, 45, 31. (W. G. 59.)

**experimentum**, -ī, N. (*exprior, try*), *trial, proof, test*, 11, 11.

**exprior**, 4, -pertus, dep., *try, prove, make a trial*, 14, 22: *learn by experience, contend with, meet with*, 47, 8.

**expiō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*ex, intensive; piō, atone for*), *make amends for, atone for*, 8, 16.

**explēō**, 2, -ēvī, -ētus (*ex, completely; pleō, fill*), *fill up, fill*, 41, 31.

**explōrātor**, -ōris, M. (*explōrō, investigate*), *spy, scout*, 25, 7.

**expōnō**, 3, -posuī, -positus (*ex, out, forth; pōnō, put*), *put out, set forth: land, put on shore*, 49, 24: *expose, abandon*, 2, 15: *relate, tell, explain*, 13, 6; 35, 3.

**exposcō**, 3, -poposcī, — (*ex, intensive; poscō, demand*), *ask earnestly, beg: claim, demand*, 10, 2; 32, 25.

**expositiō**, -ōnis, F. (cf. *expōnō, set forth, a setting forth*): *abandonment, exposure*, 2, 10.

**exprimō**, 3, -pressī, -pressus (*ex, out; premō, press*), *press out*,

*force out: express, utter*, 68, 16.

**exprobriō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*ex, out; probrum, reproach*), *blame for, find fault, reproach, upbraid*, 24, 2.

**expūgnatiō**, -ōnis, F. (*expūgnō, storm*), *taking by assault, storming*, 49, 14.

**expūgnō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*ex, out to the end; pūgnō, fight*), *take by assault, capture, subdue*, 14, 4; 26, 29; 30, 25: *overcome, conquer*, 49, 9.

**exsilium**, -ī, N. (*exsul, exile*), *bansishment, exile*, 15, 6.

**existō**, 3, -stīti, — (*ex, forth; sistō, stand*), *step out, appear, arise*, 71, 8: *be, become*, 5, 1; 43, 15. (W. G. 69.)

**exsolvō**, 3, -solvī, -solūtus (*ex, from; solvō, release*), *loose, release, set free*, 22, 12.

**exspectatiō**, -ōnis, F. (*exspectō, await*), *awaiting, anticipation, expectation*, 18, 13. (W. G. 68.)

**exspectō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*ex, out; spectō, look*), *look out for, await, wait, wait to see*, 5, 16; 8, 25; 14, 14. (W. G. 68.)

**exspirō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*ex, out; spirō, breathe*), *breathe out, exhale: expire, perish, die*, 7, 7.

**extinguō**, 3, -nxī, -nctus (*ex, completely; stinguō, quench*), *put out, extinguish: destroy, kill*, 6, 13.

**extō**, 1, —, — (*ex, out; stō*,

*stand), stand out: be extant, exist, be, 42, 15. (W. G. 69.) extrūō, 3, -ūxi, ūctus (ex, out, forth; strūō, build), pile, heap up: build, 65, 30. exsultō, 1, -āvī, — (freq. of exsiliō, leap), leap up, jump up: rejoice, exult, 7, 23. exterreō, 2, -ūi, -itus (ex, intensive; terreō, frighten), frighten, 20, 5. extimēscō, 3, -muī, —, inch. (ex, intensive; timēscō, become fearful), be greatly afraid, fear greatly, dread, 44, 1. extollō, 3, —, — (ex, out, up; tollō, lift), lift up: laud, praise, 27, 17.*

extrā, prep. with acc. (exter, on the outside), outside of, beyond, 3, 19. extraōrdinārius, adj. (extrā, beyond; ḍordinārius, ordinary), out of the common order, unusual, extraordinary, 45, 17. extrēmus, adj. (sup. of exter, outside), utmost, extreme, farthest, last, 16, 10; 23, 3: last part, end, extremity, 57, 10. exuō, 3, -ūi, -ūtus, take off, pull off: strip, despoil, deprive, 65, 19. exūrō, 3, -ussi, -ūstus (ex, out; ūrō, burn), burn up, destroy, 15, 18.

## F

faber, -bri, M. [FAC-, make], workman, smith, 5, 19. (W. G. 33.) Fabius, adj., name of a distinguished Roman gens, e.g., *Quintus Fabius Maximus*, 32, 26. Fabricius, -i, M., name of a famous Roman, *C. Fabricius Luscinus*, 28, 2. (W. G. 33.) fabricō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (fabrica, workshop), make, build, construct, 5, 20. (W. G. 33.) fābula, -ae, F. [FA-, say], narrative, account, story, 10, 19: fable, 17, 10. (W. G. 32.) facētē, adv. with comp. and sup. (facētus, fine), finely, gracefully: wittily, 62, 26.

facile, adv. with comp. facilius, and sup. facillimē (facilis, easy), easily, readily, 18, 2; 21, 14. facilis, -e, adj. with comp. and sup. [FAC-, make], easy, without difficulty, 30, 24. (W. G. 33.) facinus, -oris, N. [FAC-, do], deed, act, achievement, 8, 6; 52, 24: bad deed, crime, 10, 9. (W. G. 33.) faciō, 3, fēcī, factus [FAC-, make, do], pass. fiō, fieri, factus, make, build, 3, 1: do, perform, 6, 6: cause, bring about, 4, 25: gain, take, 35, 6: give, 39, 8: choose, constitute, appoint, 1, 5: pass. be done, 9, 23: happen,

*come about, become*, 15, 20; 50, 21. (W. G. 33.)

**factum**, -i, N. (P. of faciō, *do*), *deed, achievement, event, act*, 14, 15. (W. G. 33.)

**factus**, adj. (P. of faciō, *make*), *elaborate, artistic*, 29, 28.

**facultās**, -ātis, F. (*facilis, easy to do*), *ability, means, chance, opportunity*, 46, 4. (W. G. 33.)

**fācundia**, -ae, F. (*fācundus, eloquent*), *eloquence, command of language*, 62, 22. (W. G. 32.)

**fācundus**, adj., *fluent, eloquent*, 16, 22. (W. G. 32.)

**Falērii**, -ōrum, M., *Falerii*, the capital of the Falisci, a people of Etruria, 19, 1.

**Falernus**, adj., belonging to the *Falernian* territory, a district of Campania famous for its wines, 22, 23.

**Falisci**, -ōrum, M., the *Faliscans*, a people of Etruria, 19, 5.

**fallō**, 3, *fefellī, falsus, trip: elude, escape the notice of*, 21, 5.

**fāma**, -ae, F. [*FA-, show*], *report, rumor, tradition*, 1, 10; 12, 26: *renown, fame, reputation, character*, 56, 18. (W. G. 32.)

**famēs**, -is, F., *hunger, want*, 21, 17.

**familia**, -ae, F. (*famulus, servant*), *the slaves in a household, family servants, domestics*, 41, 22: *household, family*, 48, 21.

**familiāris**, -e, adj. with comp. and sup. (*familia, family*), *belonging to a family: friendly*,

*familiar, intimate*, 26, 26: rēs familiāris, *estate, property*, 59, 12.

**familiāritās**, -ātis, F. (*familiāris, intimate*), *familiarity, intimacy, friendship*, 11, 2.

**fāmōsus**, adj. (fāma, *report*), *much talked of: slanderous, scandalous*, 56, 17.

**famula**, -ae, F. (*famulus, servant*), *maid-servant, female slave*, 12, 2.

**fānum**, -i, N. (\**for, speak*), *shrine, temple*, 12, 25. (W. G. 32.)

**fascis**, -is, M., *bundle, fagot*: plur., *the fasces*, 51, 4 (v. notes, fig. 25, p. 127).

**fāsti**, -ōrum, M. (*fāstus, not forbidden*; sc. diēs), *register of judicial days: almanac, calendar*, 54, 6.

**fāstus**, adj., *not forbidden: fātus diēs, a day upon which court could be held*, 5, 25.

**fātalis**, -e, adj. (*fātum, fate*), *of fate, fated, fatal: dangerous*, 55, 7. (W. G. 32.)

**fatigō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus [*\*fatis, weary; AG, drive*], *weary, harass*, 21, 21. (W. G. 2.)

**faucēs**, -ium, F., *throat*, 51, 24.

**Faustulus**, -i, M., *Faustulus*, the shepherd that found and reared Romulus and Remus, 1, 14.

**faveō**, 2, *fāvī, fautūrus, be favorable, favor, befriend*, 44, 13.

**favor**, -ōris, M. (cf. *faveō, favor*), *favor, good-will*, 40, 13.

**fax**, facis, F., *torch*, 42, 7.

**felix**, -īcis, adj. with comp. and sup., *fruitful*: *prosperous, lucky, fortunate*, 38, 25.

**fēmina**, -ae, F., *female, woman*, 3, 8.

**femur**, -oris or -inis, N., *the thigh*, 24, 21.

**ferē**, adv., *about, nearly, almost*, 22, 2; 55, 24.

**ferō**, ferre, tuli, lātus [FER-, bear], *bear, lift, carry*, 1, 15; 25, 20: *conduct, lead*, 23, 10: *suffer, endure*, 8, 14: *report, say, tell*, 11, 8: *move, bring forward, carry, propose*, 6, 3; 41, 10: *bring, render*, 36, 1. (W. G. 34.)

**ferōx**, -ōcīs, adj. with comp. and sup. (cf. *ferus*, *wild*), *bold, war-like, spirited*, 7, 30: *brave, fierce*, 6, 18: *confident*, 7, 21; 37, 4.

**ferreus**, adj. (*ferrum, iron*), *made of iron*, 30, 19.

**ferrum**, -ī, N., *iron, swōrd*, 6, 24.

**ferus**, adj., *wild, uncultivated: savage, barbarous*, 5, 6.

**fessus**, adj., *tired, worn out, feeble, infirm, weak*, 7, 22; 14, 14.

**festinātiō**, -ōnis, F. (*festinō, hasten*), *haste, hurry*, 23, 11.

**festinō**, 1, -āvī, -ātūs (*festinus, hasty*), *hasten, be in haste, hurry*, 36, 2.

**fētiālis**, -e, adj., *speaking, diplomatic, negotiating*: *fetial*, 10, 4.

Subst. M. (sc. *sacerdōs*), *fetial- or treaty-priest*, 10, 4; 24, 15. (W. G. 32.)

**fictus**, adj. (P. of *fingō, pretend*), *feigned, false*, 14, 7.

**fidēlis**, -e, adj. with comp. and sup. (*fidēs, trust*), *trustworthy, faithful, true*, 23, 9. (W. G. 35.)

**fidēliter**, adv. with comp. (*fidēlis, faithful*), *faithfully, loyally*, 61, 30.

**Fidēnātēs**, -īum, M., *Fidenates, inhabitants of Fidenae, a town on the Tiber*, 8, 23.

**fidēs**, fideī or fidē [FID-, trust], *trust, faith, belief*, 4, 25; 10, 1: *good faith, faithfulness, conscientiousness*, 6, 10. (W. G. 35.)

**fidūcia**, -ae, F. (*fidus, trusty*), *trust, confidence, reliance*, 9, 6. (W. G. 35.)

**filia**, -ae, F., *daughter*, 1, 4.

**filius**, -ī, M., *son*, 1, 1.

**finiō**, 4, -īvī, -ītūs (*finis, limit*), *limit, enclose: end, finish*, 40, 30: *determine, settle, decide*, 6, 21.

**finis**, -īs, M., *boundary, limit*, 52, 11: *territory, country*, 9, 23: *close, end*, 25, 17.

**finitimus**, adj. (*finis, limit*), *joining, neighboring*. Subst. *finitimī*, -ōrum, M., *neighbors*, 3, 11.

**fiō**, fierī, factus, used as pass. of *faciō*; see *faciō*, 9, 23.

**firmō**, 1, -āvī, -ātūs (*firmus, strong*), *make firm: strengthen, secure, fortify*, 37, 20; 46, 17.

**firmus**, adj. with comp. and sup., *strong, true, faithful*, 43, 6.

**flāgitō**, 1, -āvī, -ātūs [freq. FLAG-,

*blaze], demand urgently, entreat, 61, 4.*

**flāmen**, -inis, M. [for \*flagmen, fr. FLAG-, blaze], priest, flamen, 5, 8.

**Flāminius**, -ī, M., Flaminius, genitive name of C. Flaminius Nēpos, consul 217 B.C., and slain at Lake Trasumēnus, 33, 9.

**flamma**, -ae, F. [for \*flagma, FLAG-, blaze], blazing fire, flame, 12, 4. (W. G. 36.)

**flēbiliter**, adv. (flēbilis, to be wept over), mournfully, dolefully, 44, 2.

**flectō**, 3, flēxi, flexus, bend, turn: move, prevail upon, persuade, 17, 10.

**flēō**, 2, flēvi, flētus [FLV-, flow], weep, cry, wail, 7, 29.

**flōreō**, 2, -ūi, — (flōs, flower), bloom: flourish: be prosperous, be successful, 58, 24.

**flōs**, -ōris, M., blossom, flower, 22, 19.

**fluctus**, -ūs, M. [FLV-, flow], flood, wave, billow, 53, 2. (W. G. 37.)

**flūmen**, -inis, N. [FLV-, flow], flood, stream, river, 1, 9. (W. G. 37.)

**fluvius**, -ī, M. [FLV-, flow], river, 20, 12. (W. G. 37.)

**foculus**, -ī, M. (dim. of focus, fire-place), sacrificial hearth, brazier, fire-pan, 15, 13.

**focus**, -ī, M., fire-place, hearth, 29, 13.

**foedē**, adv. with comp. and sup. (foedus, foul), foully, cruelly, basely, 59, 11.

**foederātus**, adj. (foedus, treaty), confederated, allied, 32, 23.

**foedus**, adj. with comp. and sup. foul, ugly, horrible: terrible, destructive, 30, 9.

**foedus**, -eris, N. [FID-, bind, trust], league, treaty, agreement, 4, 14; 6, 24. (W. G. 35.)

**fōns**, fontis, M. [FV-, pour], spring, fountain, 6, 7. (W. G. 39.)

**forās**, adv., out of doors, forth, out, 11, 30.

**fore**, see sum, 26, 23.

**forem**, see sum, 3, 9.

**foris**, -is, F., door, gate: plur., forēs, the two leaves of a door, double door, entrance, 48, 9.

**fōrma**, -ae, F., form, shape, figure, looks, appearance, 4, 28: condition, 51, 15.

**Formiae**, -ārum, F., Formiae, a city of Latium near the borders of Campania. Cicero had a beautiful villa there. 22, 24.

**forte**, adv. (abl. of fors, chance), by chance, as it happens, by accident, 1, 8; 7, 10. (W. G. 34.)

**fortis**, -e, adj. with comp. and sup., strong: fearless, brave, manly, 53, 20.

**fortiter**, adv. with comp. and sup. (fortis, strong), strongly: boldly, bravely, 4, 4.

**fortitūdō**, -inis, F. (fortis, strong), strength: manliness, bravery, courage, 12, 8.

**fortūna**, -ae, F. (fors, chance), chance, fate, fortune, 8, 25:

the goddess *Fortuna*, 53, 27. (W. G. 34.)

**forum**, -ī, N. (cf. *foris*, *out of doors*), *an open space, market-place*. **Forum Rōmānum**, *an open space between the Capitoline and Palatine hills surrounded by porticoes and shops, where the life of Rome centered*, 4, 2.

**fossa**, -ae, F. (*fossus, digged*), *ditch, trench*, 12, 22.

**foveō**, 2, fōvī, fōtus, *warm: favor, assist, support*, 61, 18.

**frāgmentum**, -ī, N. [FRAG-, *break*], *piece broken off, piece, fragment*, 40, 28. (W. G. 38.)

**fragor**, -ōris, M. [FRAG-, *break*], *crash, noise: thunder*, 4, 23. (W. G. 38.)

**frangō**, 3, frēgī, frāctus [FRAG-, *break*], *break in pieces, break, shatter*, 51, 4: *subdue, crush, weaken, overcome, check*, 9, 11; 23, 25; 39, 20. (W. G. 38.)

**frāter**, -tris, M., *brother*, 1, 3.

**frāternus**, adj. (*frāter, brother*), *of a brother, a brother's*, 41, 3.

**fraudō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*fraus, fraud*), *defraud, cheat, rob*, 11, 21.

**fraus**, *fraudis*, F., *cheating, imposition, stratagem*, 14, 3: *foul play, crime*, 13, 15.

**frēnum**, -ī, N., plur. frēnī, -ōrum, M., or *frēna*, -ōrum, N., *bridle, bit*, 13, 24.

**frequenter**, adv. *with comp. and sup. (frequēns, often), often, frequently*, 9, 5.

**frūgalitās**, -tātis, F. (frūgalis, *thrifty*), *economy, thriftiness, frugality*, 47, 25.

**frūmentārius**, adj. (frūmentum, *corn*), *of corn: for distributing grain*, 41, 9.

**frūmentum**, -ī, N., *corn, grain, harvested grain*, 41, 5.

**fruor**, 3, frūctus, dep., *enjoy, delight in*, 27, 10.

**frūstrā**, adv. (cf. *fraus, deception*), *in error: without effect, in vain*, 48, 14.

**Fūfetius**, -ī, M., gentile name of *Mettius Fūfetius*, the leader of the Albans, 6, 20.

**fuga**, -ae, F. [FVG-, *flee*], *flight, 7, 12.* (W. G. 40.)

**fugiēns**, -entis, adj. (P. of *fugiō, flee*), *fleeing*. As subst., M., *a fugitive*, 51, 22.

**fugiō**, 3, fūglī, fugitūrus [FVG-, *flee*], *flee, fly, take flight*, 4, 5: *avoid, shun*, 24, 4. (W. G. 40.)

**fugō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*fuga, flight*), *cause to flee, put to flight*, 49, 28. (W. G. 40.)

**fulgeō**, 2, fulsī, — [FVLG-, *blaze*], *lighten: flash, gleam*, 7, 5. (W. G. 36.)

**fulmen**, -inis, N. [FVLG-, *blaze*], *lightning flash, thunderbolt*, 5, 11. (W. G. 36.)

**Fulvius**, -ī, M., gentile name of *A. Fulvius*, one of Catiline's followers, 59, 26.

fūnāle, -is, N. [fūnis, rope; fr. FID-, bind], a wax torch, 31, 5.  
 fūnctus (P. of fungor), 51, 13.  
 fundō, 3, fūdī, fūsus [FVD-, pour], pour, pour out: scatter, vanquish, put to flight, rout, 10, 7. (W. G. 39.)  
 fungor, 3, fūnctus, dep., busy oneself, be engaged, perform, discharge, 51, 13.  
 fūnus, -eris, N., funeral procession, burial, funeral, 55, 27.  
 fūrāx, -ācis, adj. with sup. (fūror, steal), given to stealing, thievish, 29 20 (W G 34.)

Furculae, -ārum, F. (dim. of furca, fork), the Furculae Caudinae, the fork-like defiles where the Romans were defeated by the Samnites, 321 B.C., 23, 13.

Fūrius, -ī, M., Furius, name of a Roman gens, 19, 1.  
 furor, -ōris, M. (furō, rage), rage, madness, fury, passion, 41, 1.  
 fūrtō, adv. (fūrtum, theft), by stealth, secretly, 5, 19. (W. G. 34.)  
 futūrus, adj. (P. of sum, be), going to be, coming, future, 55, 4.

## G

Gabii, -ōrum, M., Gabii, an ancient city of Latium, 14, 3.  
 Gabini, -ōrum, M., the Gabini, the inhabitants of Gabii, 14, 5.  
 Gādēs, -ium, F., Gades, a town in southern Spain, now Cadiz, 50, 11.  
 Gāius, -ī, M., Gaius, a Roman praenomen, abbreviated C., 23, 5.  
 Gallia, -ae, F., Gaul, the country comprising substantially all that is now Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and France, 51, 13.  
 Gallus, adj., of Gaul, Gallic, 20, 4. As subst., M., a Gaul, 20, 7; 21, 12.  
 gaudium, -ī, N. (gaudeō, rejoice), inward joy, joy, delight, 7, 8.  
 Gaurus, -ī, M., Gaurus, a mountain in Campania, famous for its wine, 22, 23.

geminātus, adj. (P. of geminō, double), double, 7, 21.  
 geminus, adj., twin-born: double, 5, 26; plur. M. as subst., twins, 1, 5.

gener, -erī, M. [GEN-, beget], daughter's husband, son-in-law, 12, 13. (W. G. 41.)  
 genitus, P. of gignō, 12, -ī.  
 gēns, gentis, F. [GEN-, beget], race, family, house, 57, 11: people, nation, tribe, 3, 5; 4, 30. (W. G. 41.)

genū, -ūs, N. knee, 24, 21.  
 genus, -eris, N. [GEN-, beget], race, family, 25, 3: rank, class, order, kind, 31, 20; 57, 8. (W. G. 41.)

Germāni, -ōrum, M., the Germans, 51, 16.  
 Germānia, -ae, F., Germania, Germany, 71, 5.

gerō, 3, gessī, gestus [GES-, *carry*], bear about, carry, wear, have, display, 3, 23; 7, 3: accomplish, manage, wage, carry on, 6, 12; 51, 14; 62, 6: with sē, act, conduct oneself, behave, 1, 12; 43, 13: *magistratum gerere*, to fill or occupy an office, 20, 20. (W. G. 42.)

gestō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (freq. of gerō, bear), have, wear, 56, 27. gestus, -ūs, M. [GES-, *carry*], bearing, gesture, movement, sign, 69, 7. (W. G. 42.)

gignō, 3, genuī, genitus [GEN-, *beget*], produce, give birth to, beget, bear, 12, 1; 60, 2. (W. G. 41.)

gladius, -ī, M., sword, 7, 5 (v. n. fig. 29).

glōria, -ae, F., glory, fame, renown, honor, 9, 14.

glōrior, 1, -ātus, dep. (glōria, glory), pride oneself, boast, 36, 5.

glōriōsē, adv. with comp. and sup. (glōria, glory), gloriously, 40, 29.

glōriōsus, adj. with comp. and sup. (glōria, glory), full of glory, glorious, famous: to be glorified in, 26, 23.

Gnaeus, -ī, M., *Gnaeus*, a Roman praenomen; abbreviation *Cn.*, 42, 23.

Gracchus, -ī, M., *Gracchus*, family name of the Sempronian gens, e.g., *Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus*, 39, 23.

gradus, -ūs, M. [GRAD-, *walk*],

step, pace, 23, 16: stage, grade, degree, 70, 30: stairs, steps, 13, 19. (W. G. 44.)

Graecia, -ae, F., *Greece*, 17, 21.

Graeculus, adj. (dim. of Graēcus), *Grecian*, *Greek*. As subst. M. and F., a worthless, insignificant Greek, 69, 1.

Graecus, adj., of the Greeks, *Greek*, *Grecian*, 40, 1.

grandis, -e, adj. with comp., full-grown, large, great, 69, 12.

grānum, -ī, N., grain, seed, 57, 10.

graphium, -ī, N. (Gr., γραφλον), writing-style, pen, 55, 18.

grātia, -ae, F. (grātus, pleasing), favor, esteem, regard, friendship, 17, 8: thanks, gratitude, 29, 24: return, recompense, 50, 22: abl. grātiā, after a gen., on account, for the sake, 12, 12.

grātulor, 1, -ātus, dep. (grātus, pleasing), manifest joy, congratulate, 7, 25.

grātus, adj. with comp. and sup., dear, agreeable, acceptable, pleasing, 31, 2: grateful, thankful, 16, 15.

gravis, -e, adj. with comp. gravior, and sup. gravissimus, heavy, laden, burdened, 32, 9: serious, dangerous, severe, 12, 16; 52, 22: earnest, weighty, 22, 4: harsh, annoying, disagreeable, 26, 20; 52, 4: eminent, great, 41, 17.

graviter, adv. with comp. gravius, and sup. gravissimē,

(*gravis, heavy*), *heavily*: *greatly, seriously, severely*, 48, 6: *deeply, impressively*, 48, 15. gubernātor, -ōris, m. (*gubernō, steer*), *steersman, helmsman*, 52, 29.

## H

**habeō**, 2, -uī, -itus [HAB-, *have*], *have, hold, occupy*, 1, 2; 4, 22; 28, 23: *treat*, 25, 18: *hold, converse*, 59, 21: *have in mind, regard, look upon, consider*, 27, 25; 70, 9. (W. G. 45.)

**habitō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (freq. of *habeō, have*), *dwell, abide, inhabit*, 9, 5; 9, 6. (W. G. 45.)

**habitus**, -ūs, M. [HAB-, *have*], *condition, appearance: attire, dress, apparel*, 66, 20.

**Hamilcar**, -aris, M., *Hamilcar Barca*, the famous Carthaginian general, the hero of the first Punic war, the father of the great Hannibal, 32, 6.

**Hannibal**, -alis, M., *Hannibal*, a common Carthaginian name (31, 6), esp. the great Carthaginian commander, who brought Rome to the verge of destruction in the second Punic war (218–202 B.C.), 32, 18.

**Hannō**, -ōnis, M., a very common Carthaginian name, e.g., the commander of the fleet at the

Ægatian islands, 241 B.C., 32, 4.  
**haruspex**, -icis, M. [\**harū, entrails*; SPEC-, see], *inspector of the entrails of victims, soothsayer, diviner*, 55, 6. (W. G. 68.)

**hasta**, -ae, F., *staff: spear*, 10, 2.

**haud**, adv., *not, not at all*, 2, 8; 7, 15.

**herba**, -ae, F. [\**ferba, FER-, bear*], *grass, greens, herb*, 29, 13. (W. G. 34.)

**Herculāneum**, -ī, N., *Herculaneum*, a town of Campania, near Naples, buried by Vesuvius 79 A.D., 22, 25.

**Herculēs**, -is, M., *Hercules*, the Greek Heracles, son of Jupiter and Alcmena, and god of strength, 26, 3.

**hērēditās**, -ātis, F. (hērēs, *heir*), *heirship, inheritance*, 63, 16.

**Hērennius**, -ī, M., *Herennius*, name of a Samnite, afterwards of a Roman gens. *Herennius Pontius*, father of C. Pontius, the Samnite general, 23, 22.

**hērēs**, -ēdis, M. and F., *heir*, 61, 17.

**herī**, adv., *yesterday*, 28, 13.

**hibernācula**, -ōrum, N. (dim. of *hiberna, winter-quarters*), *tents for winter-quarters, an encampment for winter*, 19, 19.

**hic**, haec, hōc, pron. dem., *this, the present*, 3, 16: *the following*, 2, 23: *the aforesaid*, 10, 6: *he, she, it*, 1, 16: *hic . . . ille, the former . . . the latter*, 52, 4.

**hic**, adv., *in this place, at this point, here*, 22, 8.

**hiemō**, i., -āvī, -ātūrus (*hiems, winter*), *pass the winter*, 19, 19.

**hiems**, -emis, F., *winter, winter time*, 70, 22 : *storm*, 52, 22.

**Hierosolyma**, -ōrum, N., *Jerusalem, chief city of the Jews*, 46, 26.

**hilarē**, adv. with comp. (*hilarus, gay*), *gayly, merrily*, 43, 4.

**hilaritās**, -ātis, F. (*hilaris, cheerful*), *cheerfulness, gayety, merriment, hilarity*, 71, 16.

**hinc**, adv., *from this place, hence*, 8, 3 : *hinc . . . hinc, on this side . . . on that*, 4, 12.

**Hispānia**, -ae, F., *Spain*, 32, 22.

**Hispāniēnsis**, -e, adj. (*Hispānia, Spain*), *of Spain, Spanish*, 53, 19.

**hodiē**, adv. (contracted from *hōc diē, on this day*), *to-day*, 28, 14. (W. G. 27.)

**homō**, -inis, M. and F., *human being, man, person*, 10, 9.

**honestās**, -ātis, F. (*honōs, honor*), *honor, reputation : integrity, virtue*, 29, 2.

**honestē**, adv. with comp. and sup. (*honestus, honorable*), *properly, creditably, honorably*, 62, 15.

**honestus**, -adj. with comp. and sup. (*honōs, honor*), *regarded with honor, respected : becoming, honorable, worthy*, 48, 16.

**honōrifīcē**, adv., comp. *honōrifī-*

*centius, sup. honōrifīcentissimē* (*honōrificus, honorable*), *honorable, with honor*, 26, 6.

**honōrificus**, adj., comp. -fīcentior, sup. -fīcentissimus [*honōs, honor*; *FAC-, do*], *that does honor, honorable*, 45, 24.

**honōs** or **honor**, -ōris, M., *honor, distinction, esteem*, 25, 18 : *public honor, office*, 20, 20 ; 38, 24 : *honōris causā, out of respect*, 48, 10.

**hōra**, -ae, F., *hour*, 53, 10.

**Horātiūs**, -ī, M., *Horatius*, name of a Roman gens, 6, 22.

**horrendus**, adj. (P. of *horreō, shudder*), *dreadful, terrible, fearful, horrible*, 28, 11.

**horror**, -ōris, M. (cf. *horreō, shudder*), *shaking, shudder : horror, fear*, 7, 5.

**hortor**, i., -ātus, dep., *urge, incite, encourage, exhort*, 38, 4.

**hortus**, -ī, M., *garden*, 14, 12.

**hos̄pes**, -ītis, M. (cf. *hostis, stranger, enemy*), *entertainer, host*, 4, 6.

**hos̄pita**, -ae, F. (cf. *hos̄pes, host*), *she who entertains, a hostess : visitor, guest, stranger*, 15, 8.

**hos̄pitālis**, -ē, adj. with sup. (*hos̄pes, guest, host*), *hos̄pitable, kind*, 22, 20.

**hostia**, -ae, F., *animal sacrificed, victim*, 65, 30.

**hostilis**, -ē, adj. (*hostis, enemy*), *of an enemy, hostile*, 23, 13.

**hostiliter**, adv. (*hostilis, hostile*), *like an enemy*, 64, 12.

**Hostilius**, -i, M., name of a Roman gens, 4, 4. **Tullus Hostilius**, third king of Rome, 6, 17.

**hostis**, -is, M. and F., stranger, foreigner: enemy, 4, 7.

**hūc**, adv. (cf. *hic*, this), to this place, hither, 33, 30.

**hūmānitās**, -ātis, F. (*hūmānus*, human), *human nature*: kind-

ness, sympathy, good nature, 26, 10: culture, refinement, 57, 17.

**hūmānus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (*homō*, man), of man, human, 16, 24.

**hydra**, -ae, F. (Gr., ὑδρα), water-serpent: the *Hydra*, a mythical monster having fifty heads, slain by Hercules, 26, 3.

## I

**iaceō**, 2, -cuī, — [IAC-, go, send; cf. *iaciō*, throw], lie, be prostrate, 25, 20: lie dead, 7, 24. (W. G. 47.)

**iactatiō**, -ōnis, F. (*iactō*, throw), tossing, shaking, motion, 61, 26. (W. G. 47.)

**iactō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (freq. of *iaciō*, throw), throw, cast, hurl, 52, 16: toss, 21, 20: boast of, vaunt, take pride in, 42, 9. (W. G. 47.)

**iam**, adv., at the present moment, then, now, 7, 20: by this time, already, 4, 5: immediately, straightway, directly, presently, 65, 22: iam nunc, at this very moment, even at this time, 27, 11.

**iam prīdem**, adv., long ago, long since, 52, 3.

**Iāniculum**, -i, N. (*Iānus*), the *Ianiculum*, one of the hills of Rome, site of the mythical citadel of Janus, 6, 13. (W. G. 27.)

**Iānus**, -i, M. [for \**Diānus* = *Divānus*, fr. DIV-, shine], *Janus*, an old Italian sun deity, later god of doors, passages, and entrances, of all beginnings, and of the month of January, 5, 25. (W. G. 27.)

**Iarbās**, -ae, M., *Iarbas*, a king of Mauritania in Northern Africa, 44, 12.

**ibi**, adv., in that place, there, 6, 25: then, thereupon, 27, 21.

**ibidem**, adv. (ibi, in that place; -dem, demonst. suffix), in the same place, on the spot, 15, 17. (*icō*), 3, *ici*, ictus (only in perf. system), strike, hit, 9, 13; 40, 29: with *foedus*, to make a treaty, enter into a league, 4, 14. *ictus*, -ūs, M. (cf. *icō*, strike), blow, stroke, thrust, 43, 8.

**idem**, eadem, idem, pron. dem., the same, 1, 14: likewise, also, etc., 4, 28; 10, 11; 34, 27.

**ideō**, adv., for that reason, on that account, 22, 19.

**Idūs, Iduum, F., the Ides, middle of the month, the 15th of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of the other months,**

55, 3.

**igitur, conj., then, therefore, there-upon, 18, 4; 23, 16: so then, as I was saying, 38, 26.**

**ignāvia, -ae, F. (ignāvus, idle), laziness, sloth, worthlessness, 50, 13.**

**ignāvus, adj. with comp. and sup. (in-, not; (g)nāvus, busy), inactive, lazy, without spirit, cowardly.**

**īgnis, -is, M., fire, 5, 7.**

**ignōbilis, -e, adj. (in-, not; (g)nōbilis, known), unknown, inglorious, obscure, 30, 15. (W. G. 43.)**

**ignōrō, 1, -āvī, -ātus [\*ignōrus, ignorant; GNO-, know], not to know, be ignorant, 56, 19. (W. G. 43.)**

**ignōscō, 3, -nōvī, -nōtus (in-, not; (g)nōscō, come to know), pardon, forgive, overlook, indulge, 18, 18; 54, 3. (W. G. 43.)**

**ignōtus, adj. with comp. and sup. (in-, not; (g)nōtus, known), unknown, unfamiliar, strange, 46, 6. (W. G. 43.)**

**īlicō, adv. (in, on; locō, the spot), on the spot, instantly, immediately, 55, 13.**

**ille, illa, illud, pron. dem., that, 7, 23: he, she, it, they, 3, 22; 34, 13; 38, 6; 49, 8: the famous, well known, 40, 3: ille**

. . . hic, the former . . . the latter, 6, 14.

**illīc, adv. (cf. ille, that), yonder, in that place, there, 50, 4.**

**illūc, adv. (cf. ille, that), to that place, thither, 34, 1.**

**imāgō, -inis, F. (cf. imitor, imitate), imitation, copy, likeness, statue, bust, picture, 3, 1; 50, 13.**

**imbellis, -e, adj. (in-, not; bellum, war), unwarlike, 4, 6. (W. G. 28.)**

**imber, -bris, M., rain, violent rain, shower, 34, 25.**

**imbūd, 3, -ūi, -ūtus, wet, soak: infect, imbue, fill, 6, 9.**

**imitātor, -ōris, M. (imiter, imitate), imitator, mimic, 22, 24.**

**imiter, 1, -ātus, dep., imitate, act like, 39, 3.**

**immātūrus, adj. (in-, not; mātūrus, ripe), untimely, unripe, premature, 8, 3; 10, 15.**

**immemor, -oris, adj. (in-, not; memor, mindful), unmindful, forgetful, regardless, heedless, 23, 20.**

**immēnsus, adj. [in-, not; mēnsus, P. of mētior, measure], immeasurable, vast, immense, 15, 12. (W. G. 51.)**

**immineō, 2, —, —, project over, overhang: menace, threaten; 29, 22.**

**immō, adv., no indeed, on the contrary: and even, nay more, 67, 19.**

**immōbilis, -e, adj. with comp.**

(in, not; *mōbilis, movable*), *im-movable*, 23, 17. (W. G. 54.)

**immolō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (in, upon; *mola, meal*), *sprinkle with sacrificial meal, offer, sacrifice*, 13, 5.

**immortālis**, -e, adj. (in-, not; *mortālis, mortal*), *immortal*, 15, 27.

**immōtus**, adj. (in-, not; *mōtus, moved*), *unmoved, undisturbed, firm*, 62, 2. (W. G. 54.)

**impār**, -aris, adj. (in-, not; *pār, equal*), *uneven, dissimilar: unequal to, no match for*, 7, 11.

**impatiēns**, -entis, adj. (in-, not; *patiēns, bearing*), *that cannot bear, impatient*, 52, 25.

**impediō**, 4, -īvī, -ītus (in, in; *pēs, foot*), *entangle, ensnare: hinder, prevent*, 27, 10. (W. G. 61.)

**impeditus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of *impediō, hinder*), *hindered, embarrassed, burdened, encumbered*, 32, 9. (W. G. 61.)

**impendūm**, -ī, N. (*impendō, weigh out*), *money laid out, expense, cost*, 68, 22.

**impēnsa**, -ae, F. (*impēnsa, P. of impendō*), *expenditure, outlay*, 50, 21.

**imperātor**, -ōris, M. (*imperō, command, order*), *commander-in-chief, general*, 29, 21: *imperator, emperor*, 68, 12.

**imperfectus**, adj., *unfinished*, 52, 6.

**imperium**, -ī, N. (*imperō, com-mand, order*), *command, order: authority, power*, 13, 4: *dominion, empire, supreme command*, 2, 17: *realm, empire, state*, 38, 10.

**imperō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (in, upon; *parō, put*), *command, order, rule, govern*, 29, 16: *impose, levy*, 51, 19.

**impetrō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (in, without force; *patrō, bring about*), *gain one's end, get, obtain, procure by request*, 20, 11; 39, 10.

**impetus**, -ūs, M. (in, against; *petō, strive*), *attack, assault, onset*, 4, 3: *fury, impulse, violence*, 7, 15.

**impietās**, -ātis, F. (*impius, irreverent*), *irreverence, impiety, disloyalty to parents*, 64, 24.

**impius**, adj. (in-, not; *pius, dutiful, pious*), *undutiful, unpatriotic, wicked*, 3, 26.

**implicō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus [in, in; *PLEC-, fold*], *infold, grasp, seize: disable*, 9, 10. (W. G. 60.)

**implorō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus, *invoke with tears, beseech, entreat*, 18, 15.

**impōnō**, 3, -posuī, -positus (in, upon; *pōnō, place*), *place upon, set on*, 54, 29: *put on board, embark*, 1, 7: *impose, assign, put*, 31, 23.

**imprimis**, adv. (in, in; *primus, first*), *especially*, 45, 19.

**impūgnō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (in, against; *pūgnō, fight*), *fight against, attack: oppose*, 61, 18.

**impūnītus**, adj. with comp. (in-, un-; pūnītus, *punished*), *un-punished*, 70, 7.

**in**, prep. with acc. or abl. : with acc., (1) of place after verbs of motion, *into, to, upon*, 1, 7 ; 1, 15 ; 11, 29: *against, towards, among*, 7, 16; 12, 11: *in*, 1, 6 : (2) of purpose, *in order to, for*, 8, 24 : (3) of other relations, *to, respecting, towards*, 14, 5 : with abl., (1) of place, *in, within*, 1, 10 : *on, over, at*, 1, 9 ; 10, 13 : *of, among*, 41, 8 : (2) of time, *during, in, at*, 41, 21.

**inambulō**, 1, —, — (in, in, on ; ambulō, *walk*), *walk up and down, pace to and fro*, 14, 12. (W. G. 73.)

**inānis**, -e, adj. with comp. and sup., *empty*, 42, 20.

**incalēscō**, 3, -calūi, —, inch. (in, without force ; calēscō, *grow warm*), *grow warm, be heated*, 26, 13.

**incautus**, adj. with comp. (in-, not ; cautus, *careful*), *incautious, heedless, off one's guard*, 35, 14.

**incēdō**, 3, -cessī, -cessus (in, on ; cēdō, *move*), *advance, march, go*, 67, 30.

**incendium**, -i, N. [in, to ; CAND-, *glow*], *flame, conflagration*, 59, 22. (W. G. 16.)

**incendō**, 3, -dī, -cēnsus [in, to ; CAND-, *glow*], *set fire to, burn*, 33, 28 ; 43, 2: *rouse, incite*, 59, 14. (W. G. 16.)

**inceptum**, -i, N. (P. N. of incipiō, begin), *beginning, attempt, undertaking*, 60, 3. (W. G. 17.)

**incidō**, 3, -cidī, — (in, in, on ; cadō, fall), *fall in, fall* : *arise, come upon*, 14, 21: *happen, occur*, 59, 19. (W. G. 14.)

**incitō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (in, on ; citō, urge), *set in rapid motion, hasten* : *spur on, incite*, 13, 16.

**inclāmō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (in, to, against ; clāmō, call), *give a cry, appeal, call out to, call upon*, 7, 17 ; 36, 17.

**inclinō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (in, to ; \*clinō, lean), *bend, incline* : *be favorable to*, 27, 18.

**includō**, 3, -slī, -sus (in, in ; claudō, shut), *shut up, shut in, confine*, 63, 24.

**inclusus**, adj., *celebrated, famous*, 11, 10 : *renowned*, 5, 3.

**incōgnitus**, adj. (in-, not ; cōgnitus, known), *unknown*, 15, 8. (W. G. 43.)

**incola**, -ae, M. and F. [in, in ; COL-, till, dwell], *inhabitant*, 3, 2. (W. G. 21.)

**incolō**, 3, -lūi, — (in, in ; colō, till, dwell), *be at home, dwell*, 51, 16. (W. G. 21.)

**incolomis**, -e, adj., *sound, uninjured, safe*, 16, 14 ; 23, 26.

**incrēdibilis**, -e, adj. (in-, not ; crēdibilis, to be believed), *not to be believed, incredible*, 44, 19.

**increpō**, 1, -ūi, -itus (in, intensive ; crepō, rattle), *sound, make resound* : *rattle, crash*,

7, 4; 21, 24: *chide, rebuke, scold*, 2, 23; 8, 2.

*incrēscō*, 3, -ēvi, — (in, upon; *crēscō, grow*), *grow upon, increase*, 10, 11.

*incumbō*, 3, -cubui, -cubitus (in, upon; \**cumbō, lie, lean*), *lean: exert oneself, apply oneself, attend to*, 57, 24.

*incūriōsus*, adj. (in-, not; *cūriōsus, careful*), *careless, negligent*, 71, 1. (W. G. 18.)

*incursiō*, -ōnis, F. [in, in, against; CEL-, CVR-, drive], *running against, attack: incursion, invasion*, 9, 20. (W. G. 19.)

*incutiō*, 3, -cussi, -cussus (in, into, against; *quatiō, shake*), *wield against, strike*, 20, 28.

*inde*, adv., *from that place, thence*, 14, 24; 19, 2: *then, thereupon*, 10, 22: *therefore, from this fact*, 17, 5.

*index, -dicis*, M. and F. [in, to; DIC-, point], *one who points out: sign, mark, indication*, 5, 26. (W. G. 26.)

*indictum*, -ī, N. [in, to; DIC-, point], *notice, information: indication, proof, sign*, 55, 4. (W. G. 26.)

*indicō*, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*index, one who points out*), *point out, inform, show, reveal*, 1, 21; 19, 18.

*indicō*, 3, -dīxī, -dictus (in, to; dicō, say), *declare publicly, announce, proclaim, appoint*, 71, 7: *bellum indicere, declare war against*, 9, 7. (W. G. 26.)

*indictus*, adj. (in-, not; dictus, said), *not said: indictā causā, without a hearing*, 60, 25.

*indigeō*, 2, -uī, — (indu (= in), without force; egeō, need), *need, want*, 29, 17.

*indignātus*, adj. (P. of *indignor, deem unworthy*), *angered, indignant*, 59, 14.

*indignē*, adv. with comp. and sup. (indignus, unworthy), *unworthily: angrily, impatiently*, 14, 4.

*indignus*, adj. with comp. and sup., *unworthy, unbecoming, undeserving*, 62, 11.

*indō*, 3, -didi, -ditus [in, into, on; 2 DA, put], *put into: give, confer*, 57, 11.

*indolēs, -is*, F. [indu (= in) in; OL-, grow], *inborn quality, nature, character, bearing, disposition*, 2, 7; 39, 25. (W. G. 56.)

*indūcō*, 3, -dūxī, -ductus (in, in; dūcō, lead), *lead in*, 23, 6: *persuade, mislead, induce*, 44, 9. (W. G. 29.)

*industria, -ae*, F. (industrius, active), *diligence, industry, zeal*, 11, 1.

*industrius*, adj., *active, diligent, careful, industrious*, 29, 21.

*ineō, -ire, -ivī and -ii, -itus* (in, into; eō, go), *go into: begin, enter upon*, 51, 24: *devise, meditate, form, engage in*, 41, 4. (W. G. 46.)

*infāmis, -e*, adj. (in-, negative; fāma, reputation, fame), *of ill*

*repute, in disgrace, infamous,*  
27, 25. (W. G. 32.)

**infāns**, -fantis, adj. with comp. and sup. (-in, not; \*fāns, speaking), that cannot speak, mute. As subst. M. and F., *infant*, 1, 11. (W. G. 32.)

**infēlīx**, -īcis, adj. with comp. and sup. (in-, not; fēlīx, fruitful), unfruitful: unsuccessful, ill-fated, unfortunate, 31, 10.

**inferō**, -ferre, intuli, inlātus (in, in, against; ferō, bear), bring in, carry in, 35, 13: bring against, wage, direct, 46, 13: with sē, betake oneself, go, 4, 12. (W. G. 34.)

**infestō**, 1, —, — (infestus, disturbed), annoy, make unsafe, disturb, ravage, 2, 4; 45, 15.

**infestus**, adj. with comp. and sup., made unsafe, disturbed: hostile, 7, 2.

**inflātus**, adj. with comp. (P. of inflō, blow into), swelled up, inflated, 57, 7.

**informō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (in, to; fōrmō, give shape), shape, fashion: inform, instruct, educate, 57, 17.

**infrā**, adv. and prep. with acc., below, beneath, 55, 17.

**infundō**, 3, -fūdī, -fūsus (in, in, upon; fundō, pour), pour upon, pour in, 41, 30. (W. G. 39.)

**ingemō**, 3, -ui, — (in, at, over; gemō, groan), groan over, mourn, bewail, 50, 13.

**ingenium**, -ī, N. [in, in; GEN-,

be born], nature, innate quality: disposition, character, 13, 14; 36, 22: talent, ability, capacity, genius, 59, 27. (W. G. 41.)

**ingēns**, -ēntis, adj. with comp. [in-, not; GEN-, beget], not natural: vast, huge, enormous, very great, 5, 11; 7, 5. (W. G. 41.)

**ingenuus**, adj. [in, in; GEN-, beget, be born], native: free-born, of free parents, 11, 18. (W. G. 41.)

**ingrātus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (in-, not; grātus, pleasant), unthankful, ungrateful, 20, 3.

**ingredior**, -ī, -ēssus, dep. (in, on, forward; gradior, walk), advance, go forward: enter, 10, 26. (W. G. 44.)

**ingressus**, P. of ingredior, 20, 23.

**inhibeō**, 2, -ui, -itus (in, in; habeō, hold), hold in, hold back, 13, 24. (W. G. 45.)

**iniciō**, 3, -īcī, -iectus (in, in, upon; iaciō, throw), throw upon: throw over, apply, put on, 8, 8: lay hands on, seize, 18, 6: inspire, infuse, suggest, 60, 13. (W. G. 47.)

**inimicitia**, -ae, F. (inimicus, unfriendly), enmity, hostility, 61, 11.

**inimicus**, adj. (in-, not; amicus, friendly), unfriendly, hostile, 29, 25. As subst., enemy, personal foe, 43, 29. (W. G. 5.)

**iniquē**, adv. with comp. and sup. (iniquus, unequal), unequally: unjustly, unfairly, 19, 26.

**iniquus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (in-, not; *aequus*, even), uneven: unfair, unjust, 21, 23: hostile, adverse, unkind, 62, 1.

**initium**, -ī, N. [in, into; I-, go], going in, entrance: beginning, 20, 29: abl. sing. *initiō* as adv., in the beginning, at first, 58, 18. (W. G. 46.)

**iniūria**, -ae, F. (in, against; iūs, law), injustice, wrong, injury, insult, 20, 2; 56, 15; 70, 5. (W. G. 48.)

**(iniūssus**, -ūs), M., only in the abl. (in-, without; iūssus, order), without command, without orders, 24, 10.

**inlīdō**, 3, -sī, -sus (in, upon, against; laedō, strike), dash against, 71, 11.

**inligō**, 1, -āvī, -atus (in, on; ligō, bind), bind on, fasten, tie, 19, 13.

**inlūdō**, 3, -sī, -sus (in, at, with; lūdō, play), play at, sport with: jeer at, mock, ridicule, 24, 3.

**inlūstris**, -e, adj. with comp. [in, intensive; LVC, shine], lighted, bright: famous, distinguished, renowned, 47, 2. (W. G. 50.)

**innītor**, 3, -nīxus, dep. (in, on, upon; nītor, strive), lean upon, support oneself by, 57, 7.

**innōtēscō**, 3, -tūi, —, inch. (in, without force; nōtēscō, become known), become known, 39, 18.

**innoxius**, adj. (in-, not; noxius, harmful), harmless: not guilty, innocent, 20, 2.

**innuō**, 3, -uī, — (in, to; \*nuō, nod), nod, hint, intimate, 44, 25.

**inopia**, -ae, F. (inops, needy), want, famine, need, poverty, 21, 7.

**inopīnātus**, adj. (in-, not; opinātus, supposed), unexpected, 56, 1.

**inops**, -opis, adj. (in-, without; opis, resources), without resources, helpless: needy, poor, destitute, 29, 30.

**inquam**, defective, always post-positive, say, 9, 25; 38, 7.

**inquiētus**, adj. (in-, not; quiētus, quiet), restless, disturbed, sleepless, 69, 26.

**inrīdeō**, 2, -rīsī, -risus (in, at; rīdeō, laugh), laugh at, joke, mock, jeer, ridicule, 2, 21; 66, 8.

**inruō**, 3, -ruī, — (in, in; ruō, rush), rush in, make an attack, 40, 27.

**inruptiō**, -ōnis, F. (in, in; cf. rumpō, break), breaking in, invasion, assault, 19, 23. (W. G. 64.)

**īnscientia**, -ae, F. (in-, negative; scientia, knowledge), want of knowledge, ignorance, 60, 19.

**inscrībō**, 3, -ipsī, -iptus (in, upon; scribē, write), write upon, inscribe, 63, 21.

**inscrīptus**, P. of *Inscrībō*, 63, 21.

**insequor**, 3, -cūtus, dep. (in, on; sequor, follow), follow, come next, follow after, 9, 7; pursue, 47, 14.

**insideō**, 2, -sēdī, — (in, on, upon;

**sedoō**, *sit*, sit upon, 10, 21 : occupy, take possession of, camp upon, 18, 24. (W. G. 67.)

**insidiae**, -ārum, F. [in, against ; SED-, sit], snare, trap : ambuscade, 23, 6 : plot, 11, 21. (W. G. 67.)

**insidior**, 1, -ātus, dep. (insidiae, ambush), lie in ambush, lie in wait for, 1, 19. (W. G. 67.)

**insigne**, -is, N. (insignis, remarkable), mark, proof, sign, 11, 19 : costume, regalia, badge, decoration, 20, 21 : honor, distinction, 51, 20.

**insignis**, -e, adj. with comp. (in, on, upon ; signum, mark), distinguished by a mark, eminent, distinguished, remarkable, conspicuous, splendid, 4, 3 ; 5, 9 ; 46, 30.

**insitus**, adj. (P. of inserō, implant), ingrafted: innate, inborn, fixed, 36, 22.

**insolēns**, -ēntis, adj. (in-, un-; solēns, usual), unaccustomed, unusual : arrogant, haughty, insolent, 33, 14.

**insolenter**, adv. with comp. (insolēns, unusual), unusually: insolently, arrogantly, 54, 24.

**insolentia**, -ae, F. (insolēns, unusual), unusualness : arrogance, insolence, 17, 23.

**instituō**, 3, -ūi, -ūtus (in, into ; statuō, place, set), put in place, fix : institute, found, establish, organize, 5, 6 : train, teach, educate, 40, 3. (W. G. 69.)

**institūtum**, -i, N. (N. of P. of instituō, establish), purpose, intention, decree, ordinance, institution : 6, 4. (W. G. 69.)

**instruō**, 3, -ūxi, -ūctus (in, in, on ; struō, build), build in : draw up, array, 21, 27 : equip, fit out, furnish, 45, 6.

**insula**, -ae, F., island, isle, 32, 10.

**insum**, inesse, infui (in, in ; sum, be), be in, 62, 25. (W. G. 31.)

**insusurrō**, 1, -āvi, -ātus (in, to ; susurrō, whisper), whisper to, suggest, 69, 16.

**intāctus**, adj. with comp. (in, not ; tāctus, touched), untouched, uninjured, 7, 21 ; 30, 6. (W. G. 70.)

**integer**, -gra, -grum, adj. with comp. and sup. [in-, not ; TAG-, touch], untouched, unhurt, 7, 11. (W. G. 70.)

**intellegō**, 3, -ēxi, -ēctus (inter, between ; legō, choose), come to know, perceive, understand, 8, 26 ; 14, 15.

**intendō**, 3, -dī, -tus (in, on, to ; tendō, stretch), stretch out, extend : bend, turn, aim, direct, 32, 10. (W. G. 71.)

**intentus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of intendō, give attention to), intent, attentive, 11, 28.

**inter**, prep. with acc. (comp. form of in, in), between, betwixt, 2, 16 : among, in the midst of, 1, 16 ; 4, 3 : during,

*at, while, in, in the course of, 26, 15; 69, 6.*

**intercalarius**, adj. (intercalaris, to be inserted), for insertion, intercalary, 54, 8.

**intercalō**, *i*, -āvī, -ātus (inter, between ; calō, call), insert in the calendar, intercalate, 54, 9.

**intercipiō**, *3*, -cēpī, -ceptus (inter, between ; capiō, take), seize in passing, intercept: usurp, 11, 3.

**interdicō**, *3*, -dixī, -dictus (inter, between ; dicō, speak), interpose by speaking, forbid, interdict, 61, *i*. (W. G. 26.)

**interdiū**, adv. (inter, during ; diū, by day), during the day, by day, 46, 5. (W. G. 27.)

**interdum**, adv. (inter, during ; dum, while), sometimes, occasionally, now and then, 71, 11.

**intereā**, adv. (inter, among ; ea, these things), meanwhile, 2, 3.

**interēmptus**, P. of interimō, 2, 12.

**interfector**, -ōris, M. [inter, between ; FAC-, make], slayer, murderer, assassin, 53, 5. (W. G. 33.)

**interficiō**, *3*, -fēcī, -fectus (inter, between ; faciō, make), put out of the way, destroy, kill, 2, 22. (W. G. 33.)

**intericiō**, *3*, -iēcī, -iectus (inter, between ; iaciō, throw), throw between, set between, interpose, 15, *i*. (W. G. 47.)

**interim**, adv. (inter, between, during ; im, old acc. of is, this), meanwhile, in the meantime, 9, 3.

**interimō**, *3*, -ēmī, -ēmptus (inter, within, from within ; emō, take), take from the midst, do away with, abolish, 40, 16 : kill, 2, 12.

**interitus**, -ūs, M. [inter, among ; I, go], overthrow, destruction, death, 4, 5. (W. G. 46.)

**internūntius**, -ī, M. (inter, between ; nūntius, announcing), messenger, 63, 23.

**interpreter**, *i*, -ātus, dep. (interpre, a middle-man), explain, interpret, conclude, understand, 39, 18.

**interrogō**, *i*, -āvī, -ātus (inter, between, among ; rogō, ask), ask, inquire, question, 11, 11; 44, 7.

**interrumpō**, *3*, -rūpī, -ruptus (inter, between ; rumpō, break), break apart, break to pieces, break through : destroy, 16, 12. (W. G. 64.)

**intersum**, -esse, -fūi, -futūrus (inter, between ; sum, be), be between : be present, attend, 57, 15. (W. G. 31.)

**intervällum**, -ī, N. (inter, between ; vällum, palisades), space between palisades, intermediate space, distance, 33, 17 : per intervälla, at intervals, 7, 12.

**interveniō**, -ire, -vēnī, -ventus (inter, between ; veniō, come), come between, intervene, interrupt, 21, 25. (W. G. 73.)

**intrā**, adv. and prep. with acc.

(for *interā, within*), *within, in, into, during*, 10, 14; 44, 14.  
*intrō, i., -āvī, -ātus* (*cf. intrā, within*), *go into, enter*, 31, 12.  
*intrōdūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductus* (*intrō, within*; *dūcō, lead*), *lead in, admit, introduce*, 27, 15. (W. G. 29.)

*intrōductus*, P. of *intrōdūcō*, 27, 15.

*intrōmittō, 3, -misi, -missus* (*intrō, in*; *mittō, send*), *send in, admit, let in*, 16, 23. (W. G. 53.)  
*intueor, 2, -itus, dep.* (*in, upon*; *tueor, look*), *look upon, look at, gaze at*, 23, 16.

*intumēscō, 3, -muī, —, inch.* (*in, without force*; *tumēscō, begin to swell*), *be swollen, rise, swell up: rage, become angry*, 52, 27.  
*inūsitatūs*, adj. with comp. (*in-, not*; *ūsitatūs, usual*), *unusual, uncommon, very rare, extraordinary*, 47, 1.

*invādō, 3, -vāsī, -vāsus* (*in, into, against*; *vādō, go*), *go into: attack, assail, invade*, 23, 2: *seize, take possession of*, 16, 4.

*invalidus*, adj. (*in-, not*; *validus, strong*), *not strong, infirm, weak, feeble*, 65, 17.

*invehō, 3, -vēxī, -vectus* (*in, in; vehō, carry*), *carry in: pass. be carried in, ride into, sail into, enter*, 49, 26. (W. G. 72.)

*inveniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventus* (*in, upon*; *veniō, come*), *come upon, find*, 14, 26: *find out, learn, discover*, 23, 15. (W. G. 73.)

*invicem, adv.* (*in, in; vicis, turn*), *by turns, in turn, one after another*, 11, 27; 21, 3.

*invictus, adj.* with sup. (*in-, not*; *victus, conquered*), *unconquered, unsubdued, invincible*, 31, 3.

*invideō, 2, -vīdī, -vīsus* (*in, at, askance at*; *videō, look*), *look askance at: envy, hate, grudge*, 42, 25. (W. G. 75.)

*invidia, -ae, F.* (*invidus, envious*), *envy, jealousy, ill-will, unpopularity*, 34, 5; 34, 12. (W. G. 75.)

*invidiōsus, adj.* with comp. and sup. (*invidia, envy*), *full of envy, invidious: hateful, odious, unpopular*, 8, 21. (W. G. 75.)

*inviolātus, adj.* (*in-, un-*; *violātus, hurt*), *uninjured, unhurt*, 24, 26.

*invisus, adj.* with comp. (P. of *invideō, envy*), *hated, detested*, 42, 25.

*invitō, i., -āvī, -ātus* (*for \*invocitō, freq. of invocō, call upon, appeal to*), *invite, feast, entertain*, 69, 14: *ask, urge*, 28, 16.

*invitūs, adj.* with sup., *against the will, reluctant*, 37, 7.

*iocus, -ī, M., plur., ioci or ioca, jest, joke*: *inter or per iocum, jokingly*, 49, 30; 50, 3.

*ipse, -a, -um, pron. intens., that or this very: self, in person, he, she, himself, herself, itself, etc.*, 1, 6; 3, 4; 5, 10: *to emphasize possession, own, 17, 23; 30, 23: often freely translated*

by mere, very, just, exactly, even, etc., 13, 24; 16, 12; 44, 11.

īrāscor, 3, īrātus, dep. (*ira, anger*), be angry, be in a rage, 70, 4.

īrātus, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of īrāscor, be angry), angered, enraged, 2, 22.

is, ea, id, pron. demonstr., he, she, it, the one mentioned, 1, 3: this, that, such, 1, 6; 6, 9; 8, 6: in gen. case, his, her, its, their, 6, 6.

iste, -a, -ud, pron. demonstr., this, that: he, she, it, 42, 9.

ita, adv., in this manner, in such a way, so, thus, accordingly, 2, 24; 4, 16; 4, 21; 6, 9.

Ītalia, -ae, F., Italy, 22, 17.

Ītalicus, adj., of Italy, Italian, 41, 6.

itaque, conj. (ita, thus; -que, and), and so, and thus, accordingly, 2, 5; 4, 10; 8, 1.

item, adv., likewise, further, moreover, too, 54, 13.

iter, itineris, N. [I-, go], a going: journey, march, 25, 26; 61, 6: way, path, road, means of access, 16, 8; 61, 22. (W. G. 46.)

iterum, adv., again, a second time, 25, 24.

Iuba, -ae, M., Juba, a king of Numidia, in northern Africa, 53, 15.

iubeō, 2, iussī, iüssus, order, command, 3, 11: wish, entreat, urge, invite, 10, 25; 24, 8.

iūcundus, adj. with comp. and sup. [DIV-, bright], pleasant, agreeable, delightful, 61, 7. (W. G. 27.)

īūdaea, -ae, F., Judea, the country of the Jews, Palestine, 46, 25.

īūdaeus, adj. of Judea, of the Jews. As a subst., M. plur., the Jews, 46, 25.

īūdex, -icis, M. and F. [iūs, right; DIC-, point out], judge, juror, 8, 7; 18, 3. (W. G. 26 and 48.)

īūdicum, -i, N. (īūdex, judge), judgment, trial: court, 58, 1. (W. G. 26 and 48.)

īūdicō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (īūdex, judge), judge: deem, consider, 28, 18: declare, proclaim, 14, 26. (W. G. 26 and 48.)

iugulum, -i, N. (dim. of iugum, yoke), throat, neck, 41, 24. (W. G. 48.)

iugum, -ī, N. [IVG-, bind together], yoke, 8, 18: height, range, ridge, 33, 6. (W. G. 48.)

īūlia, -ae, F., Julia: (1) daughter of Julius Caesar, 52, 1; (2) sister of Julius Caesar, 63, 10.

īūlius, -i, M., name of the famous gens to which C. Julius Caesar belonged, 4, 25.

iungō, 3, iünxi, iünctus [IVG-, yoke], join together, unite, 13, 14: make by joining, enter into, 50, 26. (W. G. 48.)

iūnior, comp. of iuvenis, 62, 30.

īūnius, -i, M., gentile name of the Brutus family, e.g. M. Junius Brutus, 55, 2.

Iūnō, -ōnis, F., Juno, daughter of

Saturn, sister and wife of iūssus, P. of iubeō, 24, 8.  
 Jupiter, goddess of marriage, (iūssus, -üs), M. (iubeō, *order*),  
 21, 8. (W. G. 27.) only abl. sing., *order, command*,  
 Iuppiter, Iovis, M. [DIV-, *shine*;  
 pater, *father*], Jupiter, son of  
 Saturn, the supreme god, 4, 9.  
 iūrō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (iūs, *right*),  
*swear, take an oath*, 32, 19. (W.  
 G. 48.)  
 iūs, iūris, N. [IV-, *bind*], *that*  
*which is binding, law, right,*  
*justice, 8, 15; 10, 4; 11, 4:*  
*court of justice, 8, 7; 18, 10:*  
*permission, prerogative, 46, 27:*  
 iūs dicere, *to pronounce judgment*, 54, 9 : iūre, *justly, 8, 10.*  
 (W. G. 48.)  
 iūsiūrandum, iūrisiūrandi, N. (iūs,  
*right; iūrō, swear*), *oath, 4, 27.*  
 (W. G. 48.)

iūssus, P. of iubeō, 24, 8.  
 (iūssus, -üs), M. (iubeō, *order*),  
 only abl. sing., *order, command*,  
 8, 27.  
 iūstitia, -ae, F. (iūstus, *just*),  
*justice, equity, 5, 3.* (W. G. 48.)  
 iūstus, adj. (iūs, *right*), *righteous,*  
*just, 24, 24: perfect, complete,*  
*24, 19.* (W. G. 48.)  
 iuvenis, -is, adj. with comp.  
 iūnior [DIV-, *bright, shine*],  
*young, youthful, 43, 2.* As  
 subst., M. and F., *young person,*  
*youth (between twenty and*  
*forty years), 3, 14.* (W. G. 27.)  
 iuventūs, -ūtis, F. (iuvenis,  
*young), age of youth, youth.*  
 Often used collectively, *youth,*  
*young people, 20, 17.* (W. G.  
 27.)

**K**

Kalendae, -ārum, F. [CAL-, *call*],  
*day of proclamation, Calends,* first day of the month, 5,  
 22.

**L**

L., abbreviation for *Lucius*, a Roman praenomen, 19, 27.  
 labor, -ōris, M., *labor, toil: hardship, 43, 17.*  
 labōriōsē, adv. with comp. and sup. (labōriōsus, *toilsome*),  
*laboriously, industriously, 54,* 10.  
 labōrō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*labor, labor*),  
*labor: suffer, be afflicted, 48, 7:*  
*be in difficulty, be in danger,* 45, 9.  
 lacerō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*lacer, mangled*), *tear to pieces,*  
*mangle: wreck, shatter, 30, 9:*  
*censure, slander, abuse, 56, 18.*  
 lacessō, 3, -ivī, -ītus, *excite, provoke, 19, 10.*  
 lacrima, -ae, F., *tear, 8, 14.*  
 lacrimābundus, adj. (lacrimō,  
*weep), bursting into tears, weeping, 18, 14.*  
 lacrimō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (lacrima,  
*tear), shed tears, weep, 67, 12.*

lacus, -ūs, M., *hollow, lake*, 22, 22.  
laedō, 3, -si, -sus, *kurt, injure: annoy, offend*, 19, 10.  
laesus, P. of laedō, 19, 10.  
laetitia, -ae, F. (*laetus, joyful*), *joy, pleasure, delight*, 67, 6.  
laetus, adj. with comp. and sup., *joyful, cheerful, glad, happy*, 5, 15; 44, 20.  
laeva, -ae, F. (*laevus, left*; sc. *manus*), *left hand*, 3, 26.  
Lævinus, -i, M., family name of *P. Valerius Lævinus*, consul 280 B.C., 25, 7.  
lambō, 3, —, —, *lick*, 1, 11.  
lämina, -ae, F., *thin slice, plate*, 63, 20.  
läna, -ae, F., *wool: spinning*, 14, 25 (v. notes, fig. 8).  
lanius, i, M. [for \*lacnius, LAC-, *tear*], *butcher*, 18, 20.  
lapideus, adj. (*lapis, stone*), *of stone, consisting of stones*, 11, 7.  
lapis, -idis, M., *stone: mile-stone*, 25, 27 (v. notes, fig. 13).  
laqueus, -i, M., *noose*, 8, 8.  
Lärentia, -ae, F., *Acca Larentia*, wife of Faustulus, the shepherd who found Romulus and Remus, 1, 15.  
largitiō, -ōnis, F. (*largior, bestow*), *generosity, giving freely, granting*, 40, 13.  
latebra, -ae, F. (*lateō, be hidden*), *hiding place, retreat*, 49, 3.  
lateō, 2, -ui, —, *lie hid, be concealed*, 65, 4.  
latericius, adj. (*later, brick*), *made of bricks*, 70, 28.  
Latinus, adj., *of Latium, Latin*, 54, 18. Subst. Latinus, -i, M., *a Latin*, 9, 18.  
latrō, -ōnis, M., *freebooter, robber, bandit*, 1, 18.  
latus, -eris, N., *side, flank*, 47, 17.  
laudō, 1, -āvi, -ātus (*laus, praise*), *praise, laud, commend*, 14, 22.  
laurea, -ae, F., *the laurel tree: laurel crown, bay wreath*, 56, 27.  
laus, laudis, F., *praise, commendation, fame, glory*, 17, 18; 58, 14.  
laxē, adv. with comp. (*laxus, wide*), *widely: loosely*, 24, 18.  
laxitās, -ātis, F. (*laxus, wide*), *width, spaciousness, size*, 70, 20.  
lectica, -ae, F. (*lectus, couch*), *letter, sedan, palanquin*, 27, 21 (v. notes, fig. 14).  
lectulus, -i, M. (dim. of lectus), *small couch, bed*, 65, 12.  
lectus, -i, M., *couch, bed*, 43, 7.  
lēgātiō, -ōnis, F. (*lēgō, send with a commission*), *embassy, legation*, 3, 7.  
lēgātus, -i, M. (*lēgō, send with a commission*), *ambassador*, 3, 5; *lieutenant*, 36, 10.  
legiō, -ōnis, F. (cf. legō, *gather*), *body of soldiers, legion*, 24, 2.  
legō, 3, lēgi, lēctus [LEG-, *gather*], *gather, collect: choose, appoint*, 5, 21: *read*, 56, 12.  
lēnōcinium, -i, N. (*lēnō, seducer*), *allurement, enticement: ornament, finery*, 70, 30.

**Lentulus**, -i, m., family name of *P. Cornelius Lentulus*, 62, 26.

**lentus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (cf. *lēnis*, soft), pliant, flexible: lingering, slow, 55, 28.

**Lepidus**, -i, m., family name of *M. Aemilius Lepidus*, one of the second triumvirate, 64, 19.

**lētālis**, -e, adj. (*lētum*, death), deadly, fatal, mortal, 12, 17.

**levis**, -e, adj. with comp. and sup., light: small, trivial, 33, 22.

**levō**, i, -āvī, -ātus (levis, light), lift up, raise: lighten, relieve, 32, 6.

**lēx**, lēgis, f., motion, bill, measure, law, 6, 3; 41, 5; 54, 12: condition, 6, 24; 23, 29.

**libēns**, -entis, adj. with sup. (P. of libet, it pleases), willing, with pleasure, glad, 38, 30.

**libenter**, adv. with comp. and sup. (libēns, willing), willingly, cheerfully, gladly, 56, 27.

**liber**, -era, -erum, adj. with comp. and sup., free, unrestrained: frank, 44, 10.

**Liber**, -erī, m., *Liber*, an Italian deity of planting and fructification, identified with the Greek Bacchus, 22, 19.

**liber**, -brī, m. book, 15, 9.

**liberālitās**, -ātis, f. (liberālis, of freedom), characteristic of a freeman: liberality, generosity, 26, 8.

**liberāliter**, adv. with comp. and

sup. (liberālis, of freedom), like a freeman, courteously, graciously, 28, 5.

**liberē**, adv. with comp. (liber, free), freely, openly, 26, 13.

**liberi**, -ōrum or -ūm (liber, free), free persons: children, 3, 12.

**liberō**, i, -āvī, -ātus (liber, free), set free, free, 2, 12: release, 39, 17.

**libertās**, -ātis, f. (liber, free), freedom: political freedom, liberty, 17, 12: freedom of speech, 58, 3.

**libertus**, -i, m. (liber, free), freedman, 49, 4.

**licet**, 2, -cuit and -cūtum est, imper., it is lawful, is allowed, is permitted, 41, 16.

**lictor**, -ōris, m., lictor, official attendant upon a magistrate, 8, 8 (v. notes, fig. 3).

**lineāmentum**, -i, n. (linea, string), line, mark: feature, lineament, 2, 9.

**lingua**, -ae, f. (for old dingua, cf. Eng. tongue), tongue, i, 11.

**liquefaciō**, 3, —, -factus (liqueō, be fluid; faciō, make), make liquid, melt, dissolve, 66, 14.

**litigātor**, -ōris, m. (litigō, dispute), a party to a lawsuit, litigant, 68, 4.

**littera**, -ae, f., a letter of the alphabet: plur., a letter, epistle, 44, 16: learning, education, letters, 18, 5.

**litus**, -ōris, n., sea-shore, beach, 30, 10.

**Livius**, -i, m., gentile name of *M.*  
*Livius Salinator*, consul 219 and  
207 B.C., 35, 18.

**Locri**, -ōrum, m., *Locri Episephryii*, a Greek city in Brutium in southern Italy, 30, 5.  
**locuplēs**, -ētis, adj. with comp. and sup. (*locus, place*; cf. *pleō, fill*), *rich, wealthy*, 17, 18.

**locus**, -i, m., plur., *loci* and *loca, place, spot*, 1, 10: *station, position*, 60, 7: *cause, occasion, opportunity*, 50, 4; 56, 13: *place, position, rank*, 55, 22.

**longē**, adv. with comp. and sup. (*longus, long*), *a long way off, far*, 4, 7: *greatly, by far*, 44, 3.

**longus**, adj. with comp. and sup., *long*, 23, 10: *of long duration, tedious*, 32, 11.

**loquor**, 3, -cūtus, dep., *speak, talk*, 26, 16.

**lōrum**, -i, n., *thong, strap*, 24, 19. (W. G. 78.)

**Lūceria**, -ae, f., *Luceria*, a town in Apulia, on the borders of Samnium, 23, 7.

**Lūcerīnī**, -ōrum, m., *the inhabitants of Luceria*, 23, 9.

**Lūcius**, -i, m., *Lucius*, often written *L.*, a Roman praenomen, 10, 17.

**Lucretia**, -ae, f., *Lucretia*, wife of Tarquinius Collatinus, 14, 24.

**Lucrīnus**, adj. (sc. *lacus, lake*), *the Lucrine Lake*, on the coast of Campania, 22, 21.

**lūctor**, i, -ātus, dep. (*lūcta, a*

*wrestling*), *wrestle, struggle, strife*, 43, 20.

**lūctus**, -ūs, m. (cf. *lūgeō, mourn*), *sorrow, mourning, grief, distress*, 37, 16.

**Lūcullus**, -i, m., family name of *L. Licinius Lucullus*, consul 74 B.C., and a distinguished soldier, 47, 28.

**lūcus**, -i, m. [LVC-, *shine*], *sacred grove: wood, grove*, 3, 2. (W. G. 50.)

**lūdibrium**, -i, n. (*lūdus, play*), *mockery, derision*, 3, 7. (*lūdicer*), -cra, -crum, adj. (*lūdus, play*), *belonging to play, done in sport, sportive*, 1, 17.

**lūdus**, -i, m., *play, game: school*, 18, 5: plur., *public games, shows*, 3, 10.

**lūgeō**, 2, *lūxi, lūctus, mourn, lament, bewail*, 8, 5.

**lūgubris**, -e, adj. (cf. *lūgeō, mourn*), *of mourning, mournful*, 71, 13.

**lūmen**, -inis, n. [LVC-, *shine*], *light*, 60, 18. (W. G. 50.)

**lūna**, -ae, f. [LVC-, *shine*], *moon*, 5, 24. (W. G. 50.)

**lupa**, -ae, f. (*lupus, wolf*), *she-wolf*, 1, 10.

**lūstrō**, i, -āvī, -ātus (*lūstrum, purification*), *light up: review, purify*, 4, 21. (W. G. 50.)

**Lutatiūs**, -i, m., gentile name of *Lutatius Catulus*, consul 242 B.C., who brought the first Punic war to a close in 241 B.C., 31, 22.

**lūx, lūcis, F.** [LVC-, *shine*], light, 64, 1: *daylight, day*, 18, 12: *life*, 24, 3. (W. G. 50.)      **lūxus, -ūs, M.**, excess, indulgence: magnificence, splendor, 14, 24; 66, 4.

**M**

**M.**, abbreviation for *Marcus*, a Roman praenomen, 22, 11.

**Macedonia, -ae, F.**, *Macedonia*, a country north of Greece, 61, 24.

**māchina, -ae, F.** (Gr., μηχανή), machine, device, 30, 19.

**mactō, i, -āvī, -ātus** (*mactus, honored*), magnify, honor: sacrifice, offer, 65, 30.

**mactus, adj.**, worshipped, honored: *macte virtute estō, be increased in your merit, go on and prosper in your valor, well done*, 37, 17.

**Maecēnās, -ātis, M.**, *C. Cilnius Maecenas*, the intimate friend and prime minister of Augustus, 70, 9.

**maestus, adj.** with sup., sad, sorrowful, dejected, gloomy, 60, 26.

**magis, adv.** comp. (*māgnus, great*), more, in a higher degree: rather, in preference, 3, 1.

**magister, -tri, M.**, master, commander, 34, 12: teacher, 19, 2.

**magistrātus, -ūs, M.** (*magister, master*), office of master, civil office, *magistracy*, 18, 25: magistrate, 38, 25.

**māgnificus, adj.**, comp. *māgnificentior*, sup. *māgnificentissimus*

[*māgnus, great*; FAC-, make], great, noble: splendid, magnificent, 66, 7.

**māgnitūdō, -inis, F.** (*māgnus, great*), greatness, size, magnitude, 13, 2.

**māgnopere, adv.** (abl. of *māgnus opus*), very much, greatly, exceedingly, 66, 23.

**māgnus, adj.**, comp. *māior, -ōris*, sup. *māximus, large, great*, 6, 4: strong, loud, 4, 23: aged, 1, 2: noble, eminent, 26, 10.

**Māgnus, -ī, M.**, *Magnus*, surname of *Cn. Pompeius Magnus*, 44, 21.

**Maharbal, -alis, M.**, *Maharbal*, the commander of Hannibal's cavalry, 38, 3.

**māiestās, -ātis, F.** (*māior, greater*), greatness, dignity, majesty, 20, 24.

**māior, comp.** of *māgnus, greater*, 6, 4: older, 1, 2.

**male, adv.**, comp. *pēius, sup. pessimē* (*malus, bad*), badly, wrong- ly: unsuccessfully, 31, 20: scarcely, 7, 23.

**mālō, mālle, mālui, —** (*magis, rather*; *volō, wish*), choose rather, prefer, 26, 21. (W. G. 79.)

**malum, -ī, N.** (*malus, evil*), an

*evil, mischief, misfortune, calamity, 32, 24.*

**malus**, adj., comp. *pēior, -us, gen. -ōris*; sup. *pessimus, bad, evil, not good, 28, 19*: *pernicious, dangerous, 41, 4.*

**Māmurius**, -ī, M., *Mamurius Veterius*, the maker of the sacred shields, 5, 19.

**mandō**, i, -āvī, ātus [*manus, hand; 2 DA-, put*], *put in hand, in-trust: order, command, 42, 2.* (W. G. 25 and 51.)

**maneō**, 2, mānsī, mānsus [*MAN-, stay*], *stay, remain, abide, 22, 8*: *last, continue, endure, 8, 20.* (W. G. 52.)

**manifestus**, adj., *palpable, clear, open, evident, 8, 16.*

**manipulāris**, -e, adj. [*manipulus, handful, maniple; fr. manus, hand; PLE-, fill*], *belonging to a maniple of a company. As subst., M., common soldier, 22, 7.*

**Mānlius**, -ī, M., *Manlius*, name of a Roman gens, 20, 17.

**mānō**, i, -āvī, —, *flow, run: extend, spread, 57, 20.*

**mānsuētūdō**, -inis, F. (cf. *mānsuēscō, tame*), *tameness, mildness, gentleness, 66, 29.* (W. G. 51.)

**manūmittō**, 3, -mīsī, -missus (*manus, hand; mittō, send*), *release, set at liberty, emancipate, 38, 29.* (W. G. 51.)

**manus**, -ūs, F. [*MA-, measure*], *hand, 3, 23*: *hook, 30, 19*: *band, force, troops, 59, 20.* (W. G. 51.)

**Mārcius**, -ī, M., name of a Roman gens, as *Ancus Marcius*, fourth king of Rome, 9, 16.

**Mārcus**, -ī, M., *Marcus*, a Roman praenomen, 19, 1.

**mare**, -is, N. (cf. Eng. mere), *sea, 22, 20*: *Mare Superum, the upper sea, the Adriatic, 54, 20.*

**margarīta**, -ae, F., *pearl, 66, 11.*

**maritimus**, adj. (*mare, sea*), *of the sea, sea, maritime, 31, 14.*

**Marius**, -ī, M., name of a Roman gens, as *C. Marius, 44, 13.*

**marmoreus**, adj. (*marmor, marble*), *made of marble, marble, 70, 27.*

**Mārs**, Mārtis, M., *Mars*, father of Romulus and god of war, with whose month, Martius, the Roman year began, 5, 21: *war, battle, 53, 25.*

**Mārtius**, adj., *of Mars: of March, 5, 22.*

**Massicus**, adj., *of Mount Massicus in Campania, 22, 23.*

**māter**, -tris, F., *mother, 1, 12.*

**mātrimōniūm**, -ī, N. (māter, mother), *wedlock, marriage, matrimony, 13, 14*: *in mātrimōniūm dare, give in marriage, 13, 13.*

**mātrōna**, -ae, F. (māter, mother), *married woman, wife, matron, 40, 2.*

**māximē**, adv. (māximus, greatest), *in the highest degree, especially, 3, 12.*

**māximus**, sup. of māgnus, greatest, extreme, 11, 5; 40, 2. As

subst. m., family name of Q. *Fabius Maximus*, 36, 21.

**medicāmentum**, -ī, N. (medicō, *medicate*), *drug, remedy, medicine*, 46, 17.

**medicus**, -ī, M., *medical man, physician, surgeon*, 28, 23.

**meditor**, ī, -ātus, dep., *consider, meditate: plan, devise*, 54, 23.

**medium**, -ī, N. (medius, *middle*), *middle, center, intervening space*, 6, 26: *midst, public*, 39, 1.

**medius**, adj. [MED-, *mean, middle*], *in the middle*, 6, 7: *middle part, midst*, 10, 10.

**melior**, adj. comp. of bonus, *better*, 71, 9.

**membrum**, -ī, N., *limb, member*, 17, 7.

**Memmius**, -ī, M., name of a Roman gens, as *C. Memmius Gemellus*, 56, 19.

**memorābilis**, -e, adj. with comp. (*memorō, call to mind*), *that may be heard of: worth telling, remarkable*, 50, 14.

**memoria**, -ae, F. (memor, *mindful*), *memory, remembrance*, 15, 7.

**memorō**, ī, -āvī, -ātus (memor, *mindful*), *bring to remembrance, relate, tell*, 9, 13.

**Menēnius**, -ī, M., *Menenius*, name of a Roman gens, whose most famous member was *Menenius Agrippa Lanatus*, consul 503 B.C., 16, 19.

**mēns**, mentis, F. [MAN-, MEN-], *mind; cf. memini], mind*, 11, 12: *feeling, attention*, 3, 14: *plan, purpose*, 27, 6. (W.G. 52.)

**mēnsea**, -ae, F., mēnsus [P. of mētior (MA-), *measure*], *table: meal, course*, 66, 9.

**mēnsis**, -is, M. [MA-, *measure*], *month*, 54, 8. (W.G. 51.)

**mentiō**, -ōnis, F. [MAN-, MEN-, *mind*], *calling to mind, mention*, 14, 21. (W.G. 52.)

**mercōr**, ī, -ātus, dep. (merx, *goods*), *trade, purchase, buy*, 15, 22.

**mereō**, 2, -ūī, -ītus, *deserve, merit: win, earn*, 33, 16.

**mergō**, 3, mersī, mersus, *dip, plunge, sink*, 30, 26.

**meritō**, adv. (abl. of meritum, *merit*), *deservedly, justly*, 40, 3.

**merx**, -cis, F., *goods, wares, commodities*, 54, 12.

**Metellus**, -ī, M., *Metellus*, name of an illustrious Roman family of the Caecilian gens, 44, 28.

**Mettius**, -ī, M., praenomen of *Mettius Fufetius*, the Alban general, 8, 20.

**metus**, -ūs, M., *fear, dread*, 6, 11.

**meus**, pron. poss. (mē, me), *of me, my*, 2, 24.

**mī**, voc. of meus, 27, 8.

**micāns**, -antis, adj. (P. of micō, *dart to and fro*), *gleaming, flashing*, 7, 4.

**miles**, -itis, M. and F., *soldier, 12, 10: collect., soldiery, army, 19, 21.*

**Milētus**, -i, F., *Miletus*, a large Ionian city, on the western coast of Asia Minor, 49, 25.

**milia**, plur. of *mille*, 37, 24.

**miliēns** or **miliēs**, adv. (*mille*, thousand), *a thousand times*, 50, 24.

**militāris**, -e, adj. (*miles*, *soldier*), *of a soldier, of war*: *rēs militāris*, *the art of war*, 4, 30.

**militia**, -ae, F. (*miles*, *soldier*), *military service*, 16, 21: *locative, militiae, in war, on the field*, 9, 9.

**mille**, plur. *milia* or *millia*, num. adj., *thousand, ten hundred*, 21, 21.

**mimus**, -i, M. (Gr., μῖμος), *mimic actor*: *farce*, 71, 19.

**minimē**, adv. sup. of *parum* (*minimus*, *least*), *least of all, least, very little*: *not at all, by no means*, 2, 7.

**minimus**, adj. sup. of *parvus*, *least, smallest, trifling, insignificant*, 62, 24.

**minister**, -tra, -trum, adj., *subordinate, ministering*. As subst. M., *attendant, servant*, 66, 10.

**ministerium**, -i, N. (*minister*, *subordinate*), *service, occupation, work, employment*, 17, 6.

**minitor**, i, -ātus, dep. (freq. of *minor*, *threaten*), *threaten, menace*, 59, 23.

**minor**, i, -ātus, dep. (*mina*, *projections*: *threats*), *jut forth, project*: *threaten*, 18, 7.

**minor**, minus, -ōris, adj. (comp. of *parvus*, *small*), *smaller, less*, 15, 22.

**Minucius**, -i, M., gentile name of *M. Minucius Rufus*, 34, 12.

**minuō**, 3, -ui, -ūtus, *make small, lessen, diminish*, 44, 25.

**minus**, adv. comp. of *parum* (N. of *minor*, *less*), *less*, 6, 10.

**mīrabilis**, -e, adj. with comp. (*miror*, *wonder at*), *wonderful, marvellous, strange*, 12, 4.

**mīrāculum**, -i, N. (*miror*, *wonder*), *marvellous thing, wonderful sight*, 34, 2.

**mirandus**, adj. (P. of *miror*, *wonder*), *wonderful, strange*, 29, 26.

**mirificus**, adj. with sup. [mirus, *wonderful*; *FAC-*, *make*], *wonderful, marvellous*, 63, 8.

**miror**, i, -ātus, dep. (*mirus*, *wonderful*), *wonder, marvel, admire*, 68, 12; 69, 6.

**mirus**, adj., *wonderful, astonishing, amazing*, 3, 3; 41, 27.

**Misēnum**, -i, N., *Misenum*, a promontory of Campania, 22, 21.

**miseror**, i, -ātus, dep. (*miser*, *wretched*), *lament, deplore*, 26, 12.

**missiō**, -ōnis, F. (*mittō*, *send*), *sending*: *release, discharge from service*, 50, 16. (W.G. 53.)

**Mithridātēs**, -is, M., *Mithridates the Great*, king of Pontus, 46, 2.

**Mithridāticus**, adj., *of Mithridates*, *Mithridatic*, 48, 4.

**mitigō**, i, -āvi, -ātus [*mitis*, *mild*;

**AG-**, *make*], *soften, ripen: civilize, tame*, 5, 6.

**mītis**, -e, adj. with comp. and sup., *mild: gentle, kind*, 13, 11.

**mittō**, 3, mīsī, missus [MIT-, *send*], *cause to go, send*, 3, 5 : *let go, release, dismiss*, 69, 24 : *throw, hurl*, 12, 11. (W. G. 53.)

**Mitylēnae**, -ārum, F., *Mitylene*, a famous Greek city on the island of Lesbos in the Aegean sea, 49, 15.

**moderātiō**, -ōnis, F. (*moderor, set bounds to*), *moderation, self-control*, 56, 7.

**moderātus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of *moderor, set a measure to*), *within bounds, moderate*, 44, 3.

**modicus**, adj. (*modus, measure*), *in proper measure, moderate*, 33, 17 : *middling, ordinary*, 70, 20.

**modius**, -ī, M. (*modus, measure*), *a grain measure, peck*, 37, 26.

**modo**, adv. (abl. of *modus, measure*), *only, merely*, 22, 16 : *modo . . . modo, sometimes . . . sometimes*, 61, 25.

**modus**, -ī, M. [**MA-**, *measure*], *measure, extent: manner, way*, 9, 23 : *code*, 54, 15 : *quō modo, in the manner that, as*, 42, 15.

**moenia**, -ium, N. [**MV-**, *shut, fasten*], *defensive walls, city walls, walls*, 2, 24. (W. G. 55.)

**mōlēs**, -is, F., *shapeless mass, huge bulk, weight*, 25, 13.

**molestē**, adv. with comp. and sup. (*molestus, troublesome*), *with trouble, with difficulty, with annoyance, with vexation*, 48, 11.

**molestia**, -ae, F. (*molestus, troublesome*), *trouble, annoyance, vexation*, 43, 18.

**molestus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (*mōlēs, mass*), *troublesome, annoying*, 48, 19.

**mōlior**, 4, -ītus, dep. (*mōlēs, mass*), *make exertion, endeavor: do, undertake*, 52, 13.

**mollis**, -e, adj. with comp. and sup., *soft, mild, gentle*, 22, 18 : *weak, effeminate*, 45, 13.

**Molō**, -ōnis, M., *Molo*, surname of Apollonius of Rhodes, the famous Greek rhetorician, 49, 16.

**mōmentum**, -ī, N. [**MOV-**, *move*], *movement: brief space of time, instant, moment*, 53, 11 : *cause, circumstance*, 35, 21. (W. G. 54.)

**moneō**, 2, -ūī, -ītus [**MAN-**, *mind*], *remind, admonish, advise, warn*, 20, 7 ; 35, 3. (W. G. 52.)

**monitus**, -ūīs, M. (*moneō, warn*), *reminding, warning, admonition, advice*, 6, 6. (W. G. 52.)

**mōns**, montis, M. [**MAN-**, *project*], *mountain*, 6, 13.

**mora**, -ae, F., *delay*, 32, 12.

**morbus**, -ī, M. (cf. *morior, die*), *sickness, disease*, 6, 13.

**moriēns**, -entis, adj. (P. of *morior, die*), *dying*, 65, 27.

**morior**, moriri and mori, mortuus, dep. [MAR-, die], die, expire, 17, 13.

**moror**, i, -atus, dep. (mora, delay), delay, remain: retard, detain, hinder, 57, 6.

**mors**, -tis, F. [MAR-, die], death, 10, 15.

**morsus**, -üs, M. (cf. mordeō, bite), biting, sting, bite, 66, 25.

**mortuus**, adj. (P. of morior, die), dead, 6, 17.

**mōs**, mōris, M. [MA-, measure], habit, usage, custom, 9, 22: nature, manner, mode, 53, 10: conduct, character, 13, 15. (W. G. 51.)

**moveō**, 2, mōvī, mōtus [MOV-, move], move: expel, remove, 29, 27: affect, inspire, influence, 7, 30; 22, 5; 43, 3. (W. G. 54.)

**mox**, adv., soon, 25, 10: thereupon, then, 41, 25.

**mucrō**, -ōnis, M., sharp point, edge: sword, 47, 18.

**muliebriter**, adv. (muliebris, feminine), in the manner of a woman, like a woman, 40, 5.

**mulier**, -eris, F., woman, 4, 11.

**muliercula**, -ae, F. (dim. of mulier, woman), little woman: young woman, girl, 35, 23.

**mūliō**, -ōnis, M. (mūlus, mule), mule-driver, 13, 23.

**multiplex**, -icis, adj. [multus, many; PLEC-, fold], with many folds, manifold, many, 53, 8. (W. G. 60.)

**multitūdō**, -inis, F. (multus, much), great number, multitude, crowd, 10, 9.

**multō**, adv. (abl. N. of multus, much), by much, much, a great deal, 4, 16; 17, 17.

**multō**, i, -āvī, -ātus (multa, fine), punish, 18, 26.

**multum**, adv. (multus, much), much, very much, 26, 26.

**multus**, adj., comp. plūs, sup. plūrimus, much: plur., many, 16, 14. As a subst. M., many men, 3, 11.

**mūniō**, 4, -īvī, -ītus (moenia, ramparts), defend with a wall, fortify: protect, 37, 19: make, build, construct, 54, 19. (W. G. 55.)

**mūnus**, -eris, N. [MV-, fasten], service, office: reward, gift, 3, 21; 27, 15.

**mūraena**, -ae, F., a murena (a sea-fish), 69, 20.

**mūrus**, -i, M. [MV-, shut, fasten], wall, city wall, 11, 6. (W. G. 55.)

**Mutina**, -ae, F., Mutina, city in Cisalpine Gaul, 63, 18.

**Mutinēnsis**, -e, adj., belonging to Mutina, at Mutina, 64, 6.

**mūtō**, i, -āvī, -ātus (freq. of moveō, move), move: change, alter, 11, 8. (W. G. 54.)

## N

nam, conj., for, seeing that, inasmuch as, 2, 9; 49, 12.

namque, conj., for, seeing that, inasmuch as, 18, 5; 21, 9.

nanciscor, -i, nactus or nanctus, dep., get, meet with, find, 3, 18.

nārrō, i, -āvī, -ātūs [GNA-, know], make known, tell, say, 16, 23; 51, 20. (W. G. 43.)

Nāsīca, -ae, m., surname of Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica Serapio, who led the senate against Ti. Gracchus, 40, 23.

nāscor, -i, nātūs, dep. [GNA-, beget], be born, be born to, 13, 3: rise, derive origin, spring from, 14, 20: begin, arise, spring up, 55, 29. (W. G. 41.)

nāsūs, -i, M., nose, 57, 10.

nātūra, -ae, F. [GNA-, beget], birth: nature, natural disposition, 40, 9.

nātūs, adj. (P. of nāscor, be born), born: of the age of, 32, 18. (W. G. 41.)

(nātūs, -ūs), M., only abl. sing. [GNA-, be born], birth, age, 1, 2.

naufragium, -i, N. [nāvis, ship; FRAG-, break], shipwreck, 56, 4. (W. G. 38.)

nāvālis, -e, adj. (nāvis, ship), nautical, naval, 30, 17.

nāvicula, -ae, F. (dim. of nāvis, ship), small vessel, boat, skiff, 52, 28.

nāvigium, -i, N. [nāvis, ship; AG-, drive], vessel, ship, boat, 52, 28.

nāvis, -is, F., ship, 30, 7.

Nāvius, -i, M., Attus Navius, the augur under Tarquinius Priscus, 11, 9.

nē, adv. and conj. (1) As adv., no, not: nē . . . quidem, not even, 21, 5. (2) As conj., in clauses of purpose, that not, lest, 5, 18.

-ne, adv. enclit. interrog. : added as an interrogation mark to the first or principal word of the clause. Not translatable, 42, 8.

Neāpolis, -is, F., Naples, on the coast of Campania, 22, 25.

nec or neque, adv. and conj. (nē, not; -que, and) (nec emphasizes negation, neque connection), and not, but not, also not, nor, 7, 23; 46, 3: nec . . . nec, neither . . . nor, 7, 20: nec . . . et, on the one hand not . . . and on the other, 70, 8.

necessārius, adj. (necesse, necessary), needful, indispensable, necessary, 17, 18.

necessitās, -ātīs, F. (necesse, necessary), necessity, 1, 21.

necō, i, -āvī, -ātūs (cf. nex, death), kill, slay, 28, 25.

nefārius, adj. (nefās, impious act), impious, execrable, abominable, 42, 11.

nefāstus, adj. (nefās, impious act), contrary to religion, unhallowed, unpropitious, referring to days

upon which no legal business could be done, 5, 25; 20, 13.

**neglegēns**, -entis, adj. with comp. (P. of neglegō, disregard), heedless, careless, 71, 1.

**neglegō**, 3, -ēxi, -ēctus (nec, not; legō, gather), not gather, disregard, neglect, be indifferent to, 15, 21.

**negō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus, say no, deny, refuse, say not, 11, 10.

**nēmō**, —, dat. nēminī, acc. nēminem, M. and F. (nē, not; homō, man), no man, no one, nobody, 36, 24.

**nemus**, -oris, N., woodland, forest, pasture, grove, 5, 12.

**nepōs**, -ōtis, M., grandson, 2, 8.

**neptis**, -is, F. (cf. nepōs, grandson), granddaughter, 70, 25.

neque, see nec, 18, 16.

**nēsciō**, 4, -īvī, — (nē, not; sciō, know), not to know, be ignorant, not know how, 38, 9. (W. G. 66.)

**neuter**, -tra, -trum, adj. pron. (nē, not; uteř, either), neither the one nor the other, neither, 23, 27.

**nēve** or **neu**, adv., and not, nor, and that not, and lest, 17, 2.

**nex**, necis, F. (cf. necō, kill), death, murder, slaughter, 41, 3; 49, 1.

**nexus**, adj. (P. of nectō, bind), imprisoned, 22, 12.

**nī**, conj., if not, unless, 18, 7.

**niger**, -gra, -grum, adj. comp. nigrior, sup. nigerrimus, black, dark, 56, 23.

nihil or nil, N., indecl. (nē, not; hilum, a whit), nothing, 14, 11.

**nihildum**, N., indecl., nothing as yet, 50, 14.

**nihilum**, -ī, N. (nē, not; hilum, a whit), not a shred, nothing, 15, 22; 44, 21.

**Nīlus**, -ī, M., the Nile, 47, 19.

**nimirūm**, adv. (nē, not; mirum, strange), without doubt, doubtless, surely, truly, 38, 7.

**nimis**, adv. [nē, not; MA-, measure], beyond measure, too much, too, 17, 19.

**nimius**, adj. (nimis, too much), beyond measure, excessive, too great, 15, 11.

**nisi**, conj. (nē, not; sī, if), if not, unless, except, 9, 12; 11, 10.

**nitēns**, -entis, adj. with comp. (P. of niteō, shine), shining; brilliant: illustrious, distinguished, 59, 28.

**nō**, 1, -āvī, —, swim, 57, 6.

**nōbilis**, -e, adj. with comp. and sup. [GNO-, know], well-known, famous, celebrated, renowned, 4, 26; 48, 7: of noble birth, high-born, 12, 2; 32, 5. (W. G. 43.)

**nōbilitās**, -ātis, F. (nōbilis, known), celebrity, fame: the nobility, aristocracy, 17, 12. (W. G. 43.)

**noceō**, 2, -cuī, -cītūrus (cf. necō, kill), harm, hurt, injure, 70, 12.

**noctū**, adv. (cf. nox, night), at night, by night, 30, 15.

**noctua**, -ae, F. (nox, night), night-owl, owl, 69, 27.

**nocturnus**, adj. (*nox, night*), *by night, nocturnal*, 6, 5.

**Nōla**, -ae, F., *Nola*, a town in central Campania, 71, 21.

**nōlō**, *nōlle*, *nōluī*, — (nē, not; *volō, wish*), *wish . . . not, not to wish, be unwilling*, 41, 14. (W. G. 79.)

**nōmen**, -inis, N. [GNO-, *know*], *means of knowing, name*, 2, 16; *fame, renown*, 16, 5. (W. G. 43.)

**nōminō**, i, -āvī, -ātūm (*nōmen, name*), *call by name, name*, 4, 19. (W. G. 43.)

**nōn**, adv. (nē, not; ūnum, one), *not, by no means, not at all*, 3, 4: *nōn sōlum . . . sed etiam, not only . . . but also*, 27, 14.

**nōndum**, adv., *not yet*, 27, 6.

**nōnnūllus** or **nōn nūllus**, adj. (nōn, not; nūllus, no), *some, several*: plur. M. as subst., *some, several*, 26, 15.

**nōnnumquam**, adv. (nōn, not; *numquam, never*), *sometimes*, 57, 2.

**nōs**, plur. of *ego, we, us*, 27, 9. **nota**, ae, F. [GNO-, *know*], *means of recognition, mark*, 64, 27. (W. G. 43.)

**nōtus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of *nōscō, come to know, learn*), *known, familiar*, 35, 12. (W. G. 43.)

**novācula**, -ae, F. (*novō, make new*), *sharp knife, razor*, 11, 15.

**novem**, num. adj. indecl., *nine*, 15, 9.

**novus**, adj., *new, young*, 2, 16; 67, 23: *novel, unusual, strange*, 47, 1.

**nox**, *noctis*, F. (cf. *noceō, harm*), *night*, 21, 3.

**nūbēs**, -is, F. [NVB-, *cloud*], *cloud, mist*, 34, 24.

**nūbō**, 3, *nūpsī, nūptus* (cf. *nūbēs, cloud, veil*), *veil oneself: be married, marry*, 52, 1.

**nūdus**, adj. *naked*, 24, 12.

**nūllus**, gen. *nūlliūs*, dat. *nūlli*, adj. (nē, not; ūllus, any), *not any, none, no*, 6, 12. As subst. M. and F., *no one, nobody*, 58, 8.

**num**, adv. interrog., usually expecting a negative answer. In an indirect question, *whether*, 11, 14.

**Numa**, -ae, M., *Numa Pompilius*, the second king of Rome, 5, 3.

**numerō**, i, -āvī, -ātūs (*numerus, number*), *count, reckon: pay*, 49, 24: *esteem, consider, regard*, 22, 27.

**numerus**, -ī, M., *number*, 9, 4: *quantity, sum, amount*, 32, 4.

**Numidia**, -ae, F., *Numidia*, a country in northern Africa, now Algiers, 44, 12.

**Numitor**, -ōris, M., king of Alba Longa, i, i.

**nummus**, -ī, M., *piece of money, coin*, 68, 13.

**numquam**, adv. (nē, not; ūquam, *at any time*), *at no time, never*, 36, 8.

**nunc**, adv. (*num, now*; -ce, de-

monst. suffix), *now, at present, at this time*, 4, 2.  
**nūntiō**, I, -āvī, -ātus (*nūntius, messenger*), *announce, make known, report*, 5, 15.  
**nūntius**, adj., *that announces, making known*. As subst., M., *bearer of tidings, messenger*, 9, 26.  
**nurus**, -ūs, F., *daughter-in-law*,

*young woman, married woman*, 14, 23.  
**nusquam**, adv. (nē, not; usquam, anywhere), *nowhere, in no place*, 3, 6 : *on no occasion*, 37, 11.  
**nūtō**, I, -āvī, -ātus (freq. of *nuō, nod*), *nod*: *waver*, 51, 21.  
**nūtrīx**, -īcis, F. (*nūtriō, nourish*), *nurse*, 18, 8.

## O

**ō**, interj. of feeling or surprise, often best untranslated, O ! 27, 3.  
**ob**, prep. with acc., *on account of, for*, 3, 16.  
**obeō**, -ire, -ivī, -itus (ob, before, towards; eō, go), *go to meet, go in opposition: perish, die*, 10, 16. (W. G. 46.)  
**obiciō**, 3, -iēcī, -iectus (ob, before, against; iaciō, throw), *throw before, cast, offer, expose*, 65, 2 ; 69, 19 : *set against, place before, oppose*, 16, 7. (W. G. 47.)  
**oblātus**, P. of *offerō*, 28, 17.  
**obligō**, I, -āvī, -ātus (ob, to; ligō, bind), *bind up, bind, put under obligations*, 23, 26.  
**oblitus**, adj. (P. of *obliviscor, forget*), *forgetful, unmindful*, 8, 4.  
**obliviō**, -ōnis, F. (cf. *obliviscor, forget*), *forgetfulness, oblivion*, 67, 5.  
**obliviscor**, -ī, -litus, *forget*, 39, 14.  
**obnoxius**, adj. (ob, to; noxius,

*hurtful*), *liable, exposed*, 56, 24.  
**obruō**, 3, -uī, -utus (ob, without force; ruō, throw down), *overwhelm, cover, bury*, 3, 25 : *destroy, slay*, 37, 12.  
**obsequor**, -ī, -cūtus, dep. (ob, intensive; sequor, follow), *comply, yield, submit to*, 42, 8.  
**obses**, -idis, M. and F. [ob, before, by; sed-, sit], *hostage*, 51, 19. (W. G. 67.)  
**obsideō**, 2, -ēdī, -essus (ob, before, against; sedeō, sit), *sit, remain: besiege, blockade*, 14, 18. (W. G. 67.)  
**obsidiō**, -ōnis, F. (cf. *obsideō, sit before*), *siege, blockade*, 19, 18. (W. G. 67.)  
**obsistō**, 3, -stī, -stitus (ob, before, in the way; sistō, place oneself), *stand in the way: oppose, resist*, 41, 7. (W. G. 69.)  
**obstinātus**, adj. with comp. (P. of *obstinō, resolve*), *resolved upon, determined, resolute*, 20, 19. (W. G. 69.)

**obstrepō**, 3, -uī, — (ob, against ; strepō, make a noise), make a noise against, roar at, clamor at, 11, 26.

**obstringō**, 3, -strinxī, -strictus (ob, upon ; stringō, draw tight), shut in, confine : bind, tie, hamper, involve, 22, 12 ; 24, 9.

**obstupefaciō**, 3, -fēcī, -factus (ob, before ; stupefaciō, astonish), pass. obstupefiō, -fieri, -factus, astonish, amaze, stupefy, 16, 13.

**obtingō**, 3, -tigī, — (ob, to ; tangō, touch), fall to the lot of, befall, 55, 25. (W. G. 70.)

**obtrectātor**, -ōris, M. (obtrectō, belittle), detractor, traducer, disparager, 56, 24.

**obtruncō**, 1, —, -ātus (ob, down, completely ; truncō, cut), cut down, cut to pieces, kill, 35, 16.

**obveniō**, 4, -vēnī, -ventus (ob, toward, against ; veniō, come, go), come up to, go to meet : befall, happen, fall to one's lot, 50, 1. (W. G. 73.)

**obviam**, adv. (ob viam, in the way), in the way, towards, against, to meet, 26, 1. (W. G. 72.)

**obvius**, adj. (ob, before ; via, way), in the way, meeting, to meet, 7, 27. (W. G. 72.)

**obvolvō**, 3, -vi, -lūtus (ob, completely ; volvō, roll), wrap around, envelop, cover over, 52, 26. (W. G. 78.)

**occasiō**, -ōnis, F. [ob, to ; CAD-,

fall], occasion, favorable moment, favorable opportunity, 33, 20. (W. G. 14.)

**occasus**, -ūs, M. [ob, down ; CAD-, fall], falling, going down, setting, 20, 15.

**occidēns**, -entis, adj. (P. of occidō, go down), setting, sinking, 44, 24.

**occidō**, 3, -cidī, -cāsus (ob, down ; caedō, fall), fall down : perish, be slain, 37, 23 : sink, set, 44, 24. (W. G. 14.)

**occidō**, 3, -cidī, -cīsus (ob, down ; caedō, strike), strike down : cut down, kill, 4, 16 ; 42, 1. (W. G. 66.)

**occumbō**, 3, -cubūī, -cubitus (ob, down ; \*cumbō, sink), fall in death, die, 30, 15.

**occupō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus [ob, completely ; CAP-, take], take into possession, seize, occupy, 14, 1 ; 43, 29.

**occurrō**, 3, -currī, -cursus (ob, against ; currō, run), run to meet, go to meet, meet, 68, 10 : answer, reply, 65, 28. (W. G. 19.)

**Octāvia**, see Octāvius.

**Octāviānus**, -ī, M., *C. Julius Caesar Octavianus*, the Roman emperor. He received the surname *Augustus* 27 B.C., 63, 10.

**Octāvius**, adj., name of the Octavian gens, originally plebeian, but made patrician by Julius Caesar. To it belonged the emperor Augustus, and his

sister Octavia, wife of Mark Antony. 61, 17; 66, 2.

**oculus**, -ī, M. [AC-, sharp], eye, 3, 14.

**odium**, -ī, N., hatred, aversion, enmity, 31, 9.

**odor** or **odōs**, -ōris, M., smell, scent, perfume, 25, 15; 47, 22.

**offendō**, 3, -fēndī, -fēnsus (ob, against; \*fēndō, strike), strike against: offend, displease, 66, 30.

**offēnsus**, adj. with comp. (P. of offendō, offend), offended, displeased, 54, 30.

**offerō**, offerre, obtulī, oblātus (ob, before; ferō, bear), bring before, present, show, offer, 28, 6; 55, 4. (W. G. 34.)

**officiōsus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (officium, service), full of courtesy, obliging, obedient, 68, 12.

**officium**, -ī, N. [for opificium, opus, work; FAC-, do], service, kindness, duty, office, 64, 8: official duty, business, 55, 13. (W. G. 33.)

**ōlim**, adv., at that time, some time, once upon a time, once, 16, 24: this long time, 27, 20.

**ōmen**, -inis, N. (old osmen, for ausmen), foreboding, sign, omen, 22, 6.

**ōmittō**, 3, -īsī, -issus (ob, over, past; mittō, send), let go: let alone, disregard, lose sight of, 33, 18. (W. G. 53.)

**omnis**, -e, adj., all, every, every

**kind**, the whole, 4, 17; 24, 3; 38, 20. As subst., M. and F. pl., all men, all persons, 5, 15. As subst., N., pl., all things, 4, 18.

**onus**, -eris, N., load, burden, 32, 6.

**onustus**, adj. (onus, load), loaded, burdened, 32, 2.

**opera**, -ae, F. (opus, work), service, effort, work, 62, 8: assistance, agency, 36, 7: operam dare, see to, give attention to, listen to, 9, 13; 49, 17.

**opifex**, -īcīs, M. and F. [opus, work; FAC-, make], workman, mechanic, 68, 10. (W. G. 33.)

**Opīmius**, -ī, M., L. Opīmius, consul 121 B.C., 41, 19.

**opīniō**, -ōnis, F. (opinor, suppose), opinion, supposition, expectation, 47, 6.

**oportet**, 2, -uit, impers., it is necessary, is proper, behooves, 31, 16.

**oppidum**, -ī, N. (ob, on, over; \*pedum (cf. Gr. πέδον), ground), town, 5, 4. (W. G. 61.)

**oppleō**, 2, -ēvī, -ētus (ob, completely; pleō, fill), fill completely, fill up: cover, 37, 13.

**opportūnus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (ob, before; \*portūnus, fr. portus, harbor), fit, suitable, opportune, favorable, 46, 4.

**oppositus**, adj. (P. of oppōnō, set against), opposed, opposite, 52, 21.

**opprimō**, 3, -essī, -essus (ob, down, against; premō, press), press

*together, press down: put down, overthrow, crush, 36, 27.*

**oppūgnātiō**, -ōnis, F. (*oppūgnō*, *storm*), *storming, attack, assault, siege, 20, 7.*

**oppūgnō**, I., -āvī, -ātus (*ob, against; pūgnō, fight*), *fight against, attack, storm, besiege, 19, 11.*

(**ops**), opis, F., no nom. or dat. sing., *aid, succor, 7, 17: power, influence, strength, 52, 3: means, property, riches, 38, 30.*

**optimās**, -ātis, adj. (*optimus, best*), *of the best, aristocratic. As subst., M., aristocrat, patrician, 40, 26.*

**optimē**, adv., sup. of *bene, very well, best of all, 22, 8.*

**optimus**, adj., sup. of *bonus, best, most excellent, 39, 26.*

**optiō**, -ōnis, F. (cf. *optō, choose*), *choice, 3, 21.*

**optō**, I., -āvī, -ātus, *choose, prefer: wish, pray for, 55, 28.*

**opus**, -eris, N., *work, labor: need, want, necessity, 38, 26.*

**ōrāculum** or **ōrāclum**, -ī, N. (*ōrō, speak*), *divine announcement, oracle, 15, 10. (W. G. 57.)*

**ōratiō**, -ōnis, F. (*ōrō, speak*), *speaking, speech, oration, 22, 5. (W. G. 57.)*

**orbis**, -is, M., *ring, circle: the earth, 25, 21: orbis terrae or terrārum, the whole earth, 22, 17; 45, 27.*

**orbus**, adj., *deprived, destitute: bereaved, childless, 8, 13.*

**ōrdinō**, I., -āvī, -ātus (*ōrdō, row, line*), *set in order, arrange, institute, 4, 21; 12, 22. (W. G. 56.)*

**ōrdjor**, 4, *ōrsus, dep. [OL-, OR-, grow], begin, commence, 11, 28. (W. G. 56.)*

**ōrdō**, -inis, M. [*OL-, OR-, grow*], *row, line, order, rank, 40, 27; 46, 10. (W. G. 56.)*

**oriēns**, -entis, M. (P. of *orior, rise*), *rising sun: the East, 37, 9. As adj., rising, 44, 24.*

**origō**, -inis, F. (*orior, rise*), *beginning, source, birth, origin, 25, 4. (W. G. 56.)*

**orior**, 4, *ortus, dep. [OL-, OR-, rise], arise, rise, 44, 24: proceed, start, begin, 2, 16; 20, 29. (W. G. 56.)*

**ōrnāmentum**, -ī, N. (*ōrnō, fit out*), *decoration, ornament, jewel, 40, 2; 47, 1.*

**ōrnātus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of *ōrnō, fit out*), *fitted out, furnished: adorned, decorated, 70, 26: eminent, illustrious, 49, 7.*

**ōrnātus**, -ūs, M. (*ōrnō, adorn*), *splendid dress, fine attire, apparel, 20, 24.*

**ōrnō**, I., -āvī, -ātus, *fit out, furnish, equip: ornament, adorn, 20, 20.*

**ōrō**, I., -āvī, -ātus (*ōs, mouth*), *speak: plead, pray, beg, 4, 13. (W. G. 57.)*

**ōs**, ūris, N., *mouth, 1, 12; 10, 13: face, features, countenance, 15, 19. (W. G. 57.)*

**ostendō**, 3, -dī, -tus [*ob(s), before*;

*tendō, stretch], stretch out before, expose to view, hold out, show, exhibit, display, 25, 8; 58, 4. (W. G. 71.)*  
*ostentō, i, -āvī, -ātus (freq. of ostendō, stretch out), present to view: display, show off, parade, exhibit, 8, 11. (W. G. 71.)*  
**Ostia, -ae, F.** (ōs, mouth), *Ostia, the seaport of Rome at the mouth of the Tiber, 10, 14. (W. G. 57.)*

*ōtiōsē, adv. (ōtiōsus, at leisure), at leisure, 38, 27.*  
*ōtiōsus, adj. with sup. (ōtium, leisure), at leisure, disengaged, idle, 16, 24: free from public affairs, 62, 18.*  
**ōtium, -ī, N.** [AV-, delight], *leisure, freedom from business: ease, rest, repose, 27, 10: per ōtium, at one's ease, 49, 16.*  
**ovō, i, —, —, exult, rejoice, 7, 25.**

## P

**pācātus, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of pācō, pacify), pacified, peaceful, 6, 1.**  
**paene, adv., nearly, almost, 16, 8.**  
**paeniteō, 2, -ūi, — (cf. poena, penalty), make sorry. Impers., it repents: discontents, dissatisfies, 33, 24.**  
**palam, adj., openly, plainly, publicly, 34, 22.**  
**Palātium, -ī, N. (Palēs, an Italian shepherd-god), Palatine hill: in plural, a palace, 69, 1.**  
**palūdāmentum, -ī, N., military cloak, soldier's cloak, 7, 29.**  
**palūs, -ūdis, F., swamp, marsh, pool, 4, 22.**  
**pānis, -is, M. [PA-, feed], bread, 21, 19.**  
**papāver, -eris, N., a poppy, 14, 13.**  
**pār, paris, adj., equal, 47, 11: similar, like, well-matched, 7, 20; 13, 12.**

**parābilis, -e, adj. (parō, prepare), easily procured, at hand, 48, 2.**  
**parātus, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of parō, prepare), prepared, ready, 22, 3.**  
**parcō, 3, pepercī or parsī, parsus, spare, treat with forbearance, 44, 11.**  
**parcus, adj. with comp. and sup. (cf. parcō, spare), sparing, frugal, 43, 18.**  
**parēns, -entis, M. and F. (P. of pariō, beget), father, mother, parent, 21, 30.**  
**pāreō, 2, -ūi, —, appear: obey, comply, be subject to, 42, 11.**  
**pariter, adv. (pār, equal), equally, alike, 17, 13.**  
**parō, i, -āvī, -ātus, make ready, prepare, provide, 3, 10: plan, intend, purpose, 35, 2.**  
**parricidium, -ī, N. (parricida, a parricide), murder of a father,**

*parricide*, 58, 4. (W. G. 58 and 66.)

*pars*, *partis*, F., *part*, *piece*, *portion*, *share*, 12, 16; 41, 16: *some*, *many*, 56, 4: *direction*, 51, 25: *party*, *faction*, 43, 12: *office*, *duty*, 30, 1: *tres partēs*, *three fourths*, 47, 3.

**Parthī**, -ōrum, M., the *Parthians*, a brave people living south of the Caspian sea, 51, 30.

*partior*, 4, -ītus, dep. (*pars*, *part*), *share*, *distribute*, *divide*, 45, 7.

*parum*, adv., comp. *minus*, sup. *minimē* (cf. *parcō*, *spare*), *too little*, *not enough*, *insufficiently*, 26, 15.

*parvūlus*, adj. dim. (*parvus*, *small*), *very small*. As subst., *infant*, 1, 7.

*pāscō*, 3, *pāvi*, *pāstus* [PA-, *feed*], *feed*, *support*: *graze*, *pasture*, 35, 4.

*passim*, adv. (cf. *passus*, *out-stretched*), *scattered about far and wide*, *generally*, *in every direction*, 35, 17.

*passus*, adj. (P. of *pandō*, *spread out*), *outspread*, *extended*: *dishevelled*, 4, 12.

*pāstor*, -ōris, M. [PA-, *feed*], *herdsman*, *shepherd*, 1, 14. (W. G. 58.)

*patefaciō*, 3, -fēcī, -factus (*pateō*, *lie open*; *faciō*, *make*), *lay open*, *open*: *disclose*, *expose*, *bring to light*, 59, 20. (W. G. 33.)

*patella*, -ae, F. (dim. of *patina*, *pan*), *small pan*, *little dish*, 29, 11.

*patēns*, -entis, adj. with comp. (P. of *pateō*, *lie open*), *open*, 20, 23.

*pater*, -tris, M. [PA-, *feed*], *father*, 3, 20: plur., *senators*, 4, 26. (W. G. 58.)

*paternus*, adj. (*pater*, *father*), *of a father*, *fatherly*, *paternal*, 11, 20. (W. G. 58.)

*patiēns*, -entis, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of *patior*, *endure*), *able to bear*, *enduring*, *patient*, 57, 2.

*patior*, 3, *passus*, dep., *bear*, *support*, *endure*, 61, 26: *meet with*, *suffer*, *endure*, 59, 15: *allow*, *permit*, 37, 21.

*patria*, -ae, F. (fem. of *patrius*, *ancestral*; sc. *terra*, *land*), *fatherland*, *native land*, 6, 24. (W. G. 58.)

*patrimōnium*, -ī, N. (*pater*, *father*), *inheritance from a father*, *inheritance*, *patrimony*, 41, 18. (W. G. 58.)

*patrius*, adj. (*pater*, *father*), *of a father*, *paternal*, 18, 19. (W. G. 58.)

*patrō*, 1, -āvi, -ātus, *bring to pass*, *accomplish*, *perform*, 11, 22.

*patrōnus*, -ī, M. (*pater*, *father*), *protector*, *patron*, *advocate*, *pleader*, 58, 24. (W. G. 58.)

*paucus*, adj. with comp. and sup., *few*, 10, 15: plur. M. as subst., *few*, *a few*, 6, 21.

*paulātim*, adv. (*paulum*, *a little*), *by degrees*, *gradually*, 14, 6.

*paulō*, adv. (abl. N. of *paulus*,

*little), as ablative of difference in expressions of comparison, by a little, somewhat, a little, 8, 12.*

**paulum**, adv. (*paulus, little*), a little, somewhat, a little while, 52, 12; 55, 17.

**Paulus**, -ī, M., name of a famous Roman family; see *Aemilius*, 37, 2.

**pauper**, -eris, adj. with comp. and sup., of small means, poor, 28, 4: *insignificant, small*, 50, 2. As subst., M., *a poor man*, 17, 17.

**paupertās**, -ātis, F. (*pauper, poor*), *poverty*, 17, 14.

**pavidus**, adj. (*paveō, tremble with fear*), *trembling, fearful, timid*, 18, 8.

**pavor**, -ōris, M., *trembling, shaking, terror, dread*, 38, 14.

**pāx**, pācis, F., *compact, agreement, treaty, peace, reconciliation*, 4, 13; 64, 19.

**peccātum**, -ī, N. (*peccō, miss*), *fault, mistake, sin*, 42, 12.

**peccō**, i, -āvī, -ātus, miss, transgress, offend, sin, 42, 12.

**pectus**, -oris, N., *breast*, 18, 21.

**pecūnia**, -ae, F. (*pecū, cattle*; the earliest form of wealth), *property, wealth, riches: money*, 11, 1.

**pecus**, -oris, N., *cattle of all kinds: flock: herd*, 1, 18.

**pediculus**, -ī, M. (dim. of pēs, *foot*), *a little foot*, 29, 12.

**pellīcīō**, 3, -lexi, -lectus, *allure, tempt, entice*, 17, 26.

**pellis**, -is, F., *skin, hide, leather: winter tent*, 19, 20 (v. notes, fig. 10, p. 97).

**pellō**, 3, pepuli, pulsus [PEL-, *drive*], *push, drive, hurl: drive out, banish, put to flight, drive away, expel*, 1, 3; 41, 23. (W. G. 59.)

**pendō**, 3, pependī, pēnsus, *suspend, weigh: pay*, 32, 17.

**penitus**, adv. [PA-, *feed*], *inwardly, into the inmost part, far within*, 11, 24.

**per**, prep. with acc.: of space, *through, across, through the midst of, throughout, among*, 5, 22; 8, 17; 17, 7; 45, 26: of time, *during, for, distr. by*, 23, 2; 49, 3: of agency and means, *by the agency of, by means of, through the instrumentality of*, 34, 28; 35, 25; 40, 17: of an apparent or pretended cause, *under pretence of*, 34, 30: of manner, *in, 50, 3*.

**peragō**, 3, -ēgī, -āctus {*per, through; agō, drive*}, *thrust through: go through with, accomplish, finish, complete*, 8, 17; 19, 23: *set forth, enumerate, 10, 1*.

**peragrō**, i, -āvī, -ātus {*per, through; ager, field*}, *wander through, traverse, pass through*, 1, 18.

**percillō**, 3, -culī, -culsus [*per, thoroughly; CEL-, strike*], *beat down, overturn: strike, smite, hit*, 24, 22: *astound, strike with*

*consternation*, 44, 27. (W. G. 19.)

**percontor** or **percūnctor**, 1, -ātus, dep. (per, by; *contus*, *pole*, i.e., hunt with a pole), *question strictly, ask, inquire*, 15, 11.

**percūlsum**, P. of *percēllō*, 44, 27.

**percussor**, -ōris, M. (cf. *percutiō*, *strike through*), *striker, murderer, assassin*, 56, 1.

**percutiō**, 3, -cussi, -cussus (per, thoroughly; *quatiō*, *strike*), *strike through and through, pierce*, 43, 8; *strike, knock at*, 48, 9; *slay, kill*, 11, 17.

**perdō**, 3, -didi, -ditus [per, through; 2 DA-, *put*], *make away with, destroy, squander, waste, lose*, 37, 18; 58, 29. (W. G. 25.)

**perdūcō**, 3, -dūxi, -ductus (per, through; *dūcō*, *lead*), *lead through, lead, conduct*, 2, 3. (W. G. 29.)

**peregrīnus**, adj. (*peregre*, fr. per, *through*; *ager*, *field*), *from foreign parts, foreign*, 54, 11.

**perennis**, -e, adj. with comp. (per, through; *annus*, *year*), *lasting through the year, everlasting, unceasing, perpetual, never failing*, 6, 7; 32, 19.

**pereō**, -ire, -iū or -ivī, -itūrus (per, through; *eō*, *go*), *pass away, disappear: die, perish*, 56, 4: *be lost, be wasted, be spent in vain*, 68, 24: *be ruined*, 17, 9. (W. G. 46.)

**perfērō**, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus (per, through; *ferō*, *bear*), *bear*

*through: keep, retain*, 67, 16. (W. G. 34.)

**perficiō**, 3, -fēcī, -fectus (per, thoroughly; *faciō*, *do*), *accomplish, carry out, complete*, 35, 22.

**perfidia**, -ae, F. (perfidus, *faithless*), *faithlessness, treachery, perfidy*, 9, 1. (W. G. 35.)

**perfidus**, adj. [per, *breaking through, disregarding*; FID-, trust], *promise-breaking, dishonest, treacherous, faithless*, 4, 6. (W. G. 35.)

**perfruor**, 3, -ūctus, dep. (per, thoroughly; *fruor*, *enjoy*), *enjoy fully, be delighted with*, 67, 7.

**perfuga**, -ae, M. [per, thoroughly, entirely; FVG-, *flee*], *deserter*, 35, 25. (W. G. 40.)

**perfugiō**, 3, -fūgī, — (per, through, entirely; *fugiō*, *flee*), *flee for refuge*, 37, 22. (W. G. 40.)

**pergō**, 3, *perrēxī, perrēctus* (per, through; *regō*, *conduct*), *go on, press on, hasten, march*, 11, 25; 38, 5. (W. G. 65.)

**periclitōr**, 1, -ātus, dep. (periculum, *trial*), *try, prove, test: incur danger, be in peril*, 34, 20.

**periculōsus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (periculum, *trial*), *dangerous, perilous*, 23, 11.

**periculum**, -ī, N., *trial, experiment: peril, danger, risk*, 23, 3.

**peritus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of *perior*, *try*), *experienced, trained, skillful, expert*, 10, 23.

**permāgnus**, adj. (per, *very*; māg-

nus, great), very great, very large, immense, 32, 3.

**permovere**, 2, -mōvī, -mōtus (per, thoroughly; moveō, move), move deeply, induce, persuade, 61, 15. (W. G. 54.)

**permulceō**, 2, -mulsī, -mulsus (per, without force; mulceō, stroke), rub gently, stroke, 20, 27.

**permūtō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (per, thoroughly; mūtō, change), change throughout: exchange, 65, 11. (W. G. 54.)

**perōrō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (per, to the end; ḍrō, speak), speak from beginning to end, plead at length, 58, 1. (W. G. 57.)

**perpellō**, 3, -pulī,—(per, through; pellō, strike), urge, compel, prevail upon, induce, 35, 26. (W. G. 59.)

**perpetuō**, adv. (perpetuus, continuous), constantly, ever, uninterrupted, 5, 7.

**perpetuus**, adj., continuous, perpetual: in perpetuum, forever, for all time, 54, 24.

**perrumpō**, 3, -rūpī, -ruptus (per, through; rumpō, break), break through, force a way through, 70, 15. (W. G. 64.)

**persaepe**, adv. (per, very; saepe, often), very often, 57, 5.

**perscribō**, 3, -scripsī, -scriptus (per, to the end, in full; scribō, write), write in full: enter, record, 17, 23.

**persecūtus**, P. of persecutor.

**persequor**, 3, -cūtus, dep. (per, throughout; sequor, follow), follow perseveringly, follow after, pursue, 44, 13.

**perspiciō**, 3, -spēxī, -spectus (per, through; speciō, look), look through, look into: perceive clearly, note, see through, understand, 27, 6. (W. G. 68.)

**perstringō**, 3, -inxī, -ictus (per, thoroughly; stringō, bind), bind closely, press hard: affect deeply, touch, move, 7, 5.

**persuādeō**, 2, -suāsī, -suāsus (per, completely; suādeō, persuade), convince, persuade, 29, 8.

**pertaedet**, 2, -taesum est, impers. (per, completely; taedet, it wearies), it wearies, disgusts, makes sick, 50, 13.

**perterrēfaciō**, 3, -fēcī, -factus (per, thoroughly; terreō, frighten; faciō, make), frighten thoroughly, 28, 14.

**pertināciter**, adv. (pertināx, per-severing), perseveringly, obstinately, stubbornly, 49, 8. (W. G. 71.)

**pertineō**, 2, -uī, — (per, through, to the end; teneō, hold), stretch out, reach, extend, 46, 10. (W. G. 71.)

**perturbō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (per, thoroughly; turbō, disturb), confuse, disturb, confound, 40, 11.

**perveniō**, 4, -vēnī, -ventus (per, through, to; veniō, come), arrive, come to, reach, 11, 25. (W. G. 73.)

pēs, pedis, M., *foot*, 57, 3 : *pedem referre*, to retreat, 25, 11.

pessimē (*pessimus*), sup. of male, worst, 41, 4.

*pessimus*, see *malus*.

pestilentia, -ae, F. (*peſilēns, infēctēt*), infectious disease, plague, pestilence, 9, 7.

pestis, -is, F., infectious disease, plague: pest, curse, bane, 45, 27.

petitiō, -ōnis, F. (*petō, seek*), attack, aim: application, candidacy, petition, 56, 20.

petō, 3, -īvi or -īi, *petitus, strive for, seek*, 3, 19 : *go to*, 40, 20 : attack, aim at, 20, 11 : demand, 15, 23 : beg, ask, 3, 6 ; 3, 22.

phalerae, -ārum, F. (Gr., τὰ φάλερα), a metal plate for the breast: for horses, a metal breast decoration, breast-plate, 45, 6.

Pharnacēs, -is, M., *Pharnaces*, son of Mithridates, king of Pontus, 46, 13.

Pharsālicus or Pharsālius, adj., *Pharsalian*, of *Pharsalus* (in Thessaly), 53, 3.

Pharsālos or -us, -ī, F., *Pharsalus* or *Pharsalia*, the Thessalian town near which Pompey was defeated by Julius Caesar, 48 B.C., 47, 15.

philosophia, -ae, F. (Gr., φιλοσοφία), *philosophy*, 62, 16.

philosophus, adj., *philosophical*. As subst., M. and F., a *philosopher*, 48, 7.

pietās, -ātis, F. (*pius, dutiful*), *dutiful conduct, devotion, piety*, 6, 9 : *duty, love, loyalty to kin and country*, 50, 10.

pignus, -oris and -eris, N., *pledge, security, token, proof*, 5, 14 ; 39, 9.

pilleus, -ī, M., and *pilleum, -ī*, N., close-fitting felt cap, skull-cap, 10, 20.

pirāta, -ae, M., *sea-robbert, corsair, pirate*, 45, 15.

pirāticus, adj., of pirates, *piratical*, 46, 1.

piscina, -ae, F. (*piscis, fish*), *fish-pond*, 69, 20.

piscis, -is, M., *fish*, 69, 22.

Pisō, -ōnis, M., family name of L. *Calpurnius Piso*, an enemy of C. Gracchus, 41, 8.

plācābilis, -e, adj. with comp. (*plācō, quiet, soothe*), easily pacified, placable, 26, 9.

Placentia, -ae, F., *Placentia*, a city in Cisalpine Gaul, on the Po, 59, 7.

placedō, 2, -ūi or *placitus sum, -itus, please, be pleasing, be agreeable, suit*, 33, 1 : seem right, seem best, 23, 23. Imper., it is believed, is settled, is agreed, 6, 21.

placidē, adv. with comp. (*placidus, gentle*), gently, quietly; calmly, 15, 18.

plācō, 1, -āvī, -ātus, *quiet, soothe: reconcile, conciliate*, 43, 10.

plāga, -ae, F., *blow, stroke, wound*, 55, 21.

**plaga**, -ae, F. [PLEC-, weave], *hunting-net, snare: region, district, 22, 18.*

**Plancus**, -ī, M., *Plancus*, family name of *C. Plotius Plancus*, proscribed 43 B.C., 65, 3.

**plēbēius**, adj. (plēbs, *the common people*), *of the common people, plebeian, 17, 25.* (W. G. 62.)

**plēbs**, plēbis, or plēbēs, -ī or -ī, F. [PLE-, fill], *the common people, commons, plebeians, 4, 26.* (W. G. 62.)

**plēnus**, adj. with comp. and sup. [PLE-, fill], *full, filled, 42, 19.* (W. G. 62.)

**plērusque**, -raque, -rumque, adj. (a strengthened form of plērus, *a very great part*), *a very great part, the majority.* As subst., plur. M., *plērique, most people, very many, 46, 29.* (W. G. 62.)

**Plinius**, -ī, M., *Plinius*, Roman gens to which belonged *C. Plinius Secundus*, or *Pliny*, the famous writer on natural history. Perished 79 A.D., in the eruption of Vesuvius, 58, 28.

**Plotius**, -ī, M., gentile name of *C. Plotius Plancus*, 65, 3.

**plumbeus**, adj. (plumbum, *lead*), *of lead, leaden, 63, 20.*

**plumbum**, -ī, N., *lead, 41, 30.*

**plūrēs**, see 1 plūs.

**plūrimūm**, adv. (acc. N. of plūrimus, *most*), *very much: plūrimūm posse, to be very influential, all powerful, 14, 8; 31, 3.*

**plūrimus**, adj., sup. of multus (plūs, *more*), *most, very much, very many, 5, 6.* (W. G. 62.)

1 **plūs**, plūris, adj. [PLE-, full], sing. N. as subst., *more, 42, 17: plur., more, in greater number, 10, 14; 44, 24: plūrēs, M. subst., the majority, 67, 21.*

2 **plūs**, adv. (acc. N. of plūs, the adj.), *more, 53, 25.* (W. G. 62.)

**poena**, -ae, F., *satisfaction, punishment, penalty, 3, 27; 6, 11.*

**Poenus**, -ī, M., *a Carthaginian, 32, 5: plur., the Carthaginians, 30, 17.*

**poēta**, -ae, M., *poet, 50, 8.*

**polliceor**, 2, -itus, dep. (prō, forth; liceor, bid), *hold forth, offer, promise, 28, 24.*

**Pölliō**, -ōnis, M., family name of *Vedius Pollio*, punished by Augustus for cruelty to a slave, 69, 17.

**Pompēianus**, adj., *of Pompey, Pompeian, 52, 4.*

**Pompēii**, -ōrum, M., *Pompeii*, the well-known Campanian city destroyed by an eruption from Vesuvius in 79 A.D., 22, 25.

**Pompēius**, -ī, M., the Pompeian gens, to which *Cn. Pompeius Magnus* or *Pompey* belonged, 42, 23.

**Pompilius**, -ī, M., *Pompilius*, gentile name of *Numa Pompilius, 5, 3.*

**Pomptinus**, adj., *Pomptine, referring to the Pomptine marshes*

along the coast of Latium, 54, 19.

**pondō**, adv. (old abl. of *pondus*, *weight*), *by weight, in weight*, 21, 21.

**pondus**, -*eris*, N. (cf. *pendō*, *weigh*), *weight*, 21, 23.

**pōnō**, 3, *posuī*, *positus* (for *posinō*, fr. *por* (prō), *forth, down*; *sinō, set*), *put down, put, place, fix, deposit*, 62, 5; 66, 11: *set up, erect*, 16, 18: *give, spend, employ*, 62, 9: *castra pōnere, to pitch camp*, 26, 1.

**pōns**, -*ontis*, M., *bridge*, 10, 12.

**ponticulus**, -ī, M. (dim. of *pōns, bridge*), *little bridge*, 52, 15.

**Ponticus**, adj., *of Pontus, Pontic*, 53, 13.

**Pontius**, -ī, M., name of a Samnite and Roman gens, e.g., *C. Pontius*, the famous Samnite who captured the Roman army at the Caudine Forks, 23, 5.

**Pontus**, -ī, M., *Pontus*, the kingdom of Mithridates in north-eastern Asia Minor, 46, 13.

**populus**, -ī, M. [PLE-, *fill*], *people, nation*, 3, 4; 6, 2. (W. G. 62.)

**porrigō**, 3, -*rēxi*, -*rēctus* (por (prō), *forth, out*; *regō, stretch*), *stretch out, extend: offer, hand, present*, 69, 2. (W. G. 65.)

**Porsena**, -ae, M., *Porsenna*, king of Etruria, whose capital was Clusium, 16, 1.

**porta**, -ae, F., *city-gate, gate, door*, 5, 25; 15, 6.

**portendō**, 3, -*di*, -*tus* [por (prō), *forth*; *tendō* (TEN-), *stretch*]; *point out, reveal, foretell, predict*, 10, 24. (W. G. 71.)

**porticus**, -ūs, F. (*porta, gate*), *covered walk between columns, colonnade, portico*, 50, 19.

**portō**, 1, -*āvi*, -*ātus*, *bear, carry, bring*, 10, 26; 64, 10.

**portōrium**, -ī, N. (cf. *porta, gate*), *tax, duty, custom, tariff*, 54, 12.

**portus**, -ūs, M. (cf. *porta, gate*), *harbor, haven*, 22, 20.

**poscō**, 3, *poposcī*, —, *inch., ask urgently, beg, demand*, 15, 12.

**Posidōnius**, -ī, M., *Posidonius*, a famous Stoic philosopher, 48, 5.

**possum**, *posse, potuī, irr. v. (potis, able; sum, be)*, *be able, have power, can*, 5, 19. (W. G. 31 and 63.)

**post**, adv., and prep. with acc.: as adv., *after, behind, later*, 4, 16: as prep., *behind, 19, 12: after, since, 26, 24: next to, 12, 1.*

**posteā**, adv. (*post, after; ea, these things*), *after this, thereafter, later, 2, 18; 38, 23.*

(**posterus**), adj., comp. *posterior, sup. postrēmus (post, after), coming after, following, next, subsequent*, 8, 29; 15, 2: ad *postrēnum, at last, 14, 9. Plur. M. as subst., coming generations, descendants, posterity, 9, 22.*

**posticus**, adj. (*post, after*), *in the rear, behind*. As subst., N., *a back door*, 65, 12.

**postmodum**, adv. (*post, after; modus, extent, measure*), *after a while, a little later*, 19, 25.

**postquam**, conj., *after, as soon as, when*, 12, 8.

**postrēmō**, adv. (abl. of *postrēmus, last*), *at last, finally, last of all*, 49, 5.

**postrēmus**, sup. of *posterus, last*, 14, 9.

**postridiē**, adv. (*for posteri diē; \* posterus, next; diēs, day*), *on the day after, the next day*, 5, 15. (W. G. 27.)

**postulātūm**, -ī, N. (P. N. of *postulō, demand*), *demand, request, claim*, 10, 1.

**postulō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus, *ask, demand, claim, desire*, 32, 14; 39, 9.

**Postumius**, -ī, M., Roman gentile name, as *Spurius Postumius Albinus*, consul 321 B.C., 23, 4.

**potentātūs**, -ūs, M. (*potēns, able*), *might, power, rule, dominion*, 4, 16.

**potentia**, -ae, F. (*potēns, able*), *might, force, power*, 41, 3. (W. G. 63.)

**potestās**, -ātis, F. (*potis, able*), *ability, sovereignty, sway, dominion, power*, 14, 3; 45, 5: *office, authority*, 40, 15. (W. G. 63.)

**potior**, 4, -ītus, dep. (*potis, able*), *become master of, take posession*

*of, get, obtain, 2, 24. (W. G. 63.)*

**potius**, adv. comp. [*potis, able*; fr. *POT-*, *master*], *rather, preferably*, 32, 9. (W. G. 63.)

**prae**, prep. with abl., *before, in front of*, 7, 27: *compared with*, 28, 4.

**praebeō**, 2, -ūi, -itus (*prae, forth; habeō, hold*), *hold forth, offer, tender, 41, 25: afford, give, present, 47, 3. (W. G. 45.)*

**praecceptor**, -ōris, M. [*prae, before; CAP-, take*], *teacher, instructor*, 57, 18.

**praeceptūm**, -ī, N. (P. N. of *praecipiō, advise*), *maxim, rule, order, command*, 62, 23.

**praecidō**, 3, -cīdī, -cīsus (*prae, before, in front; caedō, cut*), *cut off in front, cut off*, 26, 4. (W. G. 66.)

**praecinō**, 3, -ūi, — (*prae, before; canō, make music*), *play before, 31, 5.*

**praecipiō**, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus (*prae, beforehand; capiō, take*), *take beforehand, get in advance: advise, warn, direct, order, 4, 29. (W. G. 17.)*

**praecipuē**, adv. (*praecipuus, special, chief*), *chiefly, principally, eminently, 47, 25. (W. G. 17.)*

**praeclārus**, adj. with comp. and sup. [*prae, intensive; clārus, bright*], *very bright, brilliant: eminent, excellent, famous, 45, 20. (W. G. 15.)*

**praeda**, -ae, F., *property taken in*

*war, booty, spoil, plunder, 19, 26.*

**praedicātiō**, -ōnis, f. (praedicō, make known), public proclamation: praise, boast, 53, 12. (W. G. 26.)

1 **praedicō**, i, -āvī, -ātus (prae, before; dicō, make known), make known by proclamation, proclaim: declare openly, make known, relate, 60, 12. (W. G. 26.)

2 **praedīcō**, 3, -dīxī, -dictus (prae, before; dicō, say), say before, foretell, predict: advise, admonish, warn, 55, 7. (W. G. 26.)

**praedō**, -ōnis, m. (praeda, spoil), one that makes booty, plunderer, robber, pirate, 45, 28.

**praefectus**, -ī, m. (P. of praeficiō, put over), overseer, commander, governor, 35, 6. (W. G. 33.)

**praeferō**, -ferre, -tuli, -lātus (prae, before; ferō, bear), bear before, carry in front, 53, 14: offer, present, 60, 18: place before, prefer, 40, 24. (W. G. 34.)

**praeferōx**, -ōcis, adj. (prae, intensive; ferōx, violent), very violent, insolent, 53, 8.

(**praefor**), i, -fātus, dep. (prae, before; \*for, say), say before-hand, 59, 30. (W. G. 32.)

**praeluceō**, 2, -lūxī, — (prae, before; luceō, shine), shine before, shed light before, 31, 5. (W. G. 50.)

**praemittō**, 3, -misi, -missus (prae, before; mittō, send), send forward, despatch in advance, 21, 2. (W. G. 53.)

**praemium**, -ī, n., advantage, favor: reward, 28, 24.

**praeripiō**, 3, -ripū, -reptus (prae, before; rapiō, take away), snatch away, carry off, 10, 15. (W. G. 64.)

**praesēns**, -entis, adj. with comp. (P. of praesum, be before), at hand, in person, present, 59, 21. (W. G. 31.)

**praesidium**, -ī, n. [praeses, fr. prae, before; SID-, sit], defence, protection, aid: troops, guard, garrison, 16, 6; 23, 15. (W. G. 67.)

**praestō**, i, -itī, -itus (prae, before; stō, stand), stand out, stand before, excel, surpass, 14, 26. (W. G. 69.)

**praesum**, -esse, -fū (prae, before; sum, be), be before, be set over, have charge of, 3, 20. (W. G. 31.)

**praeter**, prep. with acc., past, by: contrary to, against, 45, 5: beyond, besides, in addition to, 39, 1: except, apart from, 24, 10.

**praetereā**, adv. (praeter, besides; ea, these things), in addition, further, moreover, 5, 13; 27, 24.

**praetereō**, -ire, -ī, -itus (praeter, by, past; eō, go), go by, go past, pass by, 36, 15. (W. G. 46.)

**praeteritus**, adj. (P. of praetereō, go by), gone by, past, departed, 67, 5.

**praetervehor**, 3, -vectus, dep. (*praeter, by; vehor, be carried*), *be borne past, sail by, pass by*, 30, 5.

**praetextatus**, adj. (*praetexta, toga praetexta*), *wearing the toga praetexta*, 20, 24.

**praetextus**, adj. (P. of *praetexō*, *border, fringe*), *bordered, edged*. As subst., F., *the toga praetexta*, 11, 17.

**praetor**, -ōris, M. [for *praeitor*; *prae, before*; I., *go*], *leader, chief, magistrate*: *praetor*: as governor of a province, *pro-praetor, ex-praetor*, 58, 22. (W. G. 46.)

**praetōrius**, adj. (*praetor, praetor*), *of the praetor, praetorian*, 30, 26. As subst., M., *one who has been praetor, ex-praetor*, 37, 23. (W. G. 46.)

**praeveniō**, 4, -vēnī, -ventus (*prae, before*; *veniō, come*), *come before, precede, outstrip, anticipate, prevent*, 32, 8; 57, 5. (W. G. 73.)

**prāvus**, adj. with comp. and sup., *crooked, deformed*: *wrong, bad, wicked*, 59, 28.

**precor**, I., -ātus, dep. (\**prep.*, *prayer*), *ask, beg, entreat, pray*, 20, 1.

**prehendō**, and **prēndō**, 3, -hēndī, -hēnsus, *lay hold of, catch*, 69, 30.

**pretiōsus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (*pretium, price*), *of great value, costly, precious*, 47, 22.

**pretium**, -ī, N., *price, money, ransom*, 15, 11; 26, 7: *pay, reward*, 17, 26.

(*prep.*, *precis*), nom. and gen. sing. *not in use, F., prayer, request, entreaty*, 43, 10.

**pridem**, adv., *long ago, long since*, 52, 3.

**pridiē**, adv., *on the day before, the previous day*, 55, 29. (W. G. 27.)

**primō**, adv. (*primus, first*), *at first, at the beginning, first*, 1, 16; 11, 25.

(*primōris, -e*), adj. (*primus, first*), *first*, 7, 4. Plur. M. as subst., *the chiefs, nobles, leaders*, 14, 16.

**primum**, adv. (N. of *primus, first*), *at first, first: for the first time*, 19, 18: *quam primum, as soon as possible*, 50, 17: *ut primum, as soon as*, 63, 14.

**primus**, adj. sup., *the first, first*, 4, 3; 46, 25. As subst., M. plur., *the foremost*, 31, 25.

**princeps**, -cipis, adj. [*primus, first*; CAP-, *take*], *first in order, foremost*, 7, 26: *chief, eminent, most noble*, 56, 7. As subst., M., *leader, foremost man, chief*, 27, 12; 44, 4: *ruler, emperor*, 69, 10. (W. G. 17.)

**principium**, -ī, N. (*princeps, first in order*), *beginning*, 33, 28. (W. G. 17.)

**prior**, neut. **prius**, -ōris, adj. comp., *former, prior, first*, 2, 18; 33, 12.

**Priscus**, -i, m. (*priscus, of former times*), *Priscus*, cognomen of *Tarquinius Priscus*, 11, 5.

**prius**, adv. comp. (sing. N. of *prior, former*), *before, sooner, first*, 13, 7 : with *quam, earlier than, sooner than, before*, 7, 18. *priusquam*, see *prius*, 7, 18 ; 31, 10.

**privātūm**, adv. (*privātus, private*), *apart from state affairs, in private, privately*, 58, 2.

**privātus**, adj. (P. of *privō*, *take from, withdraw*), *apart from the state, personal, private*, 39, 5. As subst., M., *man in private life, private citizen*, 67, 20.

**privō**, i, -āvī, -ātus (*privus, one's own*), *deprive, rob*, i, 4.

**prō**, prep. with abl., *before, in front of: for the sake of, in behalf of*, 6, 23; 22, 27; 54, 29: *in place of, instead of*, 17, 20: *for, the same as, as*, 5, 2: *in proportion to, in comparison with, according to*, 36, 12: *for, in exchange for*, 15, 23.

**proavus**, -i, m. (*prō, before; avus, grandfather*), *great-grandfather*, 58, 27.

**probō**, i, -āvī, -ātus (*probus, good*), *esteem good, approve, commend*, 38, 7.

**proboscis**, -idis, F., *proboscis*, 28, 11.

**Proca**, -ae, m., *Proca*, an Alban king, father of Numitor and Amulius, i, 1.

**prōcēdō**, 3, -cessī, — (prō, *before*; cēdō, *go*), *go forward, proceed, advance, go forth*, 4, 1; 4, 27.

**procēlla**, -ae, F. [prō, *forth*; CEL., *drive*], *violent wind, storm, tempest*, 34, 25. (W. G. 19.)

**prōclāmō**, i, -āvī, -ātus (prō, *out, forth*; clāmō, *call*), *call, cry out*, 8, 10; 40, 25.

**prōcul**, adv. [prō, *forth, away*; CEL., *drive*], *at a distance, away, far, afar off*, 2, 8; 35, 2. (W. G. 19.)

**Proculus**, -i, m., *Proculus*, a Roman surname, 4, 25.

**prōcumbō**, 3, -cubūi, -cubitus (prō, *forward*; \*cumbō, *fall*), *fall forward, sink down, fall prostrate*, 46, 21.

**prōcūrō**, i, -āvī, -ātus (prō, *for*; cūrō, *care*), *take care of, attend to: avert, expiate by sacrifice*, 5, 13. (W. G. 18.)

**prōdigium**, -i, N., *prophetic sign, token, omen, prodigy*, 10, 23.

**prōditīō**, -ōnis, F. [prō, *forth, away*; I DA-, *give*], *betrayal, treason, treachery*, 3, 26.

**prōdītor**, -ōris, M. [prō, *forth, away*; I DA-, *give*], *betrayer, 19, 6. (W. G. 25.)*

**prōdō**, 3, -dīdī, -ditus [prō, *forth*; 2 DA-, *put*], *exhibit, reveal: relate, hand down, transmit*, 15, 7. (W. G. 25.)

**proelior**, i, -ātus, dep. (*proelium, battle*), *join battle, fight*, 59, 7.

**proelium**, -i, N., *battle, combat*, 4, 10.

**profectō**, adv. (prō, according to; factum, fact), actually, indeed, certainly, surely, 59, 9. (W. G. 33.)

**profectus**, P. of proficiscor, 10, 7. prōferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus (prō, out, forth; ferō, carry), carry out, bring forth, 39, 1. (W. G. 34.)

**prōficiō**, 3, -fēcī, -fectus (prō, forth; faciō, make), make headway, succeed, 30, 3.

**proficiscor**, 3, -fectus, dep. (prō, forth, off; \*faciacor (faciō), begin to make), set forward, set out, go, march forth, depart, 10, 7; 10, 18; 46, 2. (W. G. 33.)

**profiteor**, 2, -fessus, dep. (prō, forth, publicly; fateor, confess), declare publicly, avow, profess, 29, 5.

**prōfligō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (prō, forward, down; fligō, strike), strike to the ground, overthrow, defeat, conquer, 33, 9.

**profugiō**, 3, -fūgī, — (prō, forth: fugiō, flee), flee, run away, escape, 18, 22; 41, 24. (W. G. 40.)

**profugus**, adj. [prō, forth; FVG-, flee], fugitive, banished. As subst. M., a fugitive, 59, 3. (W. G. 40.)

**profundō**, 3, -fūdī, -fūsus (prō, forth; fundō, pour), pour out, pour forth: waste, squander, 59, 12. (W. G. 39.)

**profūsus**, adj. (P. of profundō, pour out), lavish, extravagant, 40, 13. (W. G. 39.)

**prōgredior**, 3, -gressus, dep. (prō, forth; gradior, go), go forth, come forth, advance, 36, 12. (W. G. 44.)

**prohibeō**, 2, -ui, -itus (prō, forth, away from; habeō, hold), keep away from, check, hinder, debar, prevent, 63, 19.

**prōiciō**, 3, -iēcī, -iectus (prō, forth; iaciō, throw), throw forth, throw, 40, 31: extend, 46, 9. (W. G. 47.)

**proinde**, adv. (prō, forth; inde, from that time), hence, accordingly, therefore, 53, 29.

**prōmineō**, 2, -ui, —, stand out, jut, overhang, lean out, bend forward, stretch out, 62, 2.

**prōmissum**, -i, N. (prōmittō, promise), promise, 66, 8.

**prōmittō**, 3, -misi, -missus (prō, forth; mittō, send), let go, put forth: promise, assure, 5, 14. (W. G. 53.)

**prōmptus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of prōmō, bring forth), disclosed, manifest: ready, prompt, quick, 36, 22.

**pronepōs**, -ōtis, M. (prō, before; nepōs, grandson), great-grandson, 59, 12.

**prōnūntiō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (prō, forth, abroad; nūntiō, announce), publish, proclaim, decide, declare, 66, 15.

**prope**, adv. with comp. propius, about, nearly, almost, 49, 3.

**prōpellō**, 3, -pūlī, -pulsus (prō, forth; pellō, drive), drive forth, drive out, 35, 5. (W. G. 59.)

**prōpēnsus**, adj. with comp. (P. of *prōpendeō, hang down*), *hanging down: inclined, disposed*, 27, 16.

**properō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*properus, quick*), *make haste, go quickly, hasten*, 2, 2.

**propinquus**, adj. with comp. (*prope, near*), *near, neighboring, 46, 11. As subst., M. and F., relation, kinsman*, 49, 6.

**propius**, adv., comp. of *prope, nearer*, 55, 14.

**prōpōnō**, 3, -posuī, -positus (*prō, forth; pōnō, put*), *put forth, display: report, propose, 17, 22: offer, 28, 24.*

**prōpositum**, -ī, N. (P. N. of *prōpōnō, propose*), *plan, design, 44, 23.*

**propriē**, adv. (*proprius, own, personal*), *personally: especially, peculiarly, 36, 23.*

**propter**, prep. with acc. (*prope, near*), *near, hard by: on account of, from, because of, 4, 19; 9, 1.*

**prōripiō**, 3, -puī, -reptus (*prō, forth; rapiō, drag*), *drag forth: with sē, hurry forth, rush, 11, 30. (W. G. 64.)*

**prōrogō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*prō, forward; rogō, ask*), *prolong, continue, extend, 40, 16.*

**prōscribō**, 3, -scripsī, -scriptus (*prō, forth, publicly; scribō, write*), *proclaim, publish, outlaw, proscribe, 61, 21.*

**prōscriptiō**, -ōnis, F. (*prōscribō*,

*make public), notice of sale, advertisement: proscription, 64, 22. prōscriptus, -ī, M. (*prōscribō, proscribe*), *outlaw, proscribed person, 64, 26.**

**prōsequor**, 3, -cūtus, dep. (*prō, forth, out; sequor, follow*), *follow, accompany, attend, 60, 30.*

**Prōserpina**, -ae, F., *Proserpina, the wife of Pluto, and queen of the lower world, 30, 6.*

**prōsiliō**, 4, -uī, — (*prō, forth; saliō, jump*), *leap forward, spring up, 55, 18.*

**prōsperus**, adj. with comp. (*prō, according to; spēs, hope*), *according to hope, favorable, prosperous. As subst., N., good fortune, prosperity, 30, 14.*

**prōsum**, *prōdesse, prōfui*, — (*prō, for; sum, be*), *be useful, benefit, profit, 6, 12. (W. G. 31.)*

**prōtinus**, adv. [*prō, forward; TEN-, stretch*], *forward, right onward: forthwith, at once, 52, 28. (W. G. 71.)*

**prōvehō**, 3, -vēxī, -vectus (*prō, forward; vehō, carry*), *carry forward: pass., move forward, sail, 61, 25. (W. G. 72.)*

**prōvincia**, -ae, F., *office, duty: territory, province, 40, 14.*

**prōvoco**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*prō, forth; vocō, call*), *call forth, summon: make an appeal, appeal, 8, 9. (W. G. 77.)*

**proximē**, adv. sup. (*proximus, nearest*), *nearest, next, 49, 25.*

**proximus**, adj. sup. (*prope, near*),  
*nearest*, 35, 29; 36, 16: *last*,  
 6, 18. As subst., M., *those  
 nearest, the bystanders*, 52, 13:  
*in proximō, near by*, 3, 2.

**prūdentia**, -ae, F. (*prudēns*), *fore-  
 seeing*: *sagacity, caution, good  
 sense*, 36, 23. (W. G. 75.)

**psittacus**, -i, M. (Gr., *ψίττακος*),  
*parrot*, 68, 20.

**Ptolemaeus**, -i, M., *Ptolemaeus*,  
*Ptolemy*, name of several kings  
 of Egypt, 47, 16.

**pūblicē**, adv. (*pūblicus, of the  
 people*), *publicly, officially, in  
 behalf of the state*, 15, 27: *by  
 order of the state*, 16, 16.

**pūblicō**, i, -āvī, -ātus (*pūblicus,  
 public*), *make public: open to  
 the public*, 54, 19. (W. G.  
 62.)

**pūblicus**, adj. (*populus, people*),  
*of the people, of the state, pub-  
 lic, common*, 8, 1; 9, 26. As  
*subst., N., state treasury*, 39, 5.  
 (W. G. 62.)

**Pūblīus**, -i, M., *Publius*, a Roman  
*praenomen*, 25, 6.

**pudor**, -ōris, M., *shame, disgrace*,  
 24, 4.

**puella**, -ae, F. (dim. of *puer, boy*),  
*girl, maiden*, 8, 2.

**puer**, -erī, M., *boy, young man*,  
 12, 5; 45, 11: *slave*, 69, 21:

plur. *pueri, children*, 11, 18:  
*ā pueris, from childhood*, 40, 1.  
**puerilis**, -e, adj. with comp. (*puer,  
 boy*), *boyish, childish, youthful*,  
 57, 16.

**pugīō**, -ōnis, M., *short dagger,  
 dirk*, 55, 20.

**pūgna**, -ae, F., *hand-to-hand fight,  
 battle, combat*, 4, 2.

**pūgnō**, i, -āvī, -ātus (*pūgna*,  
*fight*), *fight, give battle, engage*,  
 4, 8; 46, 4.

**pulcher**, -chra, -chrūm, adj., comp.  
*pulchrior*, sup. *pulcherrimus*,  
*beautiful*, 22, 17: *noble, glorious,  
 honorable*, 46, 24.

**pulsus**, P. of *pellō*, i, 3.

**pulvis**, -eris, M. or F., *dust*, 37, 9.

**pungō**, 3, *pupugī, punctus, prick*:  
*afflict, sting*, 48, 18.

**Pūnicus**, adj., *Punic, Cartha-  
 ginian*, 30, 18.

**pūniō**, 4, -īvī, -ītus (*poena, pen-  
 alty*), *punish, correct, chastise*,  
 44, 7.

**Puteoli**, -ōrum, M., *Puteoli*, famous  
*sea-port town of Campania*, 22,  
 25.

**putō**, i, -āvī, -ātus, *clean: judge,  
 suspect, believe, think*, 21, 18.

**Pyrēnaeus**, adj., *Pyrenean*.  
 Subst., M., *the Pyrenees*, 33, 6.

**Pyrrhus**, -i, M., *Pyrrhus*, king of  
*Epirus*, 25, 2.

## Q

**quadrāgintā**, num. adj. indecl.  
 (*quattuor, four*), *forty*, 6, 16.

**quadrigae**, -ārum, F. (for *quadri-*

**quā**, see **quā rē**.

**quadrāgēsimus**, adj. (*quadrāgin-  
 tā, forty*), *the fortieth*, 45, 31.

**iugae**, cf. **quattuor**, *four*; **iugum**, *yoke*), a team of four, four-horse team, 8, 30. (W. G. 48.)

**quadringentī**, -ae, -a, num. adj. (**quattuor**, *four*; **centum**, *hundred*), four hundred, 32, 1.

**quaerō**, 3, -sīvī, -situs, *seek, look for*, 32, 22: *ask, inquire*, 27, 29. **quaesō**, 3, —, —, archaic form of **quaerō**, found only in 1st per. sing. and plu. indic. pres., *beg, pray, beseech*, 18, 18.

**quaestor**, -ōris, M. (for **quaesitor**, fr. **quaerō**, *question*), **quaestor**, a Roman magistrate whose duties consisted mainly in caring for the public money and the military stores. There were at first but two **quaestors**, but their number increased until there were forty in Caesar's time. 50, 1.

**quaestūra**, -ae, F. (**quaestor**, *quaestor*), *the office of quaestor, quaestorship*, 58, 17.

**quālis**, -e, pronom. adj. interrog., *of what sort, what kind of*, 27, 29.

**quam**, adv. (case form of **qui**, *who*), *in what manner, how*, 17, 18: after a comp. or word of comparison, *than*, 3, 1: *tam . . . quam, so . . . as*: *quam diū, as long as*, 29, 15: *quam pīnum, as soon as possible*, 50, 17. (W. G. 27.)

**quamquam**, conj., *though, although*, 44, 18.

**quamvis**, conj. (*quam, as; vis,*

*you will*), *however much, although*, 48, 19; 52, 7.

**quantum**, adv. (**quantus**, *how much*), *as much as, as far as*, 33, 19.

**quantus**, pronom. adj.: *relat., as much as, as great as*, 24, 21; 41, 7: *interrog., how great?* 19, 18. As subst., N., *how much?* *as much*, 16, 16; 52, 13.

**quāpropter**, adv., *on account of which, wherefore*, 32, 23.

**quā rē**, rel. adv. (**quā**, *by what; rē, means*), *in order that, so that, therefore, by reason of which*, 1, 19.

**quartānus**, adj. (**quartus**, *fourth*), *occurring on the fourth day, quartan*, 49, 2.

**quartus**, adj. (**quattuor**, *four*), *fourth*, 28, 17.

**quasi**, adv. (**quam, as; si, if**), *as if, just as if, on the ground that*, 2, 4; 11, 4.

**quater**, adv. num. (cf. **quattuor**, *four*), *four times*, 59, 5.

**quattuor**, num. adj. indecl., *four*, 13, 26.

-**que**, conj. enclit., *and, but, accordingly*, 1, 12.

**querella**, -ae, F., *lament: accusation, complaint*, 23, 18.

**queror**, 3, **questus**, dep., *complain, lament, bewail*, 68, 28.

**qui**, *quae, quod*, adj. pron. interrog., *which? what? what kind of?* 5, 12; 53, 29.

**qui**, *quae, quod*, pron. rel., *who, which*, 1, 2; 1, 8.

**qui**, *quae or qua, quod, pron.* indef., used after *si, nisi, nē, num, any*, 33, 20.

**qui**, *adv. interrog., how?* 41, 13.

**quia**, *conj., because*, 7, 11.

**quicunque**, *quaecumque, quodcumque, indef. rel. pron. (qui, who; -cumque, indef. suff.), whoever, whatever, every one who, everything that*, 2, 23; 25, 9; 35, 8.

**quid**, *adv. interrog. (acc. N. of quis, who), how? why? what?* 42, 6.

**quidam**, *quaedam, quoddam, and as subst. quiddam, pron. indef., a certain, a, somebody, one*, 12, 9; 29, 4: *plur., some, some things*, 8, 16; 55, 27.

**quidem**, *adv., to be sure, certainly, indeed*, 6, 11: *nē . . . quidem, not even*, 21, 5.

**quidquam**, *see quisquam*, 24, 10.

**quiēs**, *-ētis, F., rest, repose*, 9, 8: *sleep*, 23, 19.

**quiētus**, *adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of quiēscō, rest), at rest, calm, inactive, quiet*, 62, 1.

**quīn**, *conj. (abl. quī, why; nē, not), interrog., why not? wherefore not?* 24, 18: *corroborative, but, indeed, nay, in fact, 38, 16: in a dependent clause, so that not, but, but that, from, 2, 8; 19, 5.*

**Quinctilius**, *-ī, M., P. Quinctilius Varus, a general of Augustus, defeated by the Germans 9 B.C., 71, 12.*

**quindecim**, *num. adj. (quinque, five; decem, ten), fifteen*, 15, 26.

**quingenti**, *-ae, -a, num. adj. (quinque, five; centum, hundred), five hundred*, 37, 25.

**quinquāgintā**, *num. adj. indecl., fifty*, 23, 2.

**quinque**, *num. adj. indecl., five*, 54, 8.

**quinquennium**, *-ī, N. (quinque, five; annus, year), a period of five years*, 64, 20.

**quinquiēns**, *adv. (quinque, five), five times*, 54, 3.

**quintus**, *num. adj. (quinque, five), fifth*, 20, 12.

**Quintus**, *-ī, M., a Roman praenomen*, 32, 25.

**Quirinālis**, *-e, adj. (Quirinus), of Quirinus, of Romulus, Quirinal, referring to the Quirinal hill, one of the seven hills, 5, 1.*

**Quirinus**, *-ī, M. (Quiris, i.e. Curēs), Quirinus, the deified Romulus*, 5, 2.

**quis**, *quid, pron. interrog., who? which one? what man? what thing? what?* 2, 1; 5, 17.

**quis, qua, quid**, *pron. indef., with si, nisi, nē, num, any one, anything, some one, something*, 41, 20; 67, 23.

**quisnam**, *or (as adj.) quinam, quaenam, quidnam or (as adj.) quodnam, pron. interrog. (quis, who; -nam, intens.), who then? who in the world? what in the*

*world? what, pray? 40, 19; 44, 8.*

**quisquam**, M., quicquam, N., pron. indef. (*quis, any one; -quam, indef. suff.*), *any, any one, anything, 24, 10; 56, 2.*

**quisque**, quaeque, quidque, and (as adj.) quodque, pron. indef. (*quis, who; -que, indef. suff.*), *whoever it be, each, each one, everybody, everything, all, 6, 23; 54, 16.*

**quisquis**, quicquid, and (as adj.) quodquod, pron. rel. indef. (*quis, who, doubled*), *whoever, whatever, every one who, everything which, 42, 5.*

**quōd**, adv. and conj. (old dat. and abl. form of *qui*), *whither, 50, 1: in order that, 9, 4; 41, 30.*

**quod**, adv. and conj. (acc. N. sing. of rel. *qui, as to which*), as adv., *as to what, in what: quod si, but if, 52, 14: as conj., that, in that, because, 11, 17; 42, 5; 47, 2; 51, 21.*

**quōminus**, conj. (*quōd, by which; minus, less*), *that not, lest, from, 27, 10.*

**quō modo**, rel. adv. (*quōd, in what; modō, manner*), *in the manner that, as, 42, 15.*

**quondam**, adv. (*cum, when, since; -dam, demonstr. suff.*), *once, formerly, on a time, 5, 10; 55, 25.*

**quoniam**, adv. (*quom, when, since; iam, now*), *since now, since, because, 24, 9.*

**quoque**, conj. (placed after an emphatic word), *also, too, 6, 3.*

**quōrsūm** and **quōrsus**, adv. (*quōd, whither; versus, turned*), *to what place, whither, 51, 26.*

**quot**, rel. adj. plur. indecl., *as, as many as, 26, 4: quot . . . tot, as many . . . as.*

**quotannīs** (*quot, how many; annus, year*), *every year, annually, 71, 13.*

**quousque**, adv. (*quōd, whither; usque, up to*), *until what time, till when, 40, 6.*

**R**

**radius**, -ī, M., *staff, rod: beam, ray, 37, 9.*

**rādix**, -īcis, F., *root, 29, 13.*

**rapīna**, -ae, F. [RAP-, *snatch*], *robbery, plunder, 1, 18. (W. G. 54.)*

**rapiō**, 3, -puī, *raptus [RAP-, *snatch*], seize and carry off, snatch, drag, 3, 15; 12, 11;*

**69, 19: rapere in iūs, drag before the court, 8, 7. (W. G. 64.)**

**rārō**, adv. with comp. (*rārus, rare*), *seldom, rarely, 70, 24.*

**rārus**, adj. with comp. and sup., *thin, rare: infrequent, uncommon, 56, 7.*

**ratiō**, -ōnis, F. (cf. *reor, reckon*),

*reckoning, account: course, conduct, plan, 33, 12.*

*ratis, -is, F., raft, float: vessel, 30, 23.*

*rebellō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (re-, again; bellō, wage war), wage war again, revolt, rebel, 19, 17. (W. G. 28.)*

*recēdō, 3, -cessī, -cessus (re-, back; cēdō, go), go back, retire, retreat, withdraw, 45, 10 : desist, 33, 14. (W. G. 14.)*

*receptus, -ūs, M. [re-, back ; CAP, take], taking back: retiring, retreat, 34, 21.*

*recessus, -ūs, M. [re-, back ; CAD, fall], going back, retreat: nook, recess, 45, 26. (W. G. 14.)*

*recidō or reccidō, 3, reccidi or recidi, recāsūrus (re-, back ; cadō, fall), fall back: pass, return, fall to, 4, 17. (W. G. 14.)*

*recipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus (re-, back; capiō, take), take back, recover, 12, 11 ; 36, 7 : with pron. reflex., withdraw, retire, 26, 5 : accept, admit, receive, welcome, 4, 15. (W. G. 17.)*

*reconciliō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (re-, again; conciliō, procure), procure again, reestablish, restore, 64, 10 : reunite, reconcile, 43, 11.*

*recreō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (re-, again, anew; creō, make), make anew, revive, encourage, 46, 22.*

*rēctē, adv. with comp. and sup. (rēctus, straight), in a straight line: properly, well, 12, 20. (W. G. 65.)*

*recubō, 1, —, —, (re-, back; cubō, lie), lie upon the back, lie back, recline, 38, 23.*

*recuperō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (re-, again; cf. capiō, take), regain, rescue, recover, save, 21, 29.*

*reddō, 3, -didī, -ditus (red-, back ; dō, give), give back, restore, return, 22, 2 : deliver, give, 44, 16. (W. G. 24.)*

*redeō, -īre, -ii, -itus (red-, back ; eō, go), go back, return, 7, 16 ; 24, 26. (W. G. 46.)*

*redigō, 3, -ēgī, -āctus (red-, back ; agō, drive), drive back, lead back: reduce, force, subdue, 14, 3 ; 51, 15.*

*redimō, 3, -ēmī, -ēmptus (red-, back ; emō, buy), buy back, redeem, ransom, 26, 6.*

*redintegrō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (red-, again ; integrō, make whole), make whole again, renew, 4, 10. (W. G. 70.)*

*reditus, -ūs, M. [red-, back ; I-, go], going back, return, 39, 17. (W. G. 46.)*

*redūcō, 3, -dūxi, -ductus (re-, back ; dūcō, lead), lead back, bring back, 19, 13. (W. G. 29.)*

*referō, -ferre, rettulī, relātus (re-, back ; ferō, bear), bear back, bring back, bring, 41, 29 ; 42, 20 : with sē, return, 62, 16 : pedem referre, withdraw, retreat, 25, 11 : give back, restore, 30, 13 : gain, win, 12, 13 : report, relate, 58, 28 : refer, attribute, ascribe, 29, 6 : number,*

*count, reckon, 20, 14 : lift,  
raise, 40, 20. (W. G. 34.)*

*refoveō, 2, -fōvī, — (re-, again ;  
foveō, warm), warm again, re-  
store, revive, 53, 16.*

*refrāctus, P. of refringō, 35, 30.  
refringō, 3, -frēgī, -frāctus (re-,  
intensive ; frangō, break), break  
up, batter down, break open, 35,  
30. (W. G. 38.)*

*refugiō, 3, -fūgī, — (re-, back ;  
fugiō, flee), flee back, flee for  
safety, flee, 13, 20. (W. G. 40.)*

*rēgālis, -e, adj. (rēx, king), king-  
ly, royal, regal, 66, 21. (W. G.  
65.)*

*rēgia, -ae, F. (rēgius, royal), royal  
palace, 9, 5. (W. G. 65.)*

*rēgīna, -ae, F. (rēx, king), queen,  
66, 2. (W. G. 65.)*

*regiō, -ōnis, F. [REG-, guide], direc-  
tion : region, district, 23, 1. (W.  
G. 65.)*

*rēgius, adj. (rēx, king), kingly,  
royal, belonging to the king, 1,  
14 ; 41, 3. (W. G. 65.)*

*rēgnō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (rēgnūm,  
royal power), to have royal  
power, be king, reign, 1, 3.*

*rēgnūm, -ī, N. [REG-, guide], king-  
ly government, royalty : sover-  
eignty, supreme power, 1, 2 :  
realm, kingdom, 11, 21. (W.  
G. 65.)*

*regō, 3, rēxi, rēctus [REG-, guide],  
keep straight, guide : govern,  
rule, 2, 17. (W. G. 65.)*

*regredior, 3, -gressus, dep. (re-,  
back ; gradior, go), go back, re-*

*turn, 17, 11 : withdraw, retreat,  
20, 18. (W. G. 44.)*

*rēiciō, 3, rēicī, -iectus (re-, back ;  
iaciō, throw), throw back, 64, 15.  
(W. G. 47.)*

*relābor, 3, -lāpsus, dep. (re-, back ;  
lābor, slide), slide back, flow back,  
sink back, 1, 9. (W. G. 49.)*

*relātus, P. of referō, 20, 14.*

*relictus, P. of relinquō, 22, 3.*

*reliigiō, -ōnis, F. (re-, back ; cf. ligō,  
bind), conscientiousness, duty :  
piety, reverence, 5, 4 ; 9, 18 :  
pledge of faith, oath, 24, 13 :  
worship, religion, 5, 6.*

*religō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (re-, back ;  
ligō, bind), bind back, fasten on,  
bind fast, 8, 30 ; 59, 7.*

*relinquō, 3, -līqui, -lictus (re-, be-  
hind ; linquō, leave), leave be-  
hind, leave, abandon, 1, 9 ; 21,  
22 : bequeath, leave by will, 1,  
2 ; 11, 3 : leave alive, 21, 28 :  
permit to remain, 34, 7.*

*reliquiae, -ārum, F. (rellquis, re-  
maining), what is left, rem-  
nants, remains, 21, 25.*

*reliquus, adj. (cf. relinquō, leave),  
left, left over, remaining, 15,  
14.*

*remaneō, 2, -mānsī, — (re-, be-  
hind ; maneō, stay), stay be-  
hind, remain, 59, 25. (W. G. 52.)*

*remittō, 3, -mīsī, -missus (re-,  
back ; mittō, let go), let go  
back, send back : give up, 71,  
16. (W. G. 53.)*

*removeō, 2, -mōvī, -mōtus (re-,  
back ; moveō, move), move back,*

*withdraw, remove, 28, 10. (W. G. 54.)*

**Remus**, -ī, m., *Remus*, the brother of Romulus, 1, 5.

**renāscor**, 3, -nātus, dep. (re-, again; (g)nāscor, be born), *be born again, grow again, 26, 4. (W. G. 41.)*

**renūntiō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (re-, back; nūntiō, bring word), *bring back word, report, 25, 9: declare elected, announce, 63, 4: (re-with negative force) refuse, decline, 38, 25.*

**renuō**, 3, -uī, — (re-, back; nuō, nod), *nod backwards: decline, refuse, 55, 14.*

**reor**, 2, ratus, dep., *reckon, believe, think, 7, 13.*

**repellō**, 3, repuli, repulsus (re-, back; pollō, drive), *drive back, drive away: repulse, repel, reject, remove, 54, 30. (W. G. 59.)*

**rependō**, 3, -pendī, -pēnsus (re-, back; pendō, weigh), *weigh back: pay by same weight, 41, 29.*

**repente**, adv. (repēns, sudden), *suddenly, unexpectedly, 2, 11.*

**repentinus**, adj. (repēns, sudden), *sudden, unexpected, 56, 1.*

**reperiō**, 4, repperī, repertus, *find, meet with, 57, 21: get, procure, obtain, 47, 28.*

**repetō**, 3, -ivī, -ītus (re-, again; petō, seek), *seek again, return to, 23, 14: demand back, claim, 13, 17: rēs repetere, demand restitution, 9, 22.*

**repetundae**, -ārum, f. (repetō, demand back), sc. *pecūniae, extortion, 54, 10.*

**repleō**, 2, -ēvī, -ētus (re-, again; pleō, fill), *fill again: fill, fill up, 40, 15.*

**repōnō**, 3, -posūī, -pōsitus (re-, back; pōnō, put), *put back, replace, 10, 22.*

**reportō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (re-, back; portō, bear), *carry back, take back, bear back, 29, 17.*

**reprimō**, 3, -pressī, -pressus (re-, back; premō, press), *press back, restrain, check, 34, 21.*

**repudiō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (repudium, a putting away), *put away, cast off, 48, 25: refuse, scorn, 28, 6.*

**repūgnō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (re-, back, in opposition; pūgnō, fight), *fight back, oppose, resist, 50, 29.*

**repulsa**, -ae, f. (P. of repellō, drive back), *rejection, repulse, 59, 15.*

**repulsus**, P. of repellō, 54, 30.

**reputō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (re-, again, over; putō, think), *count over, calculate: think over, meditate, reflect upon, 52, 13.*

**rēs**, reī, f., *thing, object, matter, affair, business, event, fact, circumstance, deed, 1, 6; 1, 14; 1, 19; 2, 10; 6, 21; 10, 3; 10, 14: condition, 39, 21: property, estate, 59, 12: interest, advantage, 50, 17: cause, reason, 10, 6: state, commonwealth, 16,*

4; 36, 24: *rēs pūblica*, the state, the republic, 37, 11.

**rescindō**, 3, -scidi, -scissus (re-, back; *scindō*, cut), cut off, cut down, break down, 16, 13. (W. G. 66.)

**resistō**, 3, -stītī, — (re-, back; *sistō*, stand), stand back, stand still, halt, stop, 4, 10: oppose, resist, 44, 22. (W. G. 69.)

**resolvō**, 3, -solvī, -solūtus (re-, back to the original condition; *solvō*, loose), untie, unfasten: dissolve, melt, 66, 11.

**respērgō**, 3, -sī, -sus (re-, over; *spargō*, scatter), sprinkle over, besprinkle, 18, 22.

**respiciō**, 3, -spēxi, -spectus (re-, back; *speciō*, look), look back, look back upon, look at, gaze at, 7, 14; 54, 26. (W. G. 68.)

**respīrō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (re-, back; *spirō*, blow), blow back, breathe: revive, be refreshed, be relieved, 38, 27.

**respondeō**, 2, -spondī, -spōnsus (re-, in return; *spondeō*, promise), answer, respond, 10, 5.

**responsum**, -ī, N. (P. N. of *respondeō*, answer), answer, reply, 41, 16: opinion, oracle, 13, 3.

**restinguō**, 3, -nxī, -nctus (re-, back to its original state; *stinguō*, quench), put out, quench, extinguish, 59, 23.

**restituō**, 3, -uī, -ūtus (re-, again; *statuō*, set up), set up again, replace, rebuild, 61, 9: give back, restore, 2, 13: revive, repair, 36, 25. (W. G. 69.)

**retineō**, 2, -tinūl, -tentus (re-, back; *teneō*, hold), hold back: keep possession of, retain, keep, 36, 6. (W. G. 71.)

**retrahō**, 3, -trāxī, -tractus (re-, back; *trahō*, draw), draw back, call back: drag back, bring back, 59, 30.

**retrō**, adv., backward, to the rear, 23, 14.

**reus**, adj. (*rēs*, thing), concerned in a thing, party to an action: often as subst., M., the accused, 59, 22.

**reversus**, P. of revertor, 31, 1.

**revertō**, 3, -vertī, —, or revertor, 3, -versus (re-, back; *vertō*, turn), turn back, return, 1, 14; 44, 19.

**revocō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (re-, again; *vocō*, call), call again, recall, call back, 61, 6. (W. G. 77.)

**rēx**, rēgis, M. [REG-, guide], absolute monarch, king, 1, 1. (W. G. 65.)

**Rhēa**, -ae, F., *Rhea*, praenomen of Rhea Silvia, the mother of Romulus and Remus, 1, 4.

**Rhēnus**, -ī, M., the *Rhine*, river of Germany, 51, 16.

**rētōr**, -oris, M. (Gr., *ρήτωρ*), teacher of oratory, rhetorician, orator, 58, 12.

**Rhodos** (rarely Rhodus), -ī, F., *Rhodes*, an island in the Mediterranean, south of Asia Minor, 48, 5.

*rīdeō*, *2*, *-sī*, *-sus*, *laugh*, *smile*, *36*, *8*: *laugh at*, *ridicule*, *15*, *16*.

*rīgō*, *1*, *-āvī*, *-ātus*, *wet*, *moisten*, *6*, *7*.

*ripa*, *-ae*, *F.*, *bank*, *1*, *8*.

*rīsus*, *-ūs*, *M.* (*cf. rīdeō*, *laugh*), *laughing*, *laughter*, *69*, *11*:

*rīte*, *adv.* (*old abl.* for *rītū*; *see rītus*), *according to religious usage*, *with due observance*, *duly*, *5*, *23*.

*rītus*, *-ūs*, *M.*, *form of religious observance*, *ceremony*, *formula*, *rite*, *10*, *4*.

*rixa*, *-ae*, *F.*, *quarrel*, *dispute*, *11*, *23*.

*rībur*, *-oris*, *N.*, *hard-wood*: *hardness*, *vigor*, *strength*, *30*, *24*: *the best part*, *the flower*, *25*, *24*.

*rogō*, *1*, *-āvī*, *-ātus*, *ask*, *question*, *23*, *23*: *beg*, *request*, *15*, *18*.

*Rōma*, *-ae*, *F.*, *Rome*, *2*, *20*.

*Rōmāni*, *-ōrum*, *M.* (*Rōma*, *Rome*), *the Romans*, *3*, *17*.

*Rōmānus*, *adj.* (*Rōma*, *Rome*), *of Rome*, *Roman*, *3*, *15*. As subst., *M.* and *F.*, *a Roman*, *30*, *22*.

*Rōmulus*, *-ī*, *M.*, *Romulus*, *the mythical founder of Rome*, *1*, *5*.

*Rōscius*, *-ī*, *M.*, *Roscius*, *gentile name of Sextius Roscius*,

*whom Cicero defended against a charge of parricide*, *58*, *4*.

*rōstrum*, *-ī*, *N.* (*rōdō*, *gnaw*), *beak*: *ship's beak*: plur., *the rostra*, *the speaker's stand in the Forum*, *54*, *29* (*v. notes*, *fig. 27*, *p. 129*).

*Rubicō*, *-ōnis*, *M.*, *the Rubicon*, *a small stream marking the boundary between Cisalpine Gaul and Italy*, *52*, *11*.

*Rūfinus*, *-ī*, *M.*, *family name of P. Cornelius Rufinus*, *29*, *18*.

*ruīna*, *-ae*, *F.* (*cf. ruō*, *fall with violence*), *rumbling down*, *falling down*, *ruin*: *calamity*, *fall*, *destruction*, *9*, *3*; *59*, *22*: plur., *ruins*, *22*, *3*.

*rumpō*, *3*, *rūpi*, *ruptus* [*RVP*, *break*], *break*, *burst*, *tear*: *break in upon*, *cut short*, *interrupt*, *69*, *27*. (*W. G. 64*.)

*ruō*, *3*, *rui*, *rutus*, *fall with violence*, *go to ruin*: *hurry*, *hasten*, *59*, *29*.

*rūrsus* or *rūrsum*, *adv.* (*revorsus* or *revorsum*, *P.* of *revertō*, *turn back*), *turned back*, *back*: *again*, *anew*, *10*, *22*. (*W. G. 74*.)

*rūs*, *rūris*, *N.*, *country* (*as opposed to the city*), *fields*, *62*, *12*.

## S

*Sabīni*, *-ōrum*, *M.*, *Sabines*, *an ancient Italian people*, *dwelling in central Italy*, *north of Latium*, *3*, *12*.

*sacer*, *-cra*, *-crum*, *adj.* *with sup.*

[*SAC*, *fasten*; *cf. sanciō*, *make sacred*], *sacred*, *16*, *21*.

*sacerdōs*, *-ōtis*, *M.* and *F.* [*sacer*, *sacred*; *DA-*, *give*], *priest*, *priestess*, *1*, *5*. (*W. G. 24*.)

**sacrārium, -ī, N.** (*sacrum, a holy thing*), *a depository of holy things, shrine*, 15, 25.

**sacrificium, -ī, N.** (*sacrificus, of sacrifices*), *sacrifice*, 8, 17. (W. G. 33.)

**sacrum, -ī, N.** (*sacer, consecrated*), *something consecrated, a holy thing*: plur. *religious rites, sacrifices*, 5, 6.

**saeculum, -ī, M.**, *race, generation: century, age, time*, 40, 5.

**saepe, adv.** with comp. and sup., *often, many times, frequently*, 1, 13; 35, 7.

**saepiō, 4, -psi, -ptus** (*saepēs, hedge*), *to surround with a hedge, hedge in, fortify, surround*, 16, 6.

**saeviō, 4, -ii, -itus** (*saevus, fierce*), *be fierce, be furious, rage*, 24, 12.

**saevitia, -ae, F.** (*saevus, furious*), *harshness, cruelty, severity*, 14, 5.

**saevus, adj.** with comp. and sup., *raging, furious, violent*, 52, 27.

**saginō, 1, -āvī, -ātus** (*sagina, food*), *fatten*, 47, 29.

**sagulum, -ī, N.** (dim. of *sagum, military cloak*), *a small military cloak*, 64, 15.

**Saguntum, -ī, N.**, or **Saguntus, -ī, F.**, *Saguntum*, a town in the eastern part of Spain, near the coast. Its capture by Hannibal led to the second Punic war. 32, 22.

**Salernitānus, adj.**, *belonging to Salernum, a town in Campania*, 65, 4.

**Salii, -ōrum, M.**, *Salii*, a college of priests founded by Numa for the service of Mars. They danced in procession through the city every March. 5, 20 (v. notes, fig. 2, p. 82).

**Salinātor, -ōris, M.**, *Salinator*, a Roman surname, 35, 18.

**salinum, -ī, N.** (*sāl, salt*), *a vessel for salt, salt-cellar*, 29, 11.

**saltō, 1, -āvī, -ātus** (freq. of *saliō, leap*), *dance*, 5, 23.

**(saltus, -ūs), M.** (cf. *saliō, leap*), *only acc. and abl. sing., and plur., leap, spring, jump, bound*, 2, 22; 31, 7.

**saltus, -ūs, M.**, *glen, ravine*, 1, 18; 23, 24.

**salūbris, -e, adj.** with comp. and sup. (*salūs, soundness*), *health-giving, healthful: healthy, vigorous*, 9, 9.

**salūs, -ūtis, F.** (*salvus, sound*), *soundness, health: safety*, 21, 9.

**salūtātiō, -ōnis, F.** (*salūtō, greet*), *greeting, saluting, salutation*, 68, 22.

**salūtātor, -ōris, M.** (*salūtō, greet*), *a saluter*, 68, 27.

**salūtō, 1, -āvī, -ātus** (*salūs, health*), *greet, pay respects, call upon, salute*, 13, 22; 63, 5.

**salvus, adj.**, *in good health, safe, uninjured*, 40, 25.

**Samnīs -ītis, adj.**, *of, or belonging to, the Samnites*, 24, 22.

**Samnitēs, -īum, M.** plur., *Sam-*

*nites, the people of Samnium, a rugged district of central Italy, east of Latium, 22, 15.*

**sapiēns, -entis, adj.** with comp. and sup. (P. of *sapiō, have taste*), *wise, sensible, discreet, judicious, 40, 3.* As subst., *man of sense, philosopher, 29, 5.*

**Sardinia, -ae, F.** *Sardinia, a large island in the Mediterranean, west of Italy, 42, 13.*

**sarmentum, -ī, N.** *twig, fagot, 33, 27.*

**satis, adj.**; N. indecl., only nom. and acc.; adv.: as adj., *enough, sufficient, 38, 9*: as noun, *enough, 37, 16*: as adv., *sufficiently, enough, 49, 6.*

**saucius, adj.**, *wounded, hurt, 64, 9.*

**saxum, -ī, N.** [SAC-, split], *split rock, rock, 21, 4.* (W. G. 66.)

**scālae, -ārum, F.** (cf. *scandō, climb*), *ladder, scaling-ladder, 19, 22.*

**scapha, -ae, F.** (Gr., σκάφη), *light boat, skiff, 31, 7.*

**scelerātus, adj.** with comp. and sup. (P. of *scelerō, pollute*), *polluted, profaned, defiled, 13, 25.*

**scelestē, adv.** (scelestus, wicked), *wickedly, impiously, 14, 1.*

**scelus, -eris, N.**, *wicked deed, crime, sin, 59, 12.*

**schola, -ae, F.** (Gr., σχολή), *leisure for learning, lecture, school, 40, 6.*

**sciō, 4, -ivī, -itus** [SAC-, SCI-, divide, distinguish], *know, understand, perceive, be skilled in, know how, 4, 7; 23, 22; 38, 8.* (W. G. 66.)

**Scipiō, -ōnis, M.** (scipiō, staff), *Scipio, a very distinguished Roman family of the Cornelian gens, 33, 7.*

**scipiō, -ōnis, M.**, *staff, walking-stick, 20, 27.*

**sciscitor, 1, -ātus, dep.** (freq. fr. sciscō, seek to know), *seek to know, ask, inquire, 14, 10.* (W. G. 66.)

**scissus, adj.** (P. of *scindō, tear*), *rent, riven, 5, 18.*

**scriba, -ae, M.** (cf. scribō, write), *official scribe, clerk, 39, 4.*

**scribō, 3, scripti, scriptus, scratch, engrave: write, 51, 10.**

**scrīnum, -ī, N.**, *case, book-box, 56, 9* (v. notes, fig. 28, p. 130).

**Scultenna, -ae, M.**, *the Scultenna, a river in Cisalpine Gaul, 63, 22.*

**scūtum, -ī, N.**, *shield, buckler, 3, 25* (v. notes, fig. 26, p. 127).

**sē, acc. and abl. of suī.**

**sēcēdō, 3, -cessī, -cessus** (sē, apart from; cēdō, go), *go apart, go away, withdraw, 16, 21.*

**secō, 1, -cuī, -ctus** [SAC-, SEC-, divide], *cut, cut in two, 11, 14.* (W. G. 66.)

**sēcrētō, adv.** (sēcrētus, separate), *in secret, secretly, 28, 15.*

**sēcrētus, adj.** with comp. (P. of sēcernō, sever), *severed, apart: hidden, private, secret, 5, 22.* (W. G. 20.)

**sector**, 1, -ātus, dep. (freq. of sequor, follow), *follow eagerly, attend*, 58, 1.

**secundus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (sequor, follow), *in time, order or rank, following, next, second*, 50, 5.

**secūris**, -is, acc. im or em, abl. -i, F. [SAC-, SEC-, split], *axe, hatchet, cleaver*, 11, 29. (W. G. 66.)

**secus**, adv., *otherwise, differently*, 12, 7.

**sed**, conj., *but, on the contrary, but also, but in fact*, 1, 3; 36, 19.

**sedeō**, 2, sēdī, sessum [SED-, sit], *sit, seat oneself, 37, 13: settle, lie, lower over, 34, 24.* (W. G. 67.)

**sēdēs**, -is, F. [SED-, sit], *seat, bench, chair, 20, 29: site, location*, 9, 5. (W. G. 67.)

**sēditiō**, -ōnis, F. [sēd, apart, aside; I-, go], *a going aside, dissension, civil discord, sedition, mutiny, 4, 27; 43, 9.* (W. G. 46.)

**sēdūcō**, 3, -dūxī, -ductus (sē-, apart, aside; dūcō, lead), *lead aside, take apart, draw aside, 18, 20.*

**sēdulō**, adv. (sēdulus, busy), *busily, industriously: deliberately, purposely, 34, 14.*

**sēgnis**, -e, adj. with comp., *slow, sluggish, lazy, 17, 6.*

**sēgniter**, adv. (sēgnis, slow), *slowly, tardily, sluggishly, without spirit, 12, 10; 40, 22.*

**sella**, -ae, F. [SED-, sit], *seat, chair, magistrate's seat, 5, 9; 43, 25* (v. notes, fig. 1, p. 81). (W. G. 67.)

**semel**, adv. num., *once, a single time, 67, 20.*

**sēmet**, see sui, 41, 25.

**semper**, adv., *ever, always, at all times, forever, 50, 7.*

**Semprōnius**, -i, M., *Sempronius, name of a Roman gens, 33, 8.*

**senātor**, -ōris, M. (cf. senātus, senate), *a member of the senate, senator, 4, 18.*

**senātōrius**, adj. (senātor, senator), *of a senator, senatorial, 42, 23.*

**senātus**, -ūs, M. (cf. senex, old), *the council of elders, senate, 13, 17.*

**Seneca**, -ae, M., *surname of L. Annaeus Seneca, a famous Stoic philosopher, instructor of Nero, died 65 A.D., 65, 14.*

**senectūs**, -ūtis, F. (senex, old), *old age, extreme age, 4, 19.*

**senex**, senis, adj. with comp., *senior, old, aged, 8, 10. As subst., M., old man, 4, 17.*

**senior**, -ōris, comp. of senex, 4, 17.

**Senonēs**, -um, M., *the Senones, a people in Cisalpine Gaul, 20, 4.*

**sententia**, -ae, F. (cf. sentiō, think), *a way of thinking, sentiment, opinion, decision, wish, desire, 23, 27; 55, 25.*

**sentiō**, 4, sēnsī, sēnsus, *discern by sense, feel: think, believe, 67, 24.*

**sēparātim**, adv. (*sēparātus, separated*), *apart, separately*, 50, 20.

**sepeliō**, 4, -*pelivī, -pultus, bury, inter*, 6, 13.

**septem**, num. adj. indecl., *seven, 6, 15.*

**Septimulēius**, -ī, M., *L. Septimuleius*, a friend of C. Gracchus, 41, 28.

**septimus**, num. adj. (*septem, seven*), *the seventh*, 14.

**septirēmis**, -e, adj. (*septem, seven; rēmus, oar*), *with seven banks of oars*, 30, 26 (v. notes, fig. 16, p. 109).

**septuāgēsimus**, adj. num. ord. (*septuāgintā, seventy*), *seventieth*, 71, 22.

**sepulcrum**, -ī, N. (cf. *sepeliō, bury*), *place where a corpse is buried, grave, tomb*, 17, 16.

**sepultūra**, -ae, F. (cf. *sepeliō, bury*), *burial, interment*, 65, 21.

**sepultus**, P. of *sepeliō*, 6, 13.

**sequor**, 3, *secūtus, follow, come after, attend, accompany*, 14, 12: *chase, pursue*, 7, 13: *favor, conform to, adopt, follow*, 8, 26; 24, 15.

**Sergius**, -ī, M., *Sergius*, the name of a Roman gens, 58, 25.

**sēriō**, adv. (*sērius, earnest*), *in earnest, seriously*, 50, 4.

**sērius**, adj. (for \**sevērius*, from *sevērus, grave*), *grave, earnest, serious*, 15, 20.

**sermō**, -ōnis, M., *continued speech, talk, conversation*, 26, 30: *report, rumor*, 34, 16.

**sērō**, adv. with comp. and sup. (*sērus, late*), *late, at a late hour*, 24, 5.

**Sertōrius**, -ī, M., *Q. Sertorius*, the famous general of the Marian party, who maintained himself in Spain, and defied the power of Rome, until he was assassinated. 44, 29.

**serva**, -ae, *female slave, maid*, 18, 6.

**servilis**, -e, adj. (*servus, slave*), *of a slave, slavish, servile*, 2, 7.

**servitūs**, -ūtis, F. (*servus, slave*), *the condition of a servant, slavery*, 18, 1.

**Servius**, -ī, M., a Roman praenomen, e.g., *Servius Tullius*, 12, 1.

**servō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus, *make safe, save, rescue, preserve, keep, deliver*, 42, 24; 53, 27.

**servus**, -ī, M., *slave, servant*, 38, 29; 47, 27.

**sēsē**, acc. and abl. of *sui*, 7, 15.

**sestor**, -ōris, M. [SED-, sit], *one who sits: rider*, 25, 16. (W. G. 67.)

**sēstertius**, adj. num. (*sēmis, half; tertius, third*), *two and a half*. As subst., M. (sc. *nummus*), *a sesterce, a small silver coin, originally two and a half asses, worth 4.1 cents*. 50, 24.

**sētius**, adv. comp., *the less, in a less degree*, 18, 16.

**seu**, see *sīve*, 4, 10.

**sevērē**, adv. with comp. and sup.

(*sevērus, grave*), *gravely, seriously, severely*, 54, 10.

**sex**, adj. num. indecl., *six*, 2, 18.

**sexāgintā**, adj. num. indecl., *sixty*, 54, 7.

**sextāns**, -antis, M. (*sex, six*), *the sixth, a sixth part; a small coin, one sixth of an as, worth less than a cent*, 17, 15.

**Sextilis**, -e, adj. (*sextus, sixth*; sc. *mēnsis, month*), *the sixth month counting from March, August, 20, 13.*

**Sextus**, -i, M., *Sextus*, a Roman praenomen, 14, 3.

**sextus**, adj. num. ord. (*sex, six*), *the sixth*, 48, 22.

**sī**, conj., *if, on condition that, when*, 3, 21; 50, 9.

**sībilus**, -i, M., plur. *sībili, -ōrum, M.*, also *sībila, -ōrum, N.*, *whistling*, 35, 9.

**Sibyllinus**, adj. (*Sibylla, the Sibyl*), *of a Sibyl, Sibylline*, 15, 25.

**sic**, adv., *thus, in this way*, 2, 19; 2, 23.

**siccō**, i, -āvi, -ātus (*siccus, dry*), *to make dry, dry, drain*, 54, 19.

**siccus**, adj., *dry*. As subst., *sicum, -i, N.*, *dry land*, 1, 9.

**Sicilia**, -ae, F., *Sicily*, 27, 3.

**Siculi**, -ōrum, M., *the Sicilians*, 58, 19.

**sicut or sīcūtī**, adv. (*sic, so; ut, as*), *so as, just as*, 19, 8.

**signifer**, -fera, -ferum, adj. [*signum, sign*; *FER-, bear*], *sign-bearing*. As subst., M., *standard-bearer, ensign*, 22, 7 (v. notes, fig. 12, p. 99).

**significō**, i, -āvi, -ātus [*signifex, image-maker*, fr. *signum, sign*; *FAC, make*], *make signs, show by signs: mean, indicate, signify*, 6, 2.

**signō**, i, -āvi, -ātus (*signum, mark*), *set a mark upon, mark, seal, sign*, 51, 9.

**signum**, -i, N., *mark, sign: ensign, standard*, 12, 11 (v. notes, fig. 6, p. 89): *signal, 3, 14: signa inferre, attack*, 59, 24.

**silēns**, -entis, adj., *in silence, silent*, 5, 16.

**silentium**, -i, N. (*silēns, still*), *stillness, silence*, 14, 15.

**sileō**, 2, -ui, —, *be noiseless, be still, keep silence*, 23, 17.

**silva**, -ae, F., *wood, forest*, 33, 30.

**Silvia**, -ae, F., v. *Rhēa*, 1, 4.

**similis**, -e, adj., comp. *similior, sup. simillimus, like, resembling, similar*, 2, 9.

**similiter**, adv., comp. *similius, sup. simillimē (similis, like), likewise, similarly*, 68, 19.

**similitūdō**, -inis, F. (*similis, like*), *likeness, resemblance, similitude*, 13, 16.

**simplex**, -icis, adj. with comp. [cf. *semel, once*; *PLEC-, fold*], *simple, plain: open, frank*, 26, 16. (W. G. 60.)

**simul**, adv., *at the same time*, 8, 2.

**simulācrum**, -i, N. (*simulō, make like*), *likeness, image, portrait, statue*, 20, 26.

**simulō**, **1**, -āvī, -ātus (*similis, like*), *make like, imitate: feign, counterfeit, pretend*, **6**, **5**; **62**, **30**.

**simultās**, -ātis, F. (*simul, at the same time*), *hostile encounter, dissension: rivalry, jealousy, grudge*, **29**, **18**; **56**, **15**.

**sin**, conj. (*si, if; nē, not*), *if however, if on the contrary, but if*, **28**, **19**.

**sine**, prep. with abl., *without*, **6**, **8**.

**singulāris**, -e, adj. (*singuli, one at a time*), *one by one: singular, remarkable*, **58**, **26**.

**singulī**, -ae, -a, adj., *one at a time, single, separate, several, one on a side*, **7**, **12**; **7**, **20**; **24**, **1**; **39**, **1**.

**sinister**, -tra, -trum, adj. with comp., *left*, **3**, **23**.

**sinō**, **3**, sīvī, *situs, let down, fix: let, suffer, allow*, **18**, **19**.

**sinus**, -ūs, M., *bent surface, curve, fold: the fold of the toga about the breast*, **32**, **27**.

**sistō**, **3**, stitī, *status, cause to stand: sistere gradum, stop, halt*, **23**, **15**. (W. G. 69.)

**situs**, adj. (P. of *sinō*, *set, fix*), *placed, situated*, **57**, **10**.

**sīve**, or *seu*, conj. (*si, if; -ve, or*), *or if: or, or rather*, **30**, **19**; *sīve . . . sīve, or seu . . . seu, whether . . . or*, **4**, **10**.

**sōbrius**, adj. (*sō-, apart from, not; ēbrius, drunk*), *not drunk, sober*, **56**, **30**.

**socer**, -erī, M., *father-in-law*, **52**, **1**.

**societās**, -ātis, F. (*socius, fellow*), *fellowship, association: league, alliance*, **3**, **5**; **50**, **25**.

**sociō**, **1**, -āvī, -ātus (*socius, sharer*), *hold in common, share*, **4**, **15**.

**socius**, -ī, M., *fellow, comrade, associate*, **59**, **25**; *ally*, **23**, **9**.

**sōl**, sōlis, M., *the sun*, **5**, **17**.

**soleō**, **2**, solitus, semi-dep., *use, be wont, be accustomed*, **2**, **5**.

**solidus**, adj. with sup., *undivided, whole: genuine, true, real*, **17**, **18**.

**sōlitūdō**, -inis, F. (*sōlus, alone*), *desert, wilderness*, **1**, **10**.

**solutum**, -ī, N. (P. of *soleō*, *be wont*), *the customary, what is usual*, **43**, **4**.

**solitus**, adj. (P. of *soleō*, *be wont*), *wonted, accustomed, usual*, **27**, **20**.

**solum**, -ī, N. [SED-, sit], *seat, official seat, chair of state, throne*, **66**, **21**. (W. G. 67.)

**sollicitō**, **1**, -āvī, -ātus (*sollicitus, disturbed*), *disturb, agitate: arouse, incite, move*, **68**, **21**.

**sollicitus**, adj. with comp., *thoroughly moved, agitated, disturbed: sensitive, watchful, on the alert*, **21**, **6**.

**sōlum**, adv. (*sōlus, alone*), *alone, only, merely*, **21**, **5**: nōn sōlum . . . sed etiam, *not only . . . but also*, **6**, **18**.

**sōlus**, gen. sōlius, dat. sōli, *alone, only, single-handed*, **2**, **24**; **16**, **11**.

**solvō**, **3**, solvī, solūtus (*sō-, apart*;

luō, loose), loosen, unbind, 7, 30.  
**somnium**, -ī, N. (somnus, sleep), dream, 13, 3.  
**somnus**, -ī, M. (for sopnus; cf. sōpiō, put to sleep), sleep, 43, 18.  
**sōpiō**, 4, -īvī, -ītus, deprive of sense, put to sleep: in pass., sleep, 35, 16.  
**soror**, -ōris, F., sister, 7, 27.  
**sorōrius**, adj. (soror, sister), of a sister, sisterly, sister's, 8, 19.  
**sors**, -tis, F., lot: fate, fortune, destiny, 26, 12; 62, 1.  
**sortior**, 4, -ītus, dep. (sors, lot), cast lots, draw lots, 65, 24.  
**spatiūm**, -ī, N., space; distance, 7, 13: period of time, interval, 49, 20.  
**speciēs**, —, acc. -em, abl. -ē, F. [SPEC-, see], sight, look, appearance, 25, 14: semblance, pretence, pretext, 12, 4; 55, 12. (W. G. 68.)  
**spectāculum**, -ī, N. (spectō, look at), place in the theatre: show, spectacle, 3, 11. (W. G. 68.)  
**spectō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (freq. of speciō, look), look on, look at, behold, watch, 7, 5. (W. G. 68.)  
**speculum**, -ī, N. [SPEC-, see], reflector, looking-glass, mirror, 71, 17. (W. G. 68.)  
**spernō**, 3, sprēvī, sprētus, despise, reject, spurn, 27, 14.  
**spērō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (spēs, hope), hope, look for, expect, 10, 25.  
**spēs**, speī, hope, 7, 9: expectation, 17, 26.  
**spīritus**, -ūs, M. (cf. spirō, breathe), breathing, breath: spirit, energy, courage, 9, 12.  
**splendor**, -ōris, M., brightness, splendor: honor, lustre, dignity, 57, 14.  
**spoliō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (spolium, skin), strip: plunder, strip, spoil, 7, 24; 48, 26.  
**spolium**, -ī, N., the skin; plur., the arms stripped from an enemy, booty, spoil, 7, 27; 38, 29.  
**spondeō**, 2, spoondī, spōnsus, promise sacredly, vow: agree, promise, engage, 28, 27; 49, 24.  
(b) spōns, spontis, F. (cf. spondeō, promise), only abl. sing., usu. with pron. poss., of one's own accord, freely, willingly, voluntarily, 60, 21.  
**spōnsiō**, -ōnis, F. (spondeō, promise), solemn promise, engagement, covenant, 24, 8.  
**spōnsus**, -ī, M. (P. of spondeō, promise), betrothed man, 7, 29.  
**sprētus**, P. of spernō, 27, 14.  
**Spūrinna**, -ae, M., Vestrītius Spūrinna, the seer who warned Julius Caesar to beware the Ides of March, 55, 6.  
**Spurius**, -ī, M., Spurius, a Roman praenomen, 23, 4.  
**statim**, adv. [STA-, stand], steadily: on the spot, at once, instantly, 2, 1. (W. G. 69.)  
**statiō**, -ōnis, F. [STA-, stand], a standing: station, post, 21, 20. (W. G. 69.)

**statua**, -ae, F. (*status*, P. of *sistō*, *place, set*), *an image, statue*, 16, 17. (W. G. 69.)

**statuō**, 3, -ui, -ütus (*status, station*), *cause to stand, set up, plant*, 22, 7 : *determine, decide*, 21, 1. (W. G. 69.)

**statūra**, -ae, F. [*STA-*, *stand*], *height, size, stature*, 56, 22. (W. G. 69.)

**status**, -üs, M. [*STA-*, *stand*], *station, position: rank, state, condition*, 27, 27. (W. G. 69.)

**stercus**, -oris, N., *filth*, 51, 3.

**sternō**, 3, strāvī, strātus, *spread out, scatter: throw to the ground*, 21, 13.

**Sthenius**, -ī, M., *Sthenius*, a Sicilian, a friend of C. Marius, 44, 4.

**stipendium**, -ī, N. (*for stipendum; stips, small coin; \*pendium, cf. pendere, pay*), *a paying of tax: pay, wages*, 19, 20 : *military service, campaign*, 49, 14.

**stirps**, -pis, F. or M., *stalk, root: offspring, family, stock, lineage*, 8, 13 ; 42, 23.

**stō**, -äre, steti, status [*STA-*, *stand*], *stand*, 18, 14 : *stand by, persist in*, 66, 8. (W. G. 69.)

**strāgēs**, -is, F., *overthrow, destruction, defeat, slaughter*, 37, 20.

**strāgulum**, -ī, N. (*strāgulus, for spreading out*), *spread, covering, bed-spread*, 43, 8.

**strēnuē**, adv. (*strēnuus, prompt*), *promptly, actively, strenuously*, 31, 25.

**strēnuus**, adj. with sup., *active, vigorous*, 14, 2.

**strepitus**, -ūs, M. (*strepō, make noise*), *noise, clash, crash, alarm*, 21, 6 ; 71, 20.

**stridōr**, -ōris, M. (cf. *stridō*, *make harsh noise*), *harsh noise, roar*, 28, 11.

**stringō**, 3, -inxī, -ictus, *draw tight, bind tight: unsheathe draw, of a sword*, 8, 2.

**studeō**, 2, -ui, —, *give attention* be eager, take pains, desire, 67, 23.

**studiōsē**, adv. with comp. and sup. (*studiōsus, eager*), *eagerly, studiously*, 58, 1.

**studium**, -ī, N. (cf. *studeō*, *give attention*), *application, eagerness, desire, exertion, effort*, 3, 11 ; 32, 5 : *study, pursuit*, 57, 24 : *good-will, friendliness, devotion*, 61, 5.

**stupeō**, 2, -ui, —, *be struck senseless, be confused, be astounded, be stupefied, be paralyzed*, 18, 8.

**suādeō**, 2, -sī, -sus, *advise, recommend, exhort, urge, persuade*, 12, 7 ; 57, 12.

**sub**, prep. with acc. and abl. : with abl., *under, below, beneath*, 15, 3 ; 67, 4 : with acc., with verbs of motion, *under*, 8, 18.

**subdō**, 3, -didī, -ditus [*sub, under; 2 DA, put*], *put under, apply*, 42, 8. (W. G. 25.)

**subdūcō**, 3, -dūxi, -ductus (*sub,*

*under, away ; dūcō, lead), lead away, withdraw, steal away, remove, 8, 25; 43, 6. (W. G. 29.)*  
**subeō**, -ire, -ii, -itus (sub, under; eō, come, go), *come under, go under : take up, carry, 64, 10 : submit to, suffer, undergo, 45, 1 : penetrate, take effect, 46, 16. (W. G. 46.)*

**subiciō**, 3, -iēcī, -iectus (sub, under; iaciō, throw), *throw under, place under : make subject, 27, 2. (W. G. 47.)*

**subigō**, 3, -ēgī, -actus (sub, from below, up; agō, drive), *drive up, bring up : subdue, subjugate, conquer, 12, 20. (W. G. 2.)*

**subitō**, adv. (subitus, sudden), *suddenly, 4, 22. (W. G. 46.)*  
**subitus**, adj., *sudden, unexpected, 28, 8. (W. G. 46.)*

**sublātus**, P. of tollō, 40, 25.  
**sublevō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (sub, from below; levō, lift), *lift from beneath, raise up, hold up, support, 21, 3.*

**sublicius**, adj. (sublica, stake, pile), *resting upon piles, 10, 13.*  
**sublimis**, -e, adj. with comp., *uplifted, high, on high, aloft, 10, 22.*

**sublüstris**, -e, adj. [sub, a little ; \* lüstrus, fr. LVC-, shine], *giving some light, faintly luminous, glimmering, 21, 3.*

**submittō**, 3, -misi, -missus (sub, down, secretly; mittō, send), *let down, send down, let grow, 38, 23. (W. G. 53.)*

**subolēs**, -is, F. [sub, from below ; OL-, grow], *sprout, shoot : offspring, progeny, posterity, 1, 4.*  
**subōrnō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (sub, without force, or secretly ; ērnō, fit out), *fit out, furnish : incite secretly, suborn, 18, 1.*

**subrideō**, 2, -sī, — (sub, a little ; rideō, laugh), *smile, 26, 22.*

**subsellium**, -ī, N. (sub, less in size ; sella, seat), *low bench, seat, 40, 29 (v. notes, fig. 22, p. 119). (W. G. 67.)*

**subsequor**, 3, -cūtus, dep. (sub, below, after ; sequor, follow), *follow after, follow up, 52, 22.*

**subsistō**, 3, -stitī, — (sub, under ; sistō, stand still), *take a stand, stop, halt : remain, stay, 55, 6. (W. G. 69.)*

**substituō**, 3, -uī, -ūtus (sub, under ; statuō, set), *place under : substitute, put in place of, 45, 23. (W. G. 69.)*

**subterrāneus**, adj. (sub, under ; terra, ground), *underground, subterranean, 19, 23.*

**subtexō**, 3, -xuī, — (sub, under ; texō, weave), *weave under, sew on : add, 68, 29.*

**succēdō**, 3, -cessī, -cessus (sub, below ; cēdō, go), *go below, come under : follow, succeed, take place of, 5, 3. (W. G. 14.)*

**successor**, -ōris, M. (cf. succēdō, take the place of), *follower, successor, 44, 17. (W. G. 14.)*

**successus** -ūs, M. (succēdō, come

*up), a coming up, approach: success, 33, 13. (W. G. 14.)*  
**succlāmō**, 1, -āvi, -ātus (sub, after; clāmō, call), cry out in response, 33, 2.  
**succurrō**, 3, -currī, -cursus (sub, under; currō, run), run under, run to help, aid, assist, 36, 26. (W. G. 19.)

**sufficiō**, 3, -fēci, -fectus (sub, under; faciō, make, put), put under, lay a foundation for: suffice, satisfy, be large enough, 2, 20; 39, 4. (W. G. 33.)

**suffigō**, 3, -fixi, -fixus (sub, beneath: figō, fasten), fasten beneath, attach, nail to, 49, 30.

**suffodiō**, 3, -fōdī, -fossus (sub, under; fodī, dig), dig under: stab underneath, 59, 6.  
**suffrāgātor**, -ōris, M. (suffrāgor, favor by voting), favorer, supporter, partisan, 56, 20.

**sūi**, dat. sibi, acc. and abl. sē, emphatic form, sēsē, or sēmet, sing. and plur. pron. of 3d pers., always reflexive, himself, herself, itself, themselves, 1, 12; 1, 20; 4, 12; 41, 25.

**Sulla**, -ae, M., a family name in the Cornelian gens, especially *L. Cornelius Sulla*, dictator B.C. 82. 43, 12.

**Sullānus**, adj. (*Sulla*), of *Sulla*. As subst., M., follower of *Sulla*, 58, 3.

**sum**, esse, fuī, futūrus [es-, be], be, exist, live, 1, 2; 41, 29: be

present, be found, 6, 21: be of, consist of, 54, 8.

**summa**, -ae, F. (summus, highest; sc. rēs, thing), top, summit: chief place, leadership, highest rank, 13, 4: amount, sum, 69, 12.

**summus** or **suprēmus**, adj. sup. (for \*supimus, sup. of superus, upper), uppermost, supreme, highest, 12, 6: last, final, 71, 17: greatest, utmost, best, extreme, 21, 7; 25, 18; 33, 16; 36, 20. As subst., N., the top, the summit, 21, 12.

**sūmō**, 3, sūmpsī, sūmptus (sub, up from below; emō, take), take, lay hold of: take, drink, eat, consume, 46, 15: adopt, assume, 63, 16: begin, undertake, 3, 17: obtain, get, receive, 18, 12: select, choose, 33, 2.

**sūmptuārius**, adj. (sūmptus, outlay), of expense, sumptuary, 54, 12.

**sūmptus**, P. of sūmō, 18, 12.

**sūmptus**, -ūs, M. (sūmō, lay out), outlay, expense, 42, 19.

**supellex**, -lectilis, F., domestic utensils, household stuff, furniture, 29, 10; 70, 23.

**super**, prep. with acc. and abl.: with abl., over, above, on: with acc., over, above, on, upon, 7, 7; 7, 28; 28, 12: beyond, 1, 8: during, at, 55, 30.

**superadstō**, -āre, -stitī, — (super, upon; ad, near; stō, stand), stand upon, 25, 14. (W. G. 69.)

**superbē**, adv. with comp. and sup. (*superbus, proud*), *haughtily, proudly, arrogantly*, 10, 5.

**superbia**, -ae, F. (*superbus, proud*), *loftiness, haughtiness, pride, arrogance*, 17, 12.

**superbus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (*super, above*), *haughty, proud, arrogant, insolent*, 14, 1; 30, 12.

**superiaciō**, 3, -īcī, -iectus (*super, upon, over*; *iaciō, throw*), *throw over*, 30, 22. (W. G. 47.)

**superincidō**, 3, —, — (*super, from above; in, upon; cadō, fall*), *fall from above, fall down upon*, 16, 14.

**superior**, -ius, gen. -ōris, comp. of *superus, superior, victorious*, 33, 22; 47, 10.

**superō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*superus, over, above*), *go over, rise above: ascend, mount, cross*, 33, 6: *subdue, conquer*, 27, 2: *surpass, outstrip, excel*, 30, 19.

**supersum, -esse, fui** (*super, over; sum, be*), *be over and above, be left, remain*, 7, 20: *outlive, survive*, 11, 20; 35, 19. (W. G. 31.)

**superus**, adj. with comp. and sup., *that is above, upper, higher*, 12, 16.

**superveniō**, 4, -vēnī, -ventus (*super, upon, in addition; veniō, come*), *come in addition, come up, arrive*, 45, 11: *come upon, surprise*, 2, 12. (W. G. 73.)

**supervivō**, 3, -vīxī, — (*super, over, beyond; vīvō, live*), *outlive, survive*, 56, 2.

**suppliciter**, adv. (*supplex, petitioner*), *like a petitioner, humbly, suppliantly*, 65, 21. (W. G. 60.)

**supplicium**, -ī, N. (*supplex, kneeling in entreaty*), *kneeling, bowing down: death penalty, punishment*, 2, 5; 44, 2. (W. G. 60.)

**suprēmus**, see *summus*, 71, 17.

**surgō**, 3, surrēxī, and subrēxī, — (*sub, from below; regō, make straight*), *rise, get up, stand up*, 70, 17. (W. G. 65.)

**suscipiō**, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus [*sub(s)*], *from under; capiō, take*], *take up, take: receive, assume, take upon oneself, undertake, begin*, 12, 1; 22, 15; 43, 1.

**suspectus**, adj. with comp. (P. of *suspiciō, mistrust*), *subject to suspicion, mistrusted, suspected*, 52, 3. (W. G. 68.)

**sustineō**, 2, -tinuī, -tentus [*sub(s)*], *from under, up; teneō, hold*], *hold up, bear up*, 7, 24: *keep up, support*, 7, 24; 29, 12: *withstand, sustain, bear, endure*, 16, 11; 65, 6. (W. G. 71.)

**sūtor**, -ōris, M. (*suō, sew*), *shoemaker, cobbler*, 68, 21.

**suus**, pron. poss. 3d pers. (cf. *sui, of himself, herself, itself, themselves*), *reflexive adj., of oneself, belonging to oneself, his own, her own, his, her, its*,

*their, 3, 22; 6, 23; 17, 12.*  
*As subst., sui, his friends,*  
*their friends, 14, 9: sua mors,*  
*a natural death, 56, 3.*

**Syria**, -ae, F., *Syria*, on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, 48, 4.

**T**

**T.**, *Titus*, a Roman praenomen, 64, 25.

**tabella**, -ae, F. (dim. of *tabula*, board), *small board: writing-tablet, 70, 17* (v. notes, fig. 21, p. 117).

**taberna**, -ae, F. [TA-, stretch], *hut: shop, stall, 18, 5.*

**tabernaculum**, -ī, N. (*taberna, hut*), *tent, 43, 1* (v. notes, fig. 10, p. 97).

**tābēs**, -is, F., *wasting, decline, decay, 17, 5.*

**tabula**, -ae, F. [TA-, stretch], *board: writing-tablet, 39, 4* (v. notes, fig. 21, p. 117) : *table of the law, 17, 22.*

**tacitus**, adj. (P. of *taceō*, be silent), *passed in silence, kept secret: in silence, without speaking, 36, 15.*

**taedium**, -ī, N. (*taedet, it wearies*), *weariness, tediousness, disgust, 43, 17.*

**talentum**, -ī, N. (Gr., τάλαντον), *talent, half a hundred-weight, a Grecian standard of value equal to about \$1080 in gold. 49, 23.*

**tālis**, -e, adj., *such, of such a kind, 25, 22.*

**tam**, adv., *in such a degree, such, so, 12, 12; 44, 9: tam . . .*

*quam, as much . . . as, as well . . . as, 69, 7.*

**tamen**, adv., *notwithstanding, nevertheless, for all that, however, yet, still, 1, 5; 8, 16; 9, 8.*

**tamquam**, adv. (tam, as much; quam, as), *as much as, just as, like as, as if, 46, 11.*

**Tanaquil**, -īlis, F., *Tanaquil*, the wife of Tarquinius Priscus, 10, 22.

**tandem**, adv. (tam, to such a degree; -dem, demonstr. ending), *at length, at last, finally, 30, 11.*

**tantopere**, adv. (abl. of *tantum opus*), *so earnestly, so greatly, so much, 49, 11.*

**tantum**, adv. (*tantus, so great*), *only, merely, 63, 1: tantum modo, only, merely, 33, 15.*

**tantus**, adj., *so great, such, 8, 1.*  
*As subst., tantum, -ī, N., so much, 16, 16; 38, 14: as gen. of price, of such value, worth so much, 42, 5.*

**tardē**, adv. with comp. and sup. (*tardus, slow*), *slowly, 46, 16.*

**tardō**, i, -āvī, -ātus (*tardus, slow*), *make slow, hinder, delay, retard, 55, 19.*

**Tarentinus**, adj., *of Tarentum,*

**Tarentine**, 34, 30. As subst., M. plur., *Tarentini*, -ōrum, *the inhabitants of Tarentum*, 25, 1. **Tarentum**, -ī, N., *Tarentum*, a famous and powerful Greek city in southern Italy on the gulf of Tarentum, 34, 28.

**Tarpēia**, -ae, F., *Tarpeia*, name of the Roman maiden who opened the gates to the Sabines, 3, 18.

**Tarpēius**, adj., of *Tarpeia*, *Tarpeian*, 22, 13.

**Tarquinius**, -ī, M., *Tarquinius*, *Tarquin*, name of a family prominent in the history of the kings of Rome, 10, 17.

**Tarquinii**, -ōrum, M., *Tarquinii*, a town in southern Etruria. 10, 17.

**Tatius**, -ī, M., gentile name of *Titus Tatius*, leader of the Sabines, 3, 20.

**tegō**, 3, *tēxi*, *tēctus*, *cover*, *cover over*, 60, 7.

**tēlum**, -ī, N., *missile*, *spear*, *shaft*, *javelin*, *weapon*, 4, 12; 11, 30; 16, 14.

**temerārius**, adj. (*temerē*, *rashly*), *rash*, *indiscreet*, *imprudent*, 37, 4.

**temerē**, adv., *rashly*, *heedlessly*, *indiscreetly*, 30, 15.

**temeritās**, -ātis, F. (*temerē*, *rashly*), *hap*, *chance*: *rashness*, *indiscretion*, 23, 18.

**temperāns**, -antis, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of *temperō*, *abstain*), *observing moderation*,

*sober*, *moderate*, *temperate*, 43, 18.

**tempestās**, -ātis, F. (*tempus*, *time*), *portion of time*, *time*, 11, 9: *storm*, *tempest*, 4, 23.

**templum**, -ī, N., *open place for observation*: *consecrated place*: *fane*, *temple*, 27, 30.

**temptō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (intens. of *tendō*, *stretch*), *handle*: *make trial of*, *attempt*, 21, 2.

**tempus**, -oris, N., *portion of time*, *time*, *season*, 2, 10; 47, 28.

**tendō**, 3, *tētendī*, *tentus*, or *tēnsus* [TEN-, *stretch*], *stretch*: *reach out*, *extend*, 51, 26: *direct*, *aim*, 53, 6. (W. G. 71.)

**tenebrae**, -ārum, F., *darkness*, *gloom*, 60, 19.

**teneō**, 2, *tenuī*, — [TEN-, *stretch*], *hold*, *grasp*, 30, 20: *bind*, *hold fast*, *restrain*, 24, 9: *keep*, 2, 11. (W. G. 71.)

**tentōrium**, -ī, N. [TA-, TEN-, *stretch*], *tent*, 43, 6 (v. notes, fig. 10, p. 97). (W. G. 71.)

**tepeō**, 2, —, —, *be moderately warm*, *be lukewarm*: *steam*, 22, 21.

**ter**, adv. num. (cf. *trēs*, *three*), *three times*, *thrice*, 58, 30.

**Terentius**, -ī, M., gentile name of C. *Terentius Varro*, consul 216 B.C., 37, 3: Pompey's tent-companion, 42, 26.

**tergivisor**, 1, —, dep. (*tergum*, *back*; *vertō*, *turn*), *turn the back*, *decline*, *refuse*, 32, 25.

**tergum**, -ī, N., *back*, 19, 13 :  
 ā **tergō**, *in the rear*, 8, 27;  
 46, 9.

**ternī**, -ae, -a, adj. num. distrib.  
 (*ter*, *thrice*), *three each, by  
 threes*, 7, 2.

**terō**, 3, *trivī*, *tritus*, *rub, wear  
 away: use up, spend, waste*, 34,  
 14.

**terra**, -ae, F. (cf. *torreō*, *dry up*),  
*earth, ground: land*, 30, 7 :  
*orbis terrae or terrārum, the  
 earth*, 22, 17; 45, 27.

**terreō**, 2, -ui, -itus, *frighten,  
 alarm, terrify*, 8, 28,

**terribilis**, -e, adj. (*terreō*, *frighten*),  
*frightful, dreadful, terrible,  
 25, 13.*

**tērritus**, P. of *terreō*, 55, 5.

**terror**, -ōris, M. (cf. *terreō*,  
*frighten*), *great fear, dread,  
 alarm, terror*, 10, 11.

**tertiō**, adv. (*tertius, third*), *for  
 the third time*, 47, 5.

**tertius**, adj. num. ord. (*ter,  
 thrice*), *third*, 7, 18.

**testimōnium**, -ī, N. (*testis, wit-  
 ness*), *witness, evidence, testimo-  
 ny*, 45, 25 : *proof*, 37, 25.

**testor**, 1, -ātus (*testis, witness*),  
*cause to testify: make known,  
 attest, bear witness*, 51, 9.

**thēsaurus**, -ī, M. (Gr., θησαυρός),  
*something laid up, treasure,  
 30, 5.*

**Thessalia**, -ae, F., *Thessaly, a  
 district in northern Greece*, 47,  
 13.

**Tiberis**, -is, M., *the Tiber, the*

chief river of Latium, on which  
 Rome was built, 1, 7.

**Tiberius**, -ī, M., contracted Ti.,  
*Tiberius, a Roman praenomen*,  
 39, 23.

**tibicen**, -inis, M. (*tibia, pipe*;  
*canō, sing or play*), *piper, flute-  
 player*, 31, 5 (v. notes, fig. 17,  
 p. 109).

**Ticinus**, -ī, M., *Ticinus, a river in  
 Cisalpine Gaul*, 33, 7.

**tigillum**, -ī, N. (dim. of *tignum*,  
*beam*), *small bar of wood, little  
 beam*, 8, 17.

**Tigrānēs**, -is, M., *Tigranes, a  
 king of Armenia*, 46, 19.

**timeō**, 2, -ui, —, *fear, be afraid,  
 dread, apprehend*, 46, 15; 46,  
 29.

**timidus**, adj. with comp. and  
 sup. (cf. *timeō*, *fear*), *fearful,  
 afraid, cowardly, timid*, 34, 11.

**titulus**, -ī, M., *superscription, in-  
 scription*, 53, 14.

**Titus**, -ī, M., *Titus, Roman prae-  
 nomen*, 3, 20.

**toga**, -ae, F. (cf. *tegō*, *cover*), *toga,  
 gown*, 32, 26 (v. notes, fig. 18,  
 p. 111).

**tolerō**, 1, -āvi, -ātus (cf. *tollō*,  
*lift*), *bear, endure, support*, 16,  
 22.

**tollō**, 3, *sustulī, sublātus, lift,  
 raise*, 4, 9 : *lift, cheer, encour-  
 age*, 9, 19 : *take away, carry off,  
 remove*, 10, 20.

**tonitrus**, -ūs, M. (*tonō, make a  
 loud noise*), *thunder*, 4, 23.

**tōnsor**, -ōris, M. (*tondeō, shear*),

shearer, hair-cutter, barber, 71,  
2.

Tōranius, -ī, M., *T. Toranius*, who betrayed his father to death 43 B.C. 64, 25.

torqueō, 2, torsī, tortus, turn, twist: torture, 65, 5.

tot, adj. num. indecl., so many, such a number of, 26, 4.

totidem, adj. num. indecl. (tot, so many; -dem, demonstr. ending), just so many, the same number of, 47, 23.

tōtiēns, adv. num. (tot, so many), so often, so many times, 33, 10.

tōtus, gen. tōtius, dat. tōti, adj., all, the whole, entire, 7, 9; 17, 4.

trādō, 3, -didī, -ditus (trāns, across; dō, deliver), give up, hand over, deliver, surrender, 2, 6; 19, 4: betray, 14, 17: hand down, transmit, report, say, 1, 10; 41, 30. (W. G. 24.)

trādūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductus (trāns, across; dūcō, lead), lead across, conduct across, carry over, transfer, 10, 8: spend, pass, 23, 20: lead in disgrace, 23, 30. (W. G. 29.)

trahō, 3, -trāxi, -tractus, draw, pull, drag, 7, 22: obtain, derive, 25, 4: delay, detain, 40, 6.

trāiciō, 3, -iēci, -iectus (trāns, across; iaciō, throw), throw across, transfer: lead across, take across, transport, 52, 17: pierce, stab through, transfix, 55, 18: pass over, cross over, 2, 22.

trānō, 1, -āvi, — (trāns, across; nō, swim), swim over, swim across, 16, 15.

trāns, prep. with acc., across, over, to the farther side of, 51, 16.

trānscedō, 3, -di, — (trāns, over; scandō, climb), climb over, pass over, cross, 35, 29.

trānseō, -ire, -ii, -itus (trāns, over; eō, go), go over, cross over, pass over, pass by, pass, 9, 2; 68, 26: pass over, be changed, be transformed, 4, 24. (W. G. 46.)

trānsfigō, 3, -fixī, -fixus (trāns, through; figō, fasten), pierce through, transfix, 8, 2.

trānsfuga, -ae [trāns, across; FVG-, flee], one who joins the enemy, deserter, 23, 6. (W. G. 40.)

trānsgredior, 3, -gressus, dep. (trāns, across; gradior, step), step across, pass over, cross, 30, 22. (W. G. 44.)

trānsigō, 3, -ēgi, -actus (trāns, through; agō, drive), drive through: finish, carry through, complete, 65, 18.

trānsiliō, 4, -ui, — (trāns, across; saliō, leap), leap across, jump over, 2, 24.

trānsmarīnus, adj. (trāns, beyond; marīnus, of the sea), from over the sea, 25, 5.

trānsmigrō, 1, —, — (trāns, across; migrō, depart), move, migrate, 22, 4.

**trānsmittō**, 3, -misi, -missus (*trāns, across*; *mittō, send*), *send across, put across, throw across, 8, 17*: *pass over, cross over, 52, 22.* (W. G. 53.)

**trānsvehō**, 3, -vēxi, -vectus (*trāns, across*; *vehō, carry*), *carry across, convey over, transport, 31, 24.* (W. G. 72.)

**trānsversus**, adj. (*trāns, across*; *versus, turned*), *turned across, crosswise, transverse, 61, 22.* (W. G. 74.)

**Trasumēnus**, -ī, M., *Trasumenum*, lake in Etruria, celebrated for Hannibal's defeat of the Romans, 217 B.C. 33, 9.

**Trebia**, -ae, M., *Trebia*, river of Cisalpine Gaul, tributary to the Po, 33, 8.

**trecentēsimus**, adj. num. ord. (*trecentī, three hundred*), *three-hundredth, 17, 20.*

**trecentī**, -ae, -a, num. adj. (*trēs, three*; *centum, hundred*), *three hundred, 17, 20.*

**tredecim**, num. adj. indecl. (*trēs, three*; *decem, ten*), *thirteen, 11, 16.*

**trepidātiō**, -ōnis, F. (*trepidō, hurry with alarm*), *confused hurry, alarm, agitation, confusion, 51, 28.*

**trepidō**, 1, -āvi, -ātus (*trepidus, restless*), *hurry with alarm, be in confusion, 21, 11*: *hesitate, tremble, fear, 52, 29.*

**trēs**, tria, adj. num., *three, 4, 19.*

**tribūnal**, -ālis, N. (*tribūnus, head*

*of a tribe*), *raised platform for the seats of magistrates, judgment-seat, tribunal, 18, 16.*

**tribūnātus**, -ūs, M. (*tribūnus, tribune*), *office of a tribune, tribuneship, 41, 2.*

**tribūnicius**, adj. (*tribūnus, tribune*), *of a tribune, 40, 15.*

**tribūnus**, -ī, M. (*tribus, tribe*), *head of tribe: tribune, 17, 11; 18, 24.*

**tribuō**, 3, -ūi, -ūtus (*tribus, tribe*), *confer, bestow, give, yield, 43, 27.*

**tribus**, -ūs, F. (cf. *trēs, three*), *third part of the people: tribe, 39, 4.*

**tribūtum**, -ī, N. (P. N. of *tribuō, give*), *stated payment, contribution, tribute, 16, 21.*

**triennium**, -ī, N. (*trēs, three*; *annus, year*), *three years' time, three years, 56, 2.*

**trigeminus**, adj. (*trēs, three*; *geminus, born together*), *born three at a birth, 6, 22.* Plur.

M. as subst., *triplets, 6, 26.*

**trigintā**, num. adj. indecl., *thirty, 4, 20.*

**tristis**, -e, adj. with comp. and sup., *sad, sorrowful: bitter, severe, terrible, 24, 4.*

**triumphō**, 1, -āvi, -ātus (*triumphus, triumphal procession*), *march in triumphal procession, celebrate a triumph, triumph, 11, 6; 19, 26.*

**triumphus**, -ī, M., *triumphal procession, triumph, celebration of*

victory by a public entrance into Rome, 31, 2.

**triumvir**, -virī, M. (*trēs, three*; *vir, man*), one of three associates in office, a member of a board of three, 64, 20.

**trucidō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus [*trux, wild; SCID-, cut*], cut to pieces, slaughter, butcher, 20, 30. (W. G. 66.)

**truncus**, -ī, M., stem, stock: trunk, body, 47, 19.

**trux**, -ucis, adj., wild, savage, fierce, 25, 19.

**tū**, pers. pro., thou, you, 19, 7.

**tueor**, 2, tūtus, dep., look at, gaze upon: watch, guard, protect, 33, 15.

**Tullia**, -ae, F., name of the daughter of Servius Tullius, also of Cicero's daughter, 13, 16.

**Tullius**, -ī, M., name of a Roman gens, e.g., *Servius Tullius, Marcus Tullius Cicero*, 12, 1.

**Tullus**, -ī, M., praenomen of *Tullus Hostilius*, the third king of Rome, 6, 17.

**tum**, adv., then, at that time, in those times, 1, 10; 1, 20; 8, 9; 12, 25.

**tumultuor**, 1, -ātus, dep. (*tumultus, uproar*), make a disturb-

ance, be in confusion, 11, 24; 43, 10.

**tumultus**, -ūs, M., uproar, disturbance, disorder, 13, 22.

**tunc**, adv. (*tum, then*; -ce, dem. suff.), then, at that time, 1, 8; 4, 8.

**turba**, -ae, F., turmoil, disorder: throng, crowd, 13, 22.

**turbō**, 1, -āvī, -ātus (*turba, turmoil*), disturb, throw into disorder, 25, 14.

**turbulentus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (*turba, commotion*), full of commotion, disturbed, stormy, 60, 22.

**turdus**, -ī, M., thrush, 47, 26.

**turpis**, -e, adj. with comp. and sup., ugly, unsightly: shameful, dishonorable, disgraceful, 24, 8.

**tūtēla**, -ae, F. (*tueor, look at*), defence, protection, 2, 20.

**tūtor**, -ōris, M. (*tueor, look at*), watcher, defender: tutor, guardian, 11, 3.

**tūtor**, 1, -ātus, dep. (*tueor, look at*), watch, protect, defend, 59, 8.

**tūtus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of *tueor, look at*), guarded, safe, secure, 16, 7; 46, 5.

**tuus**, pron. poss. (*tū, thou*), thy, thine, your, yours, 28, 13.

## U

**über**, -eris, N. (cf. Eng. *udder*), teat, udder, breast, 1, 12.

**über**, -eris, adj., comp. überior, sup. überimus (*über, richness*),

abounding, rich, fruitful, fertile, 22, 18.

**ubi**, adv. rel. and interrog.: rel., in which place, in what place,

*where, 2, 15 : when, 3, 13; 41, 11 : interrog., where?* 65, 5.

**ulciscor**, 3, *ultus, dep., avenge oneself on: take revenge for, avenge, 64, 12.*

**ūllus**, gen. *ūllius*, dat. *ūlli*, adj. (for *ūnulus*, dim. of *ūnus*), *any, 14, 17. As subst., M., any one, 50, 27.*

**ūlterior**, -*ius*, adj. comp., *farther, more remote, 50, 1 : neut. ūltērius, as adv., longer, farther, 65, 7.*

**ūltimum**, adv. (*ūltimus, last*), *for the last time, 18, 19.*

**ūltimus**, adj., sup. of *ūlterior, farthest, most distant, uttermost, last, 55, 8 ; 67, 16 : greatest, extreme, utmost, 66, 20.*

**ūltrā**, prep. with acc., *beyond: above, past, exceeding, 57, 2.*

**ūltrō**, adv. (dat. and abl. of \**ūlter*, *far*; sc. *locō, place*), *to the farther side, beyond: voluntarily, 56, 16.*

**umbō**, -*ōnis*, M., *knob, boss, 21, 12* (v. notes, fig. 11, p. 98).

**umbra**, -*ae*, F., *shade, shadow, 46, 9.*

**umerus**, -*i*, M., *the upper arm, shoulder, 7, 28.*

**umquam**, adv., *at any time, ever, 16, 3.*

*unde, relat. adv., from whom, from which, where, on which side, 6, 25; 11, 18 : whence, from what source, 29, 30.*

**ūndecim**, adj. num. indecl. (*ūnus, one*; *decem, ten*), *eleven, 5, 19.*

**undique**, adv. (*unde, whence; -que, indef. suff., -soever*), *from every quarter, on all sides, all around, 53, 21.*

**ūniversus**, adj. (*ūnus, one, together; versus, turned*), *all together, whole, entire, 31, 15. Plur. M. as subst., all men, everybody, 61, 8. (W. G. 74.)*

**ūnus**, gen. *ūnius*, dat. *ūni*, adj. num., *one, a single, 7, 10; 7, 15: only, alone, 24, 12: the same, one and the same, 65, 28.*

**ūnusquisque**, *ūnaqueaque, ūnumquodque* (*ūnus, one*; *quisque, each*), adj., *each one, every one, 14, 22.*

**urbānus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (*urbs, city*), *of the city. As subst., M., inhabitant of a city: a wit, a wag, 51, 8.*

**urbs**, *urbis*, F., *walled town, city, 2, 14 : Rome, 59, 17.*

*urgueō or urgeō*, 2, *ursī, —, press, force: press hard, beset, assail, 21, 18.*

**ūrinātor**, -*ōris*, M. (*ūrinor, dive*), *dive, 63, 21.*

**usquam**, adv., *at any place, anywhere, 18, 18.*

**usque**, adv., *all the way, right on, continuously, even, 46, 10.*

**ūsūrpō**, 1, -*āvi, -ātus* [*ūsus, use*; RAP-, *seize*], *seize for use, seize, upon, make use of, 56, 27.*

**ūsus**, -*ūs*, M. (cf. *ūtor, use*), *use: profit, benefit, advantage, 42, 15 : occasion, need, want, 29, 12.*

**ut or uti**, adv., *when, as soon as*, 7, 4: *as*, I, 10: *ut . . . ita, as . . . so*, 22, I; 36, 25.  
**ut**, conj. with subj. of purpose or result: *of purpose, in order that, that, to, so as to*, I, 3; 4, 29; 5, 26; 7, 17: *of result, that, so that*, 4, 30.  
**ūter**, -tris, M. (cf. *uterus, womb*), *bag of hide, leather bottle, skin*, 57, 7.  
**uter**, *utra*, *utrum*, gen. *utrius*, dat. *utri*, adj., *which of two, which, 2, 16: whichever one, the one which, 33, I.*  
**uterque**, *utraque*, *utrumque*, adj.,

*each, either, each one, both, II, 25; 55, 14.*  
**ūtilis**, -e, adj. with comp. and sup. (*ūtor, use*), *useful, serviceable, profitable, 6, 3.*  
**utinam**, adv., *I wish that! if only! would that!* 29, 7.  
**utique**, adv., *in any case, at any rate: in particular, especially, 64, 3.*  
**ūtor**, 3, *ūsus, dep., use, employ, profit by, 38, 9; 43, 5.*  
**utrimque**, adv. (*uterque, each of two*), *on each side, on either hand, 7, I.*  
**uxor**, *uxoris*, F., *wife, spouse, 3, 4.*

## V

**vacō**, I, -āvī, -ātus, *be empty, be vacant: be unoccupied, be at leisure, 63, 14.*  
**vae**, interj., *alas! woe!* 21, 24.  
**vāgītus**, -ūs, M. (vāgiō, *cry*), *crying, squalling, I, II. (W. G. 77.)*  
**valeō**, 2, -uī, -itūrus (cf. Eng. *well*), *be strong, be vigorous, 17, 9: have power, have influence, 26, 27.*  
**Valerius**, -i, M., *Valerius, name of a Roman gens, 25, 7.*  
**valētūdō**, -inis, F. (*valeō, be strong*), *state of health, health, 71, 15: ill health, sickness, 55, 26.*  
**validus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (cf. *valeō, be strong*), *strong, able, powerful, 16, 4; 43, 20.*  
**vällum**, -i, N. (*vallus, palisade, stake*), *line of palisades, rampart, intrenchment, 2, 21; 34, 2.*

**vānus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (for \**vacnus*, cf. *vacō, be empty*), *containing nothing: empty, groundless, vain, 53, 12.*  
**varius**, adj., *variegated, mottled: diverse, various, 44, 29.*  
**Varrō**, -ōnis, M., *surname in the Terentian gens, as C. Terentius Varro, the consul defeated at Cannae, 37, 3.*  
**Varus**, -i, M., *see Quinctilius, 71, 6.*  
**vās**, *vāsis*, N., plur. *vāsa, -ōrum, vessel, dish, 66, 10.*  
**vāstō**, I, -āvī, -ātus (*vāstus, empty*), *make empty, devastate, lay waste, ravage, 25, 27; 34, 6.*  
**vāstus**, adj. with comp. and sup.

(cf. Eng. *waste*), *empty, uninhabited, waste*, 1, 9 : *vast, huge, immense*, 25, 13.

**vectigal**, -ālis, N. [VEH-, *carry*], *payment to the state, tax, tribute*, 32, 17.

**vectus**, P. of *vehō*, 13, 20.

**vegetus**, adj., *enlivened, animated, bright*, 56, 23.

**vehementer**, adv. with comp. and sup. (*vehemēns, eager*), *eagerly, violently, earnestly, vehemently*, 48, 6. (W. G. 72.)

**vehō**, 3, *vēxi, vectus* [VEH-, *carry*], *bear, carry, convey*, 52, 30 ; 69, 8 : *ride*, 13, 20. (W. G. 72.)

**Vēiēns**, -ēntis, adj. (*Vēii*), *of or belonging to Veiī*, 8, 23. As subst., *an inhabitant of Veiī*, 19, 17.

**Vēii**, -ōrum, M., *Veiī*, an Etruscan town, 19, 11.

**vel**, conj. and adv. (old imper. of *volō, wish*), *or if you will, or : vel . . . vel, either . . . or*, 25, 16 : *even*, 66, 30.

**vēlō**, 1, -āvī, -ātūs (*vēlum, sail, covering*), *cover, wrap, veil*, 9, 24.

**vēlōcitās**, -ātis, F. (*vēlōx, swift*), *swiftness, fleetness, speed*, 30, 18.

**vēlōx**, -ōcīs, adj. with comp. and sup., *swift, quick, rapid, fleet*, 43, 20.

**velut** or **velutī**, adv. (*vel, intensive, even ; ut, as*), *even as, just as, like*, 1, 13 : *as if, just as if, as though*, 6, 8 ; 8, 18.

**vēnābulum**, -ī, N. (*vēnor, hunt*), *hunting-spear*, 35, 15.

**vēnātiō**, -ōnis, F. (*vēnor, hunt*), *hunting : hunting spectacle*, 50, 19.

**vēndō**, 3, -didī, — [*vēnum, sale* ; 2 DA-, *put, expose*], *sell*, 34, 8. (W. G. 25.)

**venēnum**, -ī, N., *strong potion, drug : poison*, 28, 25.

**vēneō**, -īre, -īi, — (*vēnum, sale*; eō, go), *go to sale, be sold*, 29, 26.

**venerātiō**, -ōnis, F. (*veneror, reverence*), *reverence, respect, veneration*, 49, 21.

**venia**, -ae, F., *indulgence, kindness, permission*, 18, 20 : *forgiveness, pardon*, 49, 6.

**veniō**, 4, *vēni, ventus* [VEN-, come, go], *come, go*, 3, 13 ; 43, 14 : *come to, reach*, 17, 5. (W. G. 73.)

**vēnor**, 1, -ātūs, dep., *hunt*, 1, 17.

**venter**, -trīs, M., *belly, stomach*, 16, 24.

**ventus**, -ī, M. *wind*, 37, 9.

**vēnum**, N., *that which is sold* ; usually acc. in a phrase with dō, as *vēnum dō*, 15, 10.

**vēnum dō**, -are, -dedī, -atus, *sell as a slave, sell*, 15, 10.

**Venusia**, -ae, F., *Venusia*, a town on the borders of Apulia and Lucania, 37, 22.

**venustus**, adj. with comp. (*venus, charm*), *charming, pleasing, handsome*, 70, 30.

**(verber)**, -ēris, N., *lash, whip, scourge, rod*, 45, 11.

**verberō**, *i*, -āvī, -ātus (*verber*, *lash*), *beat, scourge, strike*, *19, 15.*

**verbum**, *-i*, *N.* (*cf. Eng. word*), *word, 2, 23: saying, expression, 56, 29.*

**vērē**, *adv.* with comp. and sup. (*vērus, true*), *truly, 38, 13.*

**verēcundia**, *-ae*, *F.* (*cf. vereor*), *fear, modesty: sense of shame, 53, 30: reverence, respect, 24, 18.*

**vereor**, *2*, *-itus, dep., reverence, respect: fear, 31, 8.*

**veritus**, *P. of vereor, 31, 8.*

**vernō**, *i, —, —* (*vernus, of spring*), *spring, be verdant, bloom, 22, 19.*

**vērō**, *adv.* (*vērus, true*), *in truth, certainly, surely, 9, 11: indeed, 18, 21: but, however, 3, 4; 6, 4.*

**verrūca**, *-ae*, *F.*, *wart, 57, 10.*

**versiculus**, *-i*, *M.* (*dim. of versus, line*), *little line, short verse, 56, 18.* (W. G. 74.)

**versō**, *i*, *-āvī, -ātus* (*freq. of vertō, turn*), *turn often, keep turning: pass., be engaged in, be busy, conduct oneself, 42, 14; 57, 25.* (W. G. 74.)

**versus**, *P. of vertō, 46, 28.*

**versus**, *-ūs*, *M.* [*VERT-*, *turn*], *line, 50, 8.* (W. G. 74.)

**vertō**, *3*, *-ti, -sus* [*VERT-*, *turn*], *turn, change: pass., be turned: turn about, return, 46, 28.* (W. G. 74.)

**vērum**, *adv.* (*vērus, true*), *truly, certainly: but, yet, 4, 15.*

**vērus**, *adj.* with comp. and sup., *true, actual, genuine, 63, 1.*

**Vesta**, *-ae*, *F.*, *Vesta, daughter of Saturn and Ops, goddess of flocks and herds, and of the household, guardian of the city, 1, 4.*

**vester**, *-tra, -trum*, *pron. poss. (vōs, you), your, yours, of you, 60, 20.*

**vestibulum**, *-i*, *N.*, *enclosed space before a house, entrance, 11, 23.*

**vestīgium**, *-i*, *N.* (*cf. vestīgō, track*), *bottom of foot, sole: foot-step, track, 53, 28.*

**vestis**, *-is*, *F.*, *sing. collect., clothes, clothing, attire, 5, 9.*

**Vesuvius**, *-i*, *M.*, *Vesuvius, the famous volcano, 22, 24.*

**veterānus**, *adj.* (*vetus, old*), *old, veteran, 68, 2.* As subst., *M. plur., veteran soldiers, veterans, 63, 17.*

**vetō**, *i, -ui, -itus* (*cf. vetus, old*), *not to suffer, not to permit, forbid, prohibit, 34, 3.*

**vetus**, *-eris*, *adj.* with sup., *veterimus, old, aged: of a former time, ancient, former, 27, 27; 38, 28.*

**via**, *-ae*, *F.* [*VEH-, carry*], *way, highway, road, street, 8, 17; 18, 21; 23, 14: march, journey, 57, 4.* (W. G. 72.)

**vicārius**, *adj.* (*vicis, change*), *substituted. As subst., M., substitute, proxy, 68, 6.*

**vīcēsimus**, adj. num. ord. (vīginti, twenty), *twentieth*, 25, 27.

**vīciēns**, adv. num. (vīginti, twenty), *twenty times*, 58, 30.

**vīcinus**, adj. with comp. (vīcus, *row of houses*), *of the neighborhood, near, neighboring*, 3, 5.

**vīctor**, -ōris, M. (vincō, *conquer*), *conqueror, vanquisher, victor*, 2, 19. In apposition, with adj. *force, victorious*, 20, 15.

**vīctōria**, -ae, F. (*victor, victor*), *victory*, 6, 25.

**vīctus**, P. of vincō, 19, 16.

**vīcus**, -ī, M., *row of houses, street, quarter*, 13, 25 : *village*, 37, 5.

**vidēlicet**, adv. (vidēre, *to see; licet, it is allowed*), *one may see, clearly, obviously*, 3, 23.

**videō**, 2, vīdī, visus [VID-, *see*], *see, discern, perceive*, 2, 19 : *see to, provide for*, 41, 19 : *go to see, visit*, 3, 12 : *consider, reflect upon*, 53, 20 : *pass., be seen*, 15, 24 : *seem, appear, seem good*, 2, 21 ; 8, 6. (W. G. 75.)

**vigil**, -īlis, adj., *awake, on the watch*. Assubst., M., *watchman, sentinel*, 35, 13.

**vigilantia**, -ae, F. (vigilāns, *watchful*), *watchfulness, vigilance*, 63, 8.

**vigilia**, -ae, F. (*vigil, awake, alert*), *watching: a watch, time of keeping watch*, 35, 26.

**vīgintī**, num. adj. indecl., *twenty*, 32, 17.

**villa**, -ae, F. (dim. of vīcus, vil-

*lage), country-house, country-seat, farm, villa*, 61, 2.

**Viminālis**, -e, adj. sc. collis, the *Viminal hill, one of the seven hills of Rome*, 12, 21.

**vinciō**, 4, vinxī, vinctus, *bind, fetter, tie, fasten*, 24, 12 ; 24, 17.

**vincō**, 3, vīcī, vīctus, *conquer, defeat, subdue, be victorious*, 4, 6 ; 8, 28 : *gain one's end, succeed*, 18, 2.

**vinctus**, P. of Vinciō, 24, 12.

**vinculum**, -ī, N. (vinciō, *bind*), *fetter, chain: plur., prison*, 1, 6.

**vindicō**, 1, -āvī, -ātūs (*vindex, a maintainer*), *assert a claim to: avenge, punish*, 3, 27 ; 18, 23.

**vinum**, -ī, N., *wine*, 26, 13 ; 42, 21.

**violentus**, adj. with comp. and sup. (cf. vis, *strength*), *violent, impetuous*, 13, 14.

**violō**, 1, -āvī, -ātūs (cf. vis, *strength*), *treat with violence, injure, break*, 24, 24 ; 50, 9.

**vir**, virī, M., *male person, man*, 4, 26 : *husband*, 4, 13 : *man of courage*, 4, 3.

**virga**, -ae, F., *slender green branch, twig, rod*, 19, 14.

**Virginia**, -ae, F., *Virginia*, *daughter of Virginius*, 18, 17.

**Virginius**, -ī, M., *gentile name of L. Virginius, the Roman centurion, father of Virginia*, 18, 3.

**virgō**, -inis, F., *virgin, maid, maiden*, 3, 18.

**virītim**, adv. (*vir, man*), *man by man, singly, individually*, 41, 15.

**virtūs, -ūtis**, F. (*vir, man*), *manliness, manhood: courage, valor, 8, 15: goodness, virtue, 28, 15; 47, 25.*

**vis, vis, —, vim, vī**; plur., **virēs, -ium**, etc., F., *vigor, strength, vehemence, force, 1, 17; 18, 7; 67, 17: violence, 15, 2: quantity, number, 3, 3: plur., troops, 9, 6.*

**visō, 3, -sī, -sus** (freq. of *videō, see*), *view, behold: go to see, visit, 48, 8.* (W. G. 75.)

**visus**, P. of *videō, see*, 7, 28.

**visus, -ūs**, M. (*videō, see*), *looking, power of sight: sight, appearance, 12, 4: apparition, vision, 55, 5.* (W. G. 75.)

**vīta, -ae**, F. [*VIV-, live*], *life, 29, 29: way of living, 29, 9: career, 17, 13.* (W. G. 76.)

**vītis, -is**, F., *vine, grape-vine, 22, 22.*

**vīvō, 3, vīxi, — [VIV-, live]**, *live, be alive, 36, 20: reside, dwell, 28, 16.* (W. G. 76.)

**vīvus**, adj. [*VIV-, live*], *alive, living, 66, 23: of water, running, fresh, 13, 7.* (W. G. 76.)

**vix**, adv., *with difficulty, hardly, scarcely, 39, 4.*

**vōbīs**, see *tū.*

**vōciferō, or vōciferor, 1, -ātus, dep. [\*vōciferus, fr. vōx, voice; FER-, bear], cry out, shout, bawl, 11, 26.** (W. G. 77.)

**vocitō, 1, -āvī, -ātus** (freq. of *vocō, call*), *be wont to call, name, 34, 12.* (W. G. 77.)

**vocō, 1, -āvī, -ātus** [VOC-, *call*], *call, summon, 11, 25; 18, 10: call by name, name, 2, 20.* (W. G. 77.)

**volāns, -antis**, P. of *volō, fly*, 4, 12.

**volgō, adv. (volgus, the mass)**, *in the throng, commonly, generally, 4, 25.*

**volitō, 1, -āvī, -ātus** (freq. of *volō, fly*), *fly to and fro, flutter, 10, 21: move, fly, 51, 22.*

**volnerō, 1, -āvī, -ātus** (*volnus, wound*), *wound, hurt, injure, 7, 8.*

**volnus, -eris**, N., *wound, 7, 22.*

**volō, velle, voluī** [VOL-, *wish*], *will, be willing, wish, desire, want, purpose, 12, 24; 27, 1.* (W. G. 79.)

**volō, 1, -āvī, -ātūrus, fly, 4, 12.**

**Volsci, -ōrum**, M., *the Volscians, the most important people of ancient Latium, 57, 9.*

**voltur, -uris**, M., *vulture, 2, 18.*

**voltus, -ūs**, M. [VOL-, *wish*], *an expression of countenance, features, looks, air, face, 2, 6; 25, 20.*

**volucer, -ucris, -ucre, adj., flying, winged.** As subst., F. (sc. avis), *bird, 65, 22.*

**volumen, -inis**, N. [VOLV-, *roll*], *that which is rolled: roll of writing, book, volume, 67, 26.* (W. G. 78.)

**voluntārius**, adj. (*voluntās, will*),

*willing, voluntary*, 65, 26. (W. G. 79.)

**volutās**, -ātis, F. [I VOL-, *wish*], *will, choice, desire, inclination*, 42, 8. (W. G. 79.)

**voluptās**, -ātis, F. [cf. *volup*, *agreeably*; VOL-, *will*], *satisfaction, pleasure, delight*, 29, 6. (W. G. 79.)

**vōs**, plur. of **tū**, 31, 13.

**vōtum**, -ī, N. (P. N. of *voveō, vow*), *promise to a god, vow: desire, prayer*, 67, 13.

**voveō**, 2, vōvī, vōtus, *vow, promise solemnly*, 4, 9.

**vōx**, vōcīs, F. [VOC-, *call*], *voice, cry, call*, 8, 26; 35, 12: *utterance, word, speech, saying*, 22, 5; 25, 21. (W. G. 77.)

**X**

**Xenophōn**, -ōntis, M., *Xenophon*, the Athenian, 55, 26.

**Z**

**zōna**, -ae, F. (Gr., ζώνη), *woman's girdle, belt: money-belt*, 42, 19.



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